"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow, rising temperature; wind northwest.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,626. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

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BRITISH BEGIN THE GREAT DRIVE, TAKE 6,000 PRISONERS; PLANS TO DISCUSS WITH ALLIES OUR SHARE IN THE CONFLICT; CONSCRIPTION FEATURE OF ARMY BILL MEETS OPPOSITION

WAR BY AUSTRIA MAY FOLLOW OUR SEIZURE OF SHIPS

American Embassy Staff and Consuls Recalled—Safe Conduct for Austrians Here.

SPAIN WILL ACT FOR US

Break with Turkey and Bulgaria Expected—Lansing Reviews Parleys with Vienna.

SHIPS TAKEN TOTAL 14

Most of Them Damaged, but the Big Martha Washington Is Intact —Crews Interned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—The Government of Austria-Hungary has severed diplomatic relations with the Government of the United States.

Baron Erich Zwiedinek, who has been Chargé d'Affaires of the Austrian Embassy ever since the recall of Dr. Dumba, former Ambassador, called at the State Department today and demanded passports for himself, all his embassy staff, including Ambassador-designate Tarnowski, and all Austrian Consular officers in the United States and its possessions. He delivered to the State Department a brief note which was not made public, but which made it plain that Austria-Hungary was breaking relations with the United States because the latter Government had declared the existence of a state of war with the German Government, to which the Vienna Government is joined by a war alliance.

Almost simultaneously with the action of Baron Zwiedinek in demanding his passports word reached the State Department in a dispatch from Minister Stovall at Berne that the dual monarchy had broken diplomatic relations with the United States yesterday.

The diplomatic break does not necessarily and of itself involve the two nations in hostilities, but it is everywhere accepted in diplomatic and political Washington that it is a prelude toward a declaration by Austria of the existence of a state of war, especially as all Austrian vessels in American ports have been seized. The policy of the Washington Government will be to await the expected declaration or some overt act by the Vienna Government or its agents.

It is true that the United States Government has declined to receive Count Tarnowski, but this objection was based on the fact that the Austrian note of Jan. 31, 1917, declared almost the same submarine danger zone that was declared by Germany. This note was received on the same day that Count Tarnowski arrived in Washington. It was explained to him that this Government could not possibly receive an Ambassador from Austria and at the same time dismiss the German Ambassador unless the Austro-Hungarian Government could recede from the position taken in its submarine note.

Seizure of Austrian Ships.

As soon as the announcement of the break was received by the Administration orders were given for taking possession of the Austrian merchant vessels that have been self-interned in this country. Secretary Lansing said tonight that this was done as a precautionary measure. Secretary McAdoo made formal announcement of the action taken by the Government, as follows:

"For the purpose of protecting the vessels from further injury and until a decision can be reached as to their proper disposition, customs guards have been placed on board all Austrian merchant vessels anchored in the ports of the United States. The officers and crews have been taken into custody by the Department of Labor pending a determination of their status."

The status of these vessels will depend on whether a state of war comes into existence.

At the request of the United States Government, the Spanish Government has taken over American interests in Vienna, while the Swiss Government has taken over the interests of Italy, France, and Rumania, and Spain has taken over those of England and Japan, which since the entry of those nations into the war had been handled by the United States Government. W. A. F. Ekengren, the Swedish Minister to the United States, has at the request of the Vienna Government taken over its interests in this country.

The break of relations interferes with the good work the United States was doing in prison camps in Austria, as well for Austrians in the prison camps of the Entente armies. It believes the United States of the responsibility for looking after the treatment of nearly 2,000,000 war prisoners, of whom about 1,250,000 were in Russia and the rest in France. The United States was also looking after the treatment of Italians and Rumanians who were prisoners of war in Austrian camps.

The United States Government has asked for safe conduct from the Entente Allies for Count Tarnowsky, Baron Zwiedinek, and the various Austrian diplomatic and Consular officers when

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New Amsterdam Theatre TONIGHT (1st time) Sir Herbert Tree in "Colonel Newcome." —Advt.

British Destroying U-Boats at Rate of One a Day

The British have been destroying U-boats at the average rate of one a day since Feb. 1, and latterly at an even higher rate, according to information brought to New York yesterday by persons returning from Europe, who said they had the authority of naval officers and officials high in the Admiralty for the figures. In the month following the declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare British ships sank thirty-two submarines. Since then, it is said, the average number destroyed a week has been between seven and fifteen, with the number running as high as twenty-three in the week.

British naval officers assert their methods in fighting the submarine are being improved constantly. The small motor boat, known as the "submarine chaser," following in the wake of destroyers dragging cables or chains between them, has sunk most of the U-boats with a new explosive bomb, effective within a circumference of 200 yards. Airplanes are used also, while the practice of equipping merchant ships with guns forward, as well as aft, has caused the destruction of several U-boats.

British officer say the Germans profess to be turning out a submarine a day, but they do not see how submarines, manned by competent crews, can be sent to sea at this rate.

BOND ISSUE BILL WILL BE RUSHED

Measure Authorizing $5,000,000,000 Expected to Reach House on Thursday.

TIME IS RIPE, MORGAN SAYS

Banker Predicts Success of the Issue to Secreary McAdoo—House to Prevent War Waste.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—War legislation began to assume definite form in the House today with the announcement that the bill authorizing a bond issue of $5,000,000,000 would be presented on Thursday, and the development that the Appropriations Committee, assuming by general consent certain of the supply powers of other committees, is to become the "War Budget Committee" of the lower body.

Simultaneously it developed in the House debate that, while the leaders of that body are willing to give the Administration every dollar needed for war purposes, detailed estimates must be submitted by the executive branch of the Government, "and there is to be no destruction of our fiscal system because we are at war."

That the Appropriations Committee and the House intend to keep a tight hold on the nation's purse strings was disclosed when the General Deficiency Appropriation bill, carrying a Senate amendment putting $100,000,000 at the disposal of the President for national defense, was sent to conference. Leaders on both sides of the aisle said that lump sum appropriations would not be appropriated "blindly," and the legislative branch of the Government would insist upon estimates more in detail than those submitted recently by Secretary McAdoo when he requested war appropriations of more than $3,400,000,000.

Representatives Sherley of Kentucky and Garner of Texas assured the House that detailed estimates would be forthcoming.

"I hope we will not be obliged to abolish real democracy at home in protecting democracy throughout the world," said Mr. Mann, the Republican floor leader, in offering a temporary objection to sending the General Deficiency bill to conference. Mr. Mann said the House should ascertain for what purpose the $100,000,000 lump sum appropriation inserted by the Senate without investigation was to be used.

"I do not believe the time has come," said Chairman Fitzgerald of the Appropriations Committee, "when we should be governed by the most absolute autocracy the world has ever known. I am in favor of giving the Administration every dollar it needs, but I will not act blindly, and I am not willing to destroy the fiscal system of this Government. I want to give every dollar necessary, but I am not in favor of appropriating money to be expended indefinitely."

Mr. Garner said he had discussed appropriations with executive officers, and had been assured that explanatory estimates would be submitted for every dollar requested. Mr. Sherley, a Democratic member of the Appropriations Committee, said that he was not in favor of Congress relinquishing any of

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GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c. the case of six glass-stoppered bottles. —Advt.

New Amsterdam Theatre TONIGHT (1st time) Sir Herbert Tree in "Colonel Newcome." —Advt.

CONGRESS AGAIN SHOWS A LEANING TO VOLUNTEERS

Anxious to Give Wilson the Forces He Asks, but Many Are Against Any Draft.

HOUSE COMMITTEE HOSTILE

Chairman Dent, Summoned to Conference by the President, Departs Unconvinced.

COMPROMISE TALKED OF

Some Favor Limited Test of a Volunteer Call — Senator Nelson Speaks Against Conscription.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Administration learned today that strong opposition existed in the House of Representatives to the conscription feature of the Army bill. President Wilson called to the White House Representative Dent, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, and an hour's conference developed a sharp difference in views.

The President made it clear to Chairman Dent that he believed the safety of the nation rested on the action of Congress in this regard. He will make a similar exposition of the military situation tomorrow to Representative Anthony of Kansas, who has led the opposition to the draft plan among Republican members of the commitee.

Secretary Baker found today among the members of the Military Committee decided opposition to the proposed Army bill. Not only is Chairman Dent opposed to the selective draft, as provided in the bill, but most of the committee are said to be against it.

That only about half a dozen of the twenty-one members of the committee were in favor of conscription was asserted today. Representatives Kahn, Crago, and Tilson, Republicans, and Olney and Caldwell, Democrats, are regarded as steadfast advocates of the conscription plan. All other members may not be against the bill, but apparently they will support conscription only as a last resort.

Chairman Dent is said to have told President Wilson that anti-conscription sentiment in the committee was strong, and that even if a Conscription bill was brought into the House there was doubt of its approval. He said that he and many other members of the House believed the volunteer system would suffice to raise an army. President Wilson did not share in this optimism.

Mr. Dent intimated that some form of compromise legislation might come out of the committee. He suggested that the legislation reported be for a temporary period, that is for the duration of the war, if anything approaching conscription was to be in the bill. He said today that he did not expect to report any measure for a week.

Mr. Dent added:

"There is no question on the part of any one as to giving the President all the men and money needed to carry on the war. The only controversy is as to the means of doing so."

There is some talk that because of Chairman Dent's attitude some other member of the House Committee may present the Administration bill if it is reported, as officials hope it will be, substantially in the form in which it was drawn.

Secretary Baker told the committee again today that the volunteer system would not meet the present emergency. He made little headway toward obtaining the acceptance of his views, it is said.

Secretary Baker is said to have urged the committee to report the bill as drawn because, for one thing, it would show Germany the earnestness of this country in entering the war. The psychological effect of a conscription measure, the Secretary feels, would be very great.

The Secretary has endeavored to impress the committee with the Government's desire not to raise a heterogeneous army. It is seeking by selective draft to raise an army of active equally-aged men, who can take an aggressive part in warfare after training. The volunteer system, under which there would be a less systematic mobilization, is regarded as unfit for the present emergency.

Promotion for Guard Officers.

Mr. Baker approved a suggestion that instead of authorizing two increments of selective draft forces, 500,000 to an increment, the bill should authorize the President to call as many such increments from time to time as he deemed necessary to prosecute the war.

Mr. Baker said the only provision of the bill, which would militate against the continuance of National Guard units

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"TOMBOY TAYLOR."
"A perfect little tomboy" is that merry, human, little creature of merry, human Fontaine Fox—sometimes known as "The Eugene Field of Comic Artists." "Tomboy Taylor" to-night (and a Fox laugh-maker every night) in The New York Evening Post and Brooklyn Daily Eagle.—Advt.

New Amsterdam Theatre TONIGHT (1st time) Sir Herbert Tree in "Colonel Newcome." —Advt.

Brazil's Break May Come Today; Won't Hear Envoy

RIO DE JANERIO, April 9.—An early rupture of relations between Brazil and Germany is expected, by tomorrow morning at the latest.

The break depends solely on the formality of the reception of the official report from the Legation in Paris on the sinking of the Brazilian steamer Parana by a German submarine, for which an urgent request was sent today by Dr. Lauro Muller, the Foreign Minister.

The break probably will be followed by the seizure of German ships in Brazil. (Forty-six German ships are known to be in Brazilian ports.)

Dr. Muller today refused to receive the German Minister. He then gave urgent orders that a steamer in Rio Janeiro be made ready at once for a mission abroad. Later he conferred with the War Minister and the Chief of Staff.

It is reported in political circles that President Braz intends to issue an urgent call for a special session of Congress.

A Epoca reports that the Brazilian fleet has concentrated in the neighborhood of the Island of Fernando de Noronha, 125 miles east of Cape San Roque.

A Noite says that the Minister of Marine has received a report from the commander of the destroyer Alajoas at Desterro that he had intercepted several mysterious wireless messages sent from an unknown station. The commander also reported that he had noticed light signals flashing in the neighborhood of the Desterro forts, contrary to the military regulations governing the forts.

NEW BERLIN MOVE TO WIN RUSSIANS

Socialist Leaders, with Government Sanction, Start on Mission for Separate Peace.

EASTERN OFFENSIVE HALTED

Copenhagen Hears It Has Been Suspended While Parleys with 'Comrades' Are Proceeding.

COPENHAGEN, April 9, (via London.)—In the midst of the interest in America's own preparations for participation in the war and impending German and allied offensives in the west, it would be wise not to lose sight of the fact that the Germans, particularly the Socialists, are working industriously toward peace with Russia and have not lost hope of success, despite the discouraging pronunciamentos of a war to a victorious end coming from Petrograd.

It is announced in Berlin that the Socialist leader, Philipp Scheidemann, head of the majority Socialists in the Reichstag and a politician close to the Chancellor, has left Germany on "a mission." The nature of this mission is not specified, but there is reason to assume that, as a well-known Russo-German Socialist, known by the pen name of "Parvus," also came abroad just after the conference of the majority Socialists which was called to consider the possibilities of the Russian situation, Herr Scheidemann's mission involves an attempt to open communications with the Russian Socialists and Social Revolutionists of the extreme school, who favor an immediate peace.

It is said that the German Government has given its support to the endeavors by an assurance that no general offensive on the Russian front will be undertaken for the time being, in order not to interfere with attempts at fraternization, the army leaders probably considering that the recent drive against the Stokhod bridgehead had only a local bearing.

The Socialist and other German newspapers appear to be much encouraged through reports from Russia of peace sentiments in the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies and of troubles between that body and the organs of the Provisional Government and the Duma Executive Committee. The Socialist effort is said to be in line with directions given out before the convocation of the historic session of the American Congress, namely, to try first for a general peace, and then, if that effort should prove a failure, owing to the attitude of the Western Powers, to concentrate efforts on a separate peace with Russia.

The peace advocates are reported to have been preparing to make overtures to the United States to undertake mediation on favorable terms when President Wilson's sharp message and the unresponsive attitude of the Western Powers to the peace discussions of Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, and the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung showed the futility of the effort. Vorwärts, in line with the original directions, pledged in yesterday's leading editorial article the most vigorous patriotic support of the Socialists to the Government in the struggle with the United States.

Count von Reventlow in yesterday's Tageszeitung, devotes an article to the Dardanelles problem in the light of the Russian Socialist declaration that the annexation of Constantinople or of territorial acquisitions at the Dardanelles is beyond the purview of their plans. He says there is no reason now why a peace perfectly satisfactory to Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey cannot be arranged by Turkey assuring to Russia the widest use of the straits.

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New Amsterdam Theatre TONIGHT (1st time) Sir Herbert Tree in "Colonel Newcome." —Advt.

FULL ALLIANCE UNLIKELY

But America Will Have a 'Gentlemen's Agreement' With Entente.

NAVAL CO-OPERATION FIRST

Financial Aid Goes with This, but Political Support Will Be Carefully Considered.

'SEPARATE PEACE' A PUZZLE

Question of Joining Allies' Compact Hinges on Exact Statement of Their Objects.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—There are indications of closer arrangements between the United States and the Governments of the Entente Allies for the purpose of bringing the war against the German Government to a victorious ending, but no formal action has yet been taken to lay the foundation for official agreements. It is too soon to make statements as to any compacts into which the United States may enter with the Allies, but it is believed that there will be nothing approaching an alliance within the ordinary meaning of that term.

The allied Governments have shown great delicacy in their attitude toward the United States in the new situation created by the entrance of this country into the conflict. They have made no definite approaches to the Washington Government regarding arrangements that will insure concert of plan and action between all the nations which seek to bring the German autocracy to an end. But it is expected that exchanges will be begun soon.

An indication of the closer communion between this Government and the Allies has been given in the more frequent calls of diplomatic representatives of the Entente powers at the State Department. This afternoon Mr. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, saw Secretary Lansing.

The chances are that the United States will enter into a gentleman's agreement with the Entente Allies, which will be assurance that the Entente may count on the United States to do its part in co-operation with them in a military and economic way to bring down the German Government in defeat. Several members of the Cabinet are in sympathy with the plan of having a complete arrangement to insure harmony of program and action, but for the present there appears to be a disposition not to agitate the subject. It is probable that the Entente Governments realize this, and are willing to let the United States Government take its time in determining what is the best course to follow to insure co-operation.

In denying today a report that he was in consultation yesterday with Naval Attachés of the Entente Governments, Secretary Daniels said that he did not care to make any statement other than that there would be co-operation between the United States and the Governments of the Entente in operations against the common foe. His remark is regarded as confirming the understanding that in military and naval ways the United States will go to the limit of its capacity in helping Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, and Japan vanquish the German Government.

Representatives of the United States are already in touch informally with the Entente Governments, with a view to obtaining an idea of what is expected of this Government in fighting the war. A foundation for business arrangements that will expedite the shipment of supplies and transportation of troops is also being laid unofficially.

The real exchanges between the United States and the Entente Governments have not been begun, however, and will not be, it is understood, until all parties have had an opportunity to give mature consideration to the proposed plans of co-operation. At the same time, it is not going too far to say that there would be general surprise if it were made known how much progress had been made in the direction of reaching an understanding designed to prove to the advantage of all the anti-German forces.

Naval and Money Aid First.

The military and naval situation, as far as it affects the United States, is comparatively easy of adjustment. For the present the United States will confine its assistance to naval co-operation, with the extension of financial help to the Entente Powers.

The political aspect of the new relations into which this Government has entered with the other nations engaged in fighting the German Government presents problems that must be handled with the greatest care, however. Officials who were approached today with reference to this phase of the matter indicated that they were not prepared to discuss it.

One opinion, held in well-informed quarters, is that the Entente Governments will not seek to obtain from the United States a treaty agreement similar to those into which they have entered among themselves not to make a separate or premature peace with Germany and her allies. It is recognized in European Chancelleries, it is thought here, that the United States occupies a special position and is bound by tradition and principles which would

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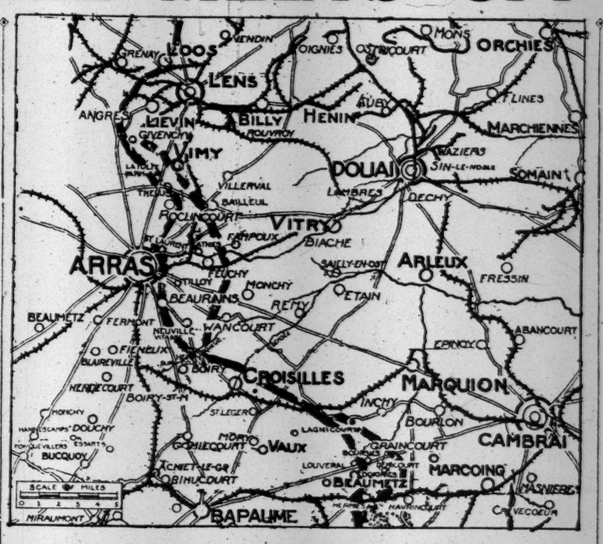
New Amsterdam Theatre TONIGHT (1st time) Sir Herbert Tree in "Colonel Newcome." —Advt.



Scene of the New British Offensive.

The British, opening a tremendous offensive against the strong positions protecting the northern point of the Hindenburg line, broke through on a front of twelve miles, from Givenchy to Henin, advancing to a depth of from two to three miles. The extent of the advance is shown above.

Great Battle East of Arras Begins With Scenes of Infernal Splendor

Attack, Following a Week's Bombardment, Threatens to Turn Hindenburg Line — British Gunfire Twenty Times Stronger Than the Germans'.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, April 9, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Today at dawn the British armies began a great battle which, if fate has any kindness for the world, may be the beginning of the last great battles of the war. The British troops attacked on a wide front between Lens and St. Quentin, including Vimy Ridge, that great, grim hill which dominates the plain of Douai and the coal fields of Lens and the German positions around Arras. In spite of bad fortune in weather, at the beginning of the day so bad that there was no visibility for the airmen, and the men had to struggle forward in a heavy rainstorm, the first attacks have been successful, and the enemy has lost much ground, falling back in retreat to strong rearguard lines, where he is now fighting desperately. The line of attack covers a front of some twelve miles southward from Givenchy en Gohelle, and is a sledgehammer blow, threatening to break the northern end of the Hindenburg line, already menaced around St. Quentin.

As soon as the enemy was forced to retreat from the country east of Bapaume and Péronne in order to escape a decisive blow on that line he hurried up divisions and guns northward to counter a British attack there while he prepared a new line of defense known as the Hindenburg line. The southern part of the Hindenburg line, which joins it, is known as the Siegfried position, after the great hero of old German mythology. He hoped to escape there before the new British attack was ready, but they have been too quick for him, and his own plans were frustrated.

A Terrific Bombardment.

So today began another titanic conflict which the world will hold its breath to watch because of all that hangs upon it. I have seen the fury of this beginning and all the sky on fire with it, the most tragic and frightful sight that men have ever seen, with infernal splendor beyond words. The bombardment which went before the infantry assault lasted several days, and reached a great height yesterday. When coming from the south I saw it for the first time. Those of us who knew what would happen today—the beginning of another series of battles, greater perhaps than the struggle of the Somme—found ourselves yesterday filled with tense, restless emotion. Some of us smiled with a kind of tragic irony because it was Easter Sunday. In the little village behind the battle lines the bells of the French churches were ringing gladly because the Lord had risen, and on the altar steps priests were reciting splendid words of faith—"Resurrexi et adhuc te cum sum, Alleluia."

The earth was glad yesterday. For the first time this year the sun had a touch of warmth in it—although patches of snow still stayed white under the shelter of banks—and the sky was blue and the light glinted on wet tree trunks and in furrows of new plowed earth.

"As I went up the road to the battle lines I passed a battalion of British troops, who are fighting today, standing in a hollow square with bowed heads while the Chaplain conducted the Easter service. It was Easter Sunday, but no truce of God. I went to a field outside Arras and looked into the ruins of the cathedral city. The cathedral itself stood clear in the sunlight, with a deep black shadow where its roof and aisles had been. Beyond was a ragged pinnacle of stone, once the glorious town hall, and the French barracks and all the broken streets going out to the Cambrai road. It was hell in Arras, though Easter Sunday. The enemy was flinging high explosives into the city, and clouds of shrapnel burst above, black and green. All around the country, too, his shells were exploding in a scattered aimless way.

From the British side there was a great bombardment all along Vimy Ridge, above Neuville St. Vaast and sweeping around St. Nicholas and Blangy, two suburbs of Arras, and then southwest of the city on the ridge above the road to Cambrai. It was one continuous roar of death, and all the batteries were firing steadily. I watched the shells burst, and some of them were monsters, rising in great, lingering clouds above the German lines.

There was one figure in this landscape of war who made some officers about me laugh. He was a French plowman who upholds the traditions of war. Zola saw him in 1870. I have seen him on the edge of another battlefield, and here he was again, driving a pair of sturdy horses and his plow across the sloping field, not a furlong away from a village where German shells were raising a rosy cloud of brick dust. So he gave praise to the Lord on Easter morning and prepared for the harvests which shall be gathered after the war.

Scenes Behind the Front.

All behind the front of battle there was great traffic. All that modern warfare means in organization and in preparation for the enormous operation was here in movement. I had just come from the British outpost lines down south, from the silence of that great desert which the enemy has left in the wake of his retreat east of Bapaume and Péronne, and from that open warfare with village fighting, where small bodies of British infantry and cavalry have been clearing the countryside of rearguard posts. Here round about Arras was concentration for the old form of battle, the attack upon intrenched positions, fortified hills, and great natural fortresses defended by masses as before the battles of the Somme.

For miles on the way in front were great camps, great stores, and restless activity. Everywhere supply columns of food for men and guns moved forward in an endless tide. Transport mules passed in long trails, field batteries went up to add to the mass of metal ready to pour fire upon the German lines. It was a vast circus of the world's great war, and everything that belongs to the machinery of killing streamed on and on, columns of ambulances for the rescue, for that other side of the business, came in procession followed by an army of stretcher bearers, more than I have ever seen before, marching cheerily as though in a pageant. In some of the ambulances were army nurses, and the men marching on the roads waved their hands to them and they laughed and waved back. There were greetings which made one's heart go soft awhile. In the fields by the roadside men were resting, lying on the wet earth between two spells of long march, or encamped in rest, the same kind of men whom I saw on July 1 of last year, some of them the same men—clean shaven, gray-eyed, so young and so splendid to see. Some of them sat between their stacked rifles writing letters home, and the tide of traffic passed them and flowed on to the edge of the battlefields where today they are fighting.

The Opening of the Battle.

I went up in the darkness, long before light broke today, to see the opening of the battle. The roads were quiet until I drew near to Arras, and then onward there was the traffic of marching men going up to the fighting lines.

In the darkness there were hundreds of little red lights, the glow of cigarette ends. Outside one camp a battalion was marching away, and on the bank above them the band was playing them out with fifes and drums. On each side of me as I passed by the men were densely massed, and they were whistling and singing and calling out jests and gibes, wonderful lads that they are. Away before them were the fires of death to which they were going very steadily, with a tune on their lips, carrying rifles

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For your stomach's sake drink Dr. Brush's Kumyss.—Advt.

New Amsterdam Theatre TONIGHT (1st time) Sir Herbert Tree in "Colonel Newcome." —Advt.

HAIG STRIKES NEAR ARRAS

English and Canadians Break Through Lines on 12-Mile Front.

SEIZE FAMOUS VIMY RIDGE

Villages and Fortified Points Captured to Depth of Two to Three Miles.

"TANKS" LEAD THE ADVANCE

British Also Push Forward Toward Cambrai and North of St. Quentin.

LONDON, April 9.—The British troops launched a terrific offensive today on a twelve-mile front north and south of Arras, penetrating the German positions to a depth of from two to three miles. Many important fortified points were captured, including the famous Vimy Ridge.

Nearly 6,000 prisoners, mostly Bavarians, Württembergers, and Hamburgers, have been taken so far, and they continue to pour into the receiving stations. Large numbers of guns, trench mortars, and other war material have been captured. The advance continues, the British having blasted their way clear through the German front and rearward positions.

The line of advance extends from Givenchy en Gohelle, southwest of Lens, to the village of Henin, on the Cojeul River, southeast of Arras. The attack began at 5:30 this morning, after a terrible night of artillery fire. For the last week the British guns have been bombarding the German lines in this sector without cessation, but last night's bombardment outdid even the terrific bombardments that preceded the Somme offensive last year.

The honor of capturing Vimy Ridge, where the French lost thousands of men last year in an attempt to hold this dominating height, fell to the Canadians. This ridge protects the French coal fields lying to the eastward. Once before the British gained the crest of this ridge, but, under a tremendous concentration of German guns, they were compelled to give it up. All Winter long Canadians have held a footing on the ridge, with the German lines looking down on them. All the fighting today was against dominating positions on high ground, some of which had been held by the Germans for two years and were lavishly hemmed with wide belts of some of the toughest and longest-pronged barbed wire which has been seen in the war.

Along the greater part of the front, says Reuter's correspondent at the front, the advance of the infantry was strenuously opposed. Near Arras the Germans offered determined resistance and a large pocket of the Germans was reported to be still holding out at midday, although entirely surrounded.

The famous redoubt named "The Harp," only a little less formidable than the noted "Labyrinth," was captured with virtually the whole battalion defending it. Several "tanks" were seen climbing Telegraph Hill, which commands "The Harp," and probably had much to do with the surrender of this position. Here three German battalion commanders were captured.

Along the railway running through to the valley of the Scarpe the British made good progress, while upon the Lens branch of the line they captured Maison Blanche Wood.

Battle Begins at Daybreak.

The early British report, which is timed 11:25 A. M., is as follows:

We attacked at 5:30 o'clock this morning on a wide front from south of Arras to south of Lens. Our troops have everywhere penetrated the enemy's lines and are making satisfactory progress at all points.

In the direction of Cambrai we stormed the villages of Hermies and Boursies and have penetrated into Havrincourt Wood.

"In the direction of St. Quentin we captured Fresnoy le Petit and advanced our line southeast of Le Vergulier.

No estimate of the prisoners taken can yet be given, but considerable numbers are reported captured.

The text of the statement issued this evening reads:

The operations continue to be carried out successfully in accordance with the plan. Our troops have everywhere stormed the enemy defenses from Henin-sur-Cojeul to the southern outskirts of Givenchy-en-Gohelle to a depth of from two to three miles, and our advance continues.

The enemy's forward defenses on this front, including Vimy Ridge, which was carried by the Canadian troops, were captured early in the morning. These defenses comprise a network of trenches and fortified localities—Neuville, Vitasse, Telegraph Hill, Tilloy Lez Mofflaines, Observation Ridge, St. Laurent-Blangy, Les Tilleuls, and La Folie Farm.

Subsequently our troops moved forward and captured the enemy's rearward defenses, including, in addition

to other powerful trench systems, the fortified localities of Feuchy, Chapelle de Feuchy, Hyserbad Redoubt, Athies, and Thelus.

Up to 2 P. M. 5,816 prisoners, including 119 officers, passed through the stations, and many more remain to be counted. Of these a large number belong to the Bavarian divisions, who have suffered heavy casualties in today's fighting. The captured war material includes guns and a number of trench mortars and machine guns, which have not yet been counted.

In the direction of Cambrai further progress has been made in the neighborhood of Havrincourt Wood. We have captured the village of Demicourt. In the direction of St. Quentin we captured the villages of Pontru and Le Vergulier.

The aerial activity of the past few days has continued with great energy. Several successful bombing raids were carried out by us, our machines co-operating with our artillery with excellent results. Two hostile machines were destroyed and fifteen others were driven down and probably crashed. Two German kite balloons were brought down in flames. Ten of our airplanes are missing.

An Associated Press correspondent at the front says:

"After a beautiful and warm Easter Sunday the weather changed last night, and today's attack was carried on in a pelting rain driven before a gale in which was the sting of January cold. The airplanes, which have accomplished wonderful work since Thursday's "clearing the air" of German machines, were robbed of the opportunity to participate in the beginning of the offensive. Several intrepid British airmen ascended, but on account of the rain and low-lying clouds they could do little or nothing, and after being tossed about severely they descended.

"Today's attack also hit the northern hinge of the recent German retreat from Arras to the Aisne. The Germans evidently had expected a renewal of the offensive in the valley of the Somme, for in making the retreat in that sector they announced that they had completely disarranged the British offensive plans. Today's blow was Britain's answer."

The British also gained considerable ground at other points on the line. On the road to Cambrai they captured by storm the Boursies, Demicourt, and Hermies. Boursies is seven and a half miles southwest of Cambrai. The British also made progress in the Havrincourt Wood, south of the Bapaume-Cambrai Railway.

Farther to the south, in the neighborhood of St. Quentin, General Haig's troops captured the villages of Fresnoy, Pontru, and Le Vergnier, thus pushing forward their lines to within two miles of the St. Quentin Canal.

SAYS VIMY'S CAPTURE THREATENS RETREAT

London Times Declares Enemy May Be Forced to Quit Industrial Districts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 10.—Pointing out the importance of the capture of Vimy Ridge, The Times says:

"Vimy Ridge is not only an immensely strong natural position, made as impregnable as possible by German skill; it is far more than that. Upon it hinges the whole strategy of the enemy's retreat in the west. With Vimy firmly held he can swing his line further south slowly back and back until each part of it reaches a position where he has a mind to stand. With Vimy firmly held the line will cover the French industrial towns and districts upon which he depends so much for his supplies, but with Vimy gone the defense of these towns and districts wavers and can hardly hold. With Vimy gone the pivot of the whole retreat shifts and gives backward; its timing is thrown out of gear; it is in instant risk of fracture."

The Daily Express correspondent with the British Armies says:

"The Canadians have Vimy Ridge and are sitting on the far slope looking down on the plain of Douai. They took it with comparatively little fighting, pushing from one line to the next as punctually as though meeting their enemies by appointment there as elsewhere in the Arras-Vimy areas. Most of the prisoners were haled out of their dugouts in a most docile condition. The Canadians took more than 4,000 Germans at Vimy Ridge alone, while on the adjoining Canadian front there were 1,045 men and 26 officers in one cage alone before 3 o'clock this afternoon."

Another correspondent speaks of prisoners arriving "in an endless procession."

One of the remarkable features of the fighting was the large number of weapons employed which were not in use in earlier wars. Tanks played an important part. Armored cars were also in action, supporting the infantry. Airmen, speeding at 130 miles an hour, despite conditions verging on those of a hurricane, were active above.

"Strange engines of war" are also mentioned by The Daily Mail correspondent.

As regards British casualties the same correspondent says:

"Our losses, considerable in places, are not half what were expected, and are amazingly light on certain fronts."

The Daily Telegraph's military correspondent says yesterday's victory was by far the most successful day's work accomplished by the British army since the outbreak of the war. He continues:

"The victory aims a blow at the vital cord of the German host by which they maintain their connection with their army covering Lille and the French and Belgian manufacturing districts. It also menaces the right flank of the Bavarian Crown Prince's army, which is delaying General Haig's advance upon Cambrai. If successfully pursued, it may well shiver the whole system of defense which has been widely advertised as the Hindenburg line. The Hindenburg line may, in fact, have to be indefinitely withdrawn, and in all probability was intended to make its stand where it could. A retreating army seldom knows what will be the final limit to which it will be compelled to retire."

GERMANS TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

Dazed by the Stupendous Bombardment of the British.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, April 9.—The war on the western front, which has been moving more rapidly in the last five weeks, broke into full swing today. Widening their attacks which they have been directing against the retreating Germans in the sector of the Somme, the British struck still further north, and in a series of assaults on a broad front, with Arras more or less the pivotal point, they drove the Germans from scores of important positions, penetrated far into the German lines and inflicted heavy casualties.

A visit to Corps Headquarters this afternoon indicated that the number of prisoners taken in the last twelve hours will exceed 5,000. The barbed wire "cages," or compounds built to receive prisoners which were expected to be taken, were overcrowded long before noon, although the principal attack did not begin until shortly after dawn.

The heaviest fighting today developed along a line a few miles southeast of Arras in a northerly direction to the neighborhood of Lens, but the actions extended far in the direction of St. Quentin, in the territory captured today was the famous Vimy Ridge. The fighting on Vimy Ridge was carried out by the Canadians. The irrepressible "tanks" also shared in the honors of the successful assault. The Canadians took 2,000 prisoners.

It was said everywhere along the attacking line that the Germans appeared to have been taken by surprise, and only in a few instances did they put up a strong fight. One reason for this was that they had been fairly dazed by the British artillery fire of the past ten days.

BERLIN ADMITS DEFEAT.

"Enemy Forced Way Into Parts of Our Positions," Germans Say.

LONDON, April 9.—The official communication issued by the War Office at Berlin tonight says that heavy fighting took place throughout the day on both sides of Arras, "the enemy having forced his way into parts of our positions."

The report adds that there was strong artillery firing on the Aisne and Champagne fronts.

BERLIN, April 9, (via London.)—Referring to the battle of Arras, the early War Office statement says that between Lens and Neuville St. Vaast the artillery fighting increased yesterday to great violence.

In the region between the roads from Albert to Cambrai and Péronne minor engagements developed, taking the course intended by the Germans.

From Soissons into the western Champagne artillery firing increased.

Several Entente airplanes were brought down yesterday on the western front.

BERLIN, Saturday, April 7, (via Sayville, April 9).—German observers in two captive balloons escaped death yesterday by the use of parachutes. While the great aerial battle all along the front was in progress Entente aviators made a combined drive on the German balloons between Soissons and Rheims. Today's War Office statement says two of the balloons were destroyed, but that their occupants descended with their parachutes.

FRENCH ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

Shells German Positions from the Somme to the Aisne.

PARIS, April 9.—There has been active artillery fighting today along the French front from the Somme to the Aisne, but no infantry action worthy of note. The Germans again threw large numbers of shells into the city of Rheims, killing several civilians. The statement issued this evening follows:

From the Somme to the Aisne our artillery energetically bombarded the German positions. The enemy countered, particularly north of the Aisne and on the town of Rheims, which suffered an intense bombardment, several civilians being killed.

In the Parroy Forest our grenade throwers repulsed an enemy attempt against one of our advanced posts.

The afternoon statement said:

Between the Somme and the Aisne patrol encounters occurred during the night. Notwithstanding the bad weather, there was active artillery fighting in several sectors.

Northwest of Rheims a German attack on our positions in front of Courcy was repulsed by our fire. South of this point two German detachments were repulsed after a lively engagement with grenades. In the region of Maisons de Champagne we made some progress in grenade fighting. There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

BOND ISSUE BILL WILL BE RUSHED

Continued from Page 1.

its rights, but he, too, had made an investigation, and found the departments had figured out the cost of the war plans for the present, and estimates surprising in their completeness would be presented to the Appropriations Committee before it acted.

Republicans Want a War Committee.

A Republican effort to get a share in the direction of the war was indicated today when Senator Weeks of Massachusetts and Representative Madden of Illinois simultaneously introduced resolutions providing for a Joint Committee of Congress on the prosecution of the war. These resolutions called for six members from each house—the delegation from the Senate consisting of four Democrats and two Republicans and that from the House being equally divided.

The committee thus constituted would be authorized to sit during the sessions and recesses of Congress and to "make a special study of the problems arising out of the war." The committee would be further empowered to "confer and advise with the President of the United States and the heads of the various executive departments." The committee would report to Congress from time to time.

Such a committee, if Executive sympathy permitted it to perform its intended functions, would be a long step in the direction of establishing parliamentary Government, as a committee of Congress would then be practically an advisory board sitting with the executive chiefs. The committee itself would be bipartisan, following the lines of the coalition Government in England. While sentiment for the Joint Committee was said to be strong in the Senate today on both sides of the centre aisle, there is no chance that such a committee will be created unless it is known that the plan has Executive approval, which is not expected.

"I simply propose for Congress now to follow the course of Congress in the civil war," said Mr. Weeks. "This proposed joint committee would be the connecting link between the executive and legislative branches of the Government. All our strength should be co-ordinated. This committee would also enable Congress to know how appropriations for the war were being expended."

House Plans Revenue Legislation.

The legislative program in the House calls for the consideration of a part of the revenue legislation in the present week. It is not expected that appropriation bills will be reported by the Appropriations Committee for a week or more.

After a conference with Secretary McAdoo, Representative Rainey, ranking Democrat of the Ways and Means Committee, in the absence of Chairman Kitchin, announced today that the $5,000,000,000 bond issue bill would be ready for presentation to the House on Thursday. Consideration of the bill will be undertaken by the committee on Wednesday.

This tremendous bond issue—which may be an initial one—contemplates a loan of $3,000,000,000 to the Allies. The remaining $2,000,000,000 will be utilized for the nation's necessities in the war. Supplementary taxation legislation is to follow the bond issue bill. It is agreed that the first thing to be undertaken by this country is the financial assistance of the Allies, and this can be more quickly brought about by a bond issue.

Taxation legislation will be reported as soon as the members of the Ways and Means Committee are acquainted with the full needs of the Government. The fact that Mr. Hull, income tax expert of the Ways and Means Committee, has been called into consultation by Secretary McAdoo, makes it probable that there will be a radical revision of the income tax law. Representative Hull, who wrote the inheritance tax and excess profits tax features of the new war revenue law, will also be delegated, it is believed, to revise these revenue-producing features of existing law.

After the bond issue has been approved by the House the Ways and Means Committee will turn to taxation bills. That the wealthier class will pay most of the taxes before the House committee resorts to such measures as the stamp taxes of the Spanish-American War period now seems to be reasonably certain. Nevertheless it is realized that practically every form of internal taxation must be utilized should it become apparent that the participation of this country in the European struggle is to extend over a long period.

Ready to Relieve Kitchin.

It is understood that Chairman Kitchin of the Ways and Means Committee is to have the opportunity of presenting the revenue bills to the House should he care to assume the ordinary duties of his office; but Mr. Kitchin, who voted against the war resolution, will be promptly relieved of the burden of steering the war measures should he ask to be relieved or indicate that he cannot conscientiously pilot the billion-dollar tax bills. In the event of Mr. Kitchin's declination of the task the revenue bills probably will be handled by Mr. Hull and Mr. Hill.

A working agreement has been reached between the Committee on Appropriations and the Committees on Military and Naval Affairs. Ordinarily, these two latter committees might claim jurisdiction of the Appropriation bills for the augmented army and navy—which will run into billions—but the Appropriations Committee is to be the War Budget Committee of the House.

All war estimates, according to the present program, will be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and this committee will summon Cabinet officers, bureau chiefs, and officers of the army and navy to present detailed statements of the purposes for which the vast sums are required.

Meanwhile the Committee on Military Affairs and the Committee on Naval Affairs will report the legislation incident to the conduct of the war, and it is not intended that the Appropriation bills shall be loaded down with legislative riders. The Military Affairs Committee first will bring in the Army bill, which contemplates eventually an army of 2,000,000 men. The Appropriations Committee, in turn, will provide the funds for maintenance and equipment of that great army.

Much legislation must also come from the Committee on Naval Affairs. First in importance is the Administration bill to increase the naval establishment to 150,000 men and the Marine Corps to 30,000 men. The upbuilding of the naval reserve, the taking over of the wireless stations throughout the country, the appointment of additional midshipmen to Annapolis, the enlistment in the reserve of alien seamen, now employed in the merchant marine of the country, who evince a desire to take out citizenship papers, and the bestowal of the grade of ensign upon the midshipmen hurriedly graduated at Annapolis, this year, are some of the measures in prospect.

Chairman Padgett introduced today an Administration bill providing that whenever an alien citizen in the merchant marine joins the Naval Reserve such alien shall receive American citizenship after one year's service. The Navy Department wrote that there was a large number of aliens, mainly Scandinavians, in the seafearing trades who were eligible for enlistment under such an arrangement.

Explains House Program.

Chairman Fitzgerald of the Appropriations Committee said today the systematic plan to be followed by the House committee should be adopted throughout the Government. The House committees have put aside the ordinary jealousies of committee jurisdiction and there is a general agreement that the Appropriations Committee shall become the Budget Committee during the war.

"We intend to give the Administration everything it needs," said Mr. Fitzgerald, "and while the Appropriations Committee is thus engaged, the other committees may report the necessary legislation, thus relieving us of the necessity of incorporating legislative riders on appropriation bills. There is much legislation for the other committees to accomplish. The Appropriations Committee will be liberal, but the necessity for the amounts appropriated must be shown, as we do not intend to become mere wooden men or registering machines. This is the businesslike way to go about these great matters in time of war."

The Judiciary Committee began the consideration today of the Administration's Espionage bill to punish spying and traitorous conduct in time of war. This bill will be followed by the Censorship bill, which will give the Government war-time supervision of the mails, the telegraph and telephone, newspapers, letters, and other means of communication.

The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, now in consultation with the Shipping Board, will have before it by the end of the week war-time legislation as follows:

A proposal for the repair of damaged German vessels which have been taken over by the United States Government and must be repaired before they can be utilized in the commerce of the United States.

A measure authorizing the construction of numerous comparatively small vessels, known as cargo vessels, which will be from 250 to 300 feet in length and made of wood. These vessels are to be used for ordinary cargo purposes and are to be hurriedly constructed. They can be built, it is estimated, faster than German submarines can destroy them.

With a half dozen committees at work under the whip and spur of the Administration the great emergency now confronting the nation, it is likely that the present week will be the busiest in the history of the House.

MORGAN PREDICTS SUCCESS OF BONDS

Banker Tells Secretary McAdoo That Country Is Ready for the Great Investment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—J. P. Morgan had a conference today with Secretary McAdoo in regard to war finance. Mr. Morgan expressed his satisfaction with the plan to issue immediately $5,000,000,000 in bonds with the understanding that $3,000,000,000 of the amount thus raised should be employed to buy the war bonds of the ally countries. He predicted that the bond issue would find the country ready for the investment and thought that the plan cannot fail at a favorable time so far as the ability of the investment market to absorb the issue promptly was concerned.

To questions following the brief conference between the banker and the Secretary, Mr. McAdoo said that no details in regard to any feature of the plan had been discussed, and the chief matter talked of was the readiness of the money market to take up the bonds when issued, and this Mr. Morgan said was well assured.

The draft of the bill to authorize the bond issue was prepared in the Treasury Department today, and will be before the Ways and Means Committee of the House tomorrow. The committee will make it the special order of business and consider it until a vote is reached for a report.

The office of the Secretary of the Treasury is receiving an avalanche of approval and advice in regard to the loan. It is not improbable that the bonds will be issued in series and will be convertible in character. The terms mentioned today at the department were ten-twenties and twenty-forties. The interest rate for the amount first issued will be 3½ per cent.

In discussing the general features of the loan, Mr. McAdoo said tonight:

"The Administration will ask Congress for authority to issue $5,000,000,000 of Government bonds to meet the situation created by the war with Germany. The proposed bonds will be exempt from taxation and bear interest probably at 3½ per centum per annum. Two billion dollars of these bonds will be required to finance, in part, the expenditures involved in the proper organization and operation of the army and navy and the conduct of the war generally.

"Of course, a large amount of additional revenue will have to be raised by taxation, but this part of the problem is under consideration by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. It will naturally take a reasonable time to discuss and agree upon the new items for taxation, which should not and, I am confident, will not become the subject of partisan treatment.

Three billion dollars of the proposed issue of bonds should be used to supply credit to the Governments making common cause with us against Germany to enable them to secure essential supplies in the United States and carry on the war with increased effect.

"The most serviceable thing we can do immediately for the common cause is to furnish credit to these foreign Governments who, in conjunction with us, are fighting Germany. This financial aid ought to be extended at the earliest possible moment. It will be trebly valuable and effective if extended now.

"The purpose is to purchase the obligations of the foreign Governments to which credit is given, such obligations to bear the same rate of interest and in other essentials to contain the same terms and conditions as the bonds of the United States.

"The bonds of the United States will be offered as a great popular loan, and the widest opportunity will be given to the public to subscribe, and by subscribing, to perform one of the most patriotic services that can be rendered to the country at this time.

"In view of the fact that the laws of the United States forbid the payment of commissions on sales of Government bonds, it is extremely gratifying to have received so many offers from bankers and others throughout the country of the free use of their services and facilities in making the proposed bond issue a success.

"It is the purpose of the department to make use of these offers, and to seek the assistance of the Federal Reserve Banks, the national banks, the State banks and trust companies, the savings banks, insurance companies, private bankers, and investment bankers throughout the country in the public offering that will be made of the Government's bonds. Every Governmental agency, such as the Internal Revenue Offices and Post Offices, will be asked to assist in this patriotic work.

"When the Congress shall have granted the necessary authority to make public offer of the bonds, I shall take the benefit of the counsel of the most experienced bankers and investors in the country as to the best means of making the offering a pronounced success.

"The wealth of the United States is so great, the investment resources of the country are so large, the strength of our banking situation is so phenomenal, and the patriotism of our people is so aroused, that I am confident that when the Government offers its bonds for public subscription the amount will be overwhelmingly subscribed.

"So many offers have been received from bankers, organizations and individuals tendering their services and facilities to the Government, free of expense, in placing the bonds at the disposal of the public, that it has been absolutely impossible for me to make personal acknowledgment and express my deep appreciation and gratification at this genuine manifestation of patriotic interest in the efforts to finance the war. So I am asking the newspapers of the country to indulge me to the extent of advising the senders of the many telegrams and letters which have poured into the department of the Government's appreciation of the loyal impulse and splendid spirit which inspired them."

BANKERS CONFER OVER BONDS.

Make Plans for Aiding Government to Market the Issue.

Wall Street began preparing yesterday for the $5,000,000,000 bond issue which Congress is to be asked to authorize. Bankers and bond dealers have pledged their support and have indicated their willingness to co-operate with the Government in every way possible in order to make America's war loan a huge success from the start.

Preliminary to the designation of the Federal Reserve banks as agencies for the reception of subscriptions to the bonds, Fierre Jay, Chairman of the Board of Directors and Federal Reserve Agent of the New York Reserve Bank, called a conference on his own initiative yesterday afternoon for the purpose of working out plans for handling the issue. He invited to his office several leading bankers, among them Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank; James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce; Henry P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co.; C. E. Mitchell, President of the National City Company, and Allan B. Forbes of Harris, Forbes & Co., and discussed with them arrangements for receiving bond subscriptions.

The conference was informal. Its main object was to obtain suggestions as to the steps that should be taken in setting up the necessary machinery. The bankers who participated in the conference all had experience in underwriting and distributing bond issues.

The bankers expressed their approval of the suggested plan that the Federal Reserve Banks should be designated as central agencies for the reception of subscriptions, and offered their aid in perfecting the organization to handle the work. They said that they would be glad to assign their expert bond men to the offices of the Federal Reserve Bank and have them set up the requisite machinery and train new employes who will have to be engaged to attend to the details. Should the Federal Reserve Bank be asked to act as agent for loan subscriptions, it is expected the bank will rent additional space in the Equitable Building.

Yesterday's conference may be followed by other meetings of bankers after official action in regard to the loan is taken in Washington. Opinion in Wall Street differs as to the best plan for putting out the big Government issue. Some bankers are of the opinion that the full $5,000,000,000 issue should be offered at once, and that the rate should be made 4 per cent. With these terms they believe that the issue would be oversubscribed in thirty-six hours. They say that the sale of such a huge issue in record time would have a great moral effect not only on the enemy but also on America's allies, who would see how earnest and powerful is their newest partner in the war against the German Government. In case the $5,000,000,000 issue is offered at once, it was suggested by some bankers that the payments be made in installments.

BANKER URGES CAUTION.

Stephen Baker Says Loan Should Have Careful Consideration.

Stephen Baker, President of the Bank of the Manhatan Company, said yesterday:

"The manner of raising the necessary funds to carry on the war should have very careful and thoughtful consideration. It is all very well to talk about raising five or six billions of dollars in order to get the public mind accustomed to such large figures, but the matter will have to be worked out on a scientific basis, and in my judgment it will take at least sixty days before a comprehensive plan can be decided upon. The United States will not need a large sum of money for some time to come.

"If it borrows as little money is needed, say, five hundred to a thousand millions now, an amount which could be easily obtained on a 3½ per cent. basis provided there was an interchangeable clause that the bonds could be refunded into any other loan which might be brought out at a higher rate of interest, and then, if necessary, go on borrowing, say, a second billion, even at a higher rate, the loans could be very easily floated without upsetting our own industrial and economic conditions.

"I suppose, however, that the Administration in Washington wants to float the whole loan now, so as to get a fixed rate of interest at 3½ per cent., and then it could say at the close of the war that it had been able to save the country a large amount of interest. In my judgment it would be a bad thing for the country to have so large an amount of money on hand once and it would lead to inflation and wasteful extravagance in expenditure, and in the long run would cost the country far more than the difference in interest which it might have to pay.

"There is no question as to the ability of the United States to raise all the money that may be necessary. She is certainly rich enough and able enough to raise as much money as England has, but the financing should be done in a careful and business-like manner.

"A large amount of the expenses of the war should be borne by taxation during the life of the war, and then taxes should be so graduated each year as to provide a sufficient sinking fund to retire the bonds at maturity, and bring taxation down to normal conditions."

ITALY EAGER OVER LOAN.

Exchange Declines on Announcement of Our Purpose.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, April 9.—Italy's share of the war loan which America is ready to make to the Allies is the chief question discussed in political and financial circles. The news that America was about to lend money to Italy had an excellent effect on the financial market. Exchange, which reached nearly eight francs for each dollar, decreased almost to seven francs.

A decrease in exchange is of interest to both countries, as while Italy will save on her imports, America will see her exports to Italy increase. Because of big exchange rates and high transportation rates, American products here have become almost prohibitive in price.

BERLIN FEARS RUPTURE WITH SOUTH AMERICA

Zimmermann Has Long Conference with Envoys from Brazil, Argentina and Chile.

LONDON, April 9.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from The Hague says that Dr. Zimmermann, the German Foreign Secretary, conferred for an hour on Sunday with the Ministers of Brazil, Argentina, and Chile. The dispatch says that it is thought in Berlin that the conference was connected with a possible rupture of relations between Germany and the three South American republics.

CARACAS, Venezuela, April 9.—The President-elect of the republic, Juan Vicente Gomez, has addressed a circular to the Governors of the States urging that steps be taken to assure maximum crops in order to avoid a scarcity of food supplies, "because," the circular points out, "we do not know the extent to which foreign disturbances will affect this country."

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 9. — Chile will maintain an attitude of neutrality in the war so long as she is not made the object of a direct attack, according to assurance given by Government officials.

APPROVES THE PLAN TO BUILD 1,000 SHIPS

Fleet of Wooden Carriers Sanctioned by President—First Vessels Ready by October.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Shipping Board's program of building a fleet of 1,000 wooden ships of 3,000 or 3,500 tons each to meet the loss of tonnage by submarine warfare, and thus help to defeat the German undersea campaign, has been formally approved by President Wilson. The first ship will be ready within five months. The board will call upon the Treasury for from $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 within the next few days. Fifty million dollars already has been authorized by Congress for the work of the board.

Chairman Denman announced tonight that the board's plans had been virtually completed, that contracts had been let, and that barring an unforeseen hitch, by October the shipyards on the Atlantic and Pacific would be turning out the new vessels at the rate of two or three a day to be leased to private shipping concerns.

CONGRESS LEANING TO VOLUNTEER IDEA

Continued from Page 1.

as such after they were drafted in the Federal service, was that the way was to be opened for National Guard officers to promotion to any part of the new armies. This provision was inserted in justice to officers of the guard and to provide an elastic and homogeneous military structure.

Mr. Baker explained also that the department had been unable to permit National Guard recruiting to proceed beyond the peace strength of the commands because of shortage of equipment, which would be supplied soon.

Chairman Dent and other members of the committee believe that, before the volunteer system is entitled to fair trial before conscription is attempted. It has been suggested that a compromise be accepted by the department—that the volunteer system be tried sixty to 120 days with the understanding that conscription be then taken up if the other plan failed. The disposition of the committee seems to be to separate the conscription issue from the broader question of universal military training and service and approach the army bill as an emergency measure.

Members of Congress are receiving letters both for and against the conscription program. Governor Ferguson telegraphed Representative Garner today that Texas opposed conscription.

Senator Nelson Wants Volunteers.

Debate on conscription occupied some time in the Senate during the discussion of the Army Appropriation bill, left over from last session. Senator Kirby, over from last session. Senator Kirby offered an amendment to authorize the President to call volunteers in lots of half a million each. The amendment is subject to a point of order, and probably will be disposed of that way without debate.

When a section authorizing advertising agencies to obtain recruits for the army was reached, Chairman Chamberlain said that it was held necessary to get men, and instanced the fact that recruiting for the National Guard had not been successful.

Senator Nelson, a veteran of the civil war, declared in favor of a call for volunteers.

"I venture to say," said he, "that if the President calls for a volunteer army of 500,000 men, and says it is going to Europe and fight, there would be no trouble at all. What the boys dread above all is to be stationed in camp with nothing but drills and guard duty. What they want is to march and fight, and to meet the enemy."

The Senator added, however, that he did not think it was necessary to send an army to Europe at present.

Senator Stone urged an increase in the pay of privates to four or five times the present amount. He said that this might increase the Army bill, but it was worth it because the men who went to war would leave behind dependents.

During the discussion some Senators expressed wonder as to the War Department's course toward the National Guard. Senator Fall of New Mexico said that New Mexican units had been ordered mustered out on April 7, five days after the President asked Congress to declare war on the German Government.

Senators Wadsworth of New York and Smith of Georgia said they had received protests against a recent order forbidding the enlistment of additional volunteers in the National Guard. Mr. Wadsworth said that he had been informed that lack of equipment was the reason for the order, but that one New York regiment had marched out to service 1,350 men strong, leaving 300 complete equipments in their armory. Mr. Smith said his inquiries at the War Department had been met by the answer that the prohibition against enlistments was a temporary measure.

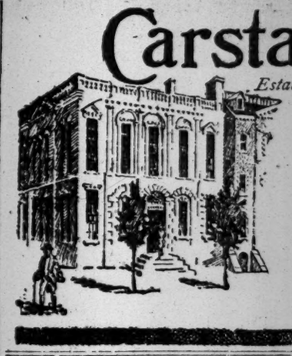
Wipes Out Brigadier General Rank.

The rank of Brigadier General in the regular army is abolished by a provision of the bill. All general officers after its enactment would have no less rank than that of Major General. About thirty Brigadier Generals, now in active service, would become Major Generals. Committee members said the change was made in conformity with modern military practice abroad.

The new section also provides that the Chief of Staff shall have the rank of General, senior to all other army officers while in that position. This again parallels changes in navy practice, where the Chief of Operations has been made ranking Admiral of the navy. Similarly, departmental commanders would become Generals, and provision is made for the recreation of the grade of Lieutenant General, which vanished from army lists with the retirement of General Miles. With armies of the size now in contemplation this procedure becomes necessary in order that high command can be properly assigned.

Carstairs Rye

Established 1788



IN 1800, the New York and City Bank, on Wall Street, was the first bank of any importance.

In 1788, Carstairs Rye was beginning to be of some importance in hospitality among business men of old New York. Equally popular today all over New York.

TO DISCUSS OUR PART WITH ALLIES IN WAR

Continued from Page 1.

not make it feasible for this Government to enter into any such convention, at any rate, for the present and the immediate future.

There is no telling, it is realized, what the war may bring forth, but opinion is strong here that no conditions will arise that will make it necessary for the United States to give any promise that no separate or premature peace will be made by Washington.

There is reason to believe that the Government feels that it could not consistently enter into any arrangement with the Entente as to the part it shall play in the conclusion of a peace until it knew more definitely what sort of a peace the Entente Allies contemplated. In this connection it is recalled that in his address to the Senate in January, 1917, President Wilson used the expression "Peace without victory." In that address the President sought to point out "the duty of our Government in the days to come, when it will be necessary to lay afresh and upon a new plan the foundation of a peace among the nations."

The President's view, as expressed in that address, was that the war should not become a war of conquest, but a war ended on the basis of mutual agreement that would insure a permanent peace.

"The question upon which the whole future peace and policy of the world depends," he said, "is this: Is the present war a struggle for a just and secure peace; or only for a new balance of power?"

It was made clear by the President that he stood for a just and secure peace, which, he thought, could best be accomplished by an agreement that would not make the peace a mere distribution of territory among the victors.

Must Know Allies' Specific Objects.

It was pointed out today that before the United States could enter into any agreement with the Entente Powers, obligating itself not to make a separate or premature peace, it must be informed of the objects for which the Entente Governments were fighting.

In this connection a clearer light was thrown on the purpose of President Wilson in seeking, as he did late last year, to ascertain from all the Governments at war, Central Powers as well as the Entente, what each group expected to accomplish with the ending of the conflict.

The President told the Senate that the statement of each group had said, "in terms that could not be misunderstood, that it was no part of the purpose they had in mind to crush their antagonists." These statements implied, the President asserted, "that it must be a peace without victory."

From expressions now obtainable, cautious though they are, it is gathered that the President meant that the United States, in expecting to appear in the peace conference as one of the parties in interest, would use all its persuasive force to induce the victors to make a peace that would enable all the nations concerned in the great war to live in harmony.

Should the Entente Governments propose to the United States that this Government conform to the agreement among them that no arrangement for a separate or premature peace be made with the Central Powers, it is certain that the United States would inquire carefully as to the terms upon which the Entente would be willing to make peace and would ask the views of the Entente with regard to the President's plan of a league to insure permanent peace. No direct answer from the United States would be given, it is understood, until the exchanges along this line had been brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

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GREAT BATTLE EAST OF ARRAS BEGINS

Continued from Page 1.

and shovels and iron rations, while the rain played a tattoo on their steel hats.

I went to a place a little outside of Arras on the west side. It was not quite dark because there was a kind of suffused light from the hidden moon so I could see the black mass of the cathedral city, the storm centre of this battle, and away behind me, to the left, the tall broken towers of Mont St. Eloi, white and ghostly, looking across to Vimy Ridge. The bombardment was now in full blast. All the British batteries, too many to count, were firing, a thousand gun flashes winking and blinking from hollow and hiding places.

All their shells were rushing through the sky as though flocks of great birds were in flight, and all were bursting over the German positions with long flames which rent the darkness and waved sword blades of quivering light along the ridges. The earth opened and great pools of red fire gushed out. Star shells burst magnificently, pouring down a golden rain.

Mines were exploded east and west of Arras and in the wide sweep from Vimy Ridge to Blangy southward, and voluminous clouds, all bright with the glory of infernal fire, rolled up to the sky. The wind blew strongly across, beating back the noise of the guns, but the air was all filled with the deep roar and slamming knocks of single heavies and the drumfire of the field guns.

The first attack was at 5:30. A few minutes before 5:30 the guns almost ceased fire, so that there was a strange, solemn hush. We waited and our pulses beat faster than the second hands.

"They're Away!"

"They're away!" said a voice by my side. The bombardment broke out again with new and enormous effects of fire and sound. The enemy was shelling Arras heavily, and black shrapnel and high explosives came over from his lines, but the British gunfire was twenty times as great.

Around the whole sweep of his lines green lights rose. They were signals of distress and his men were calling for help. It was dawn now, but clouded and stormswept. A few airmen came out with the wind tearing at their wings, but they could see nothing in the mist and driven rain.

I went down to the outer ramparts of Arras. The eastern suburb of Blangy seemed already in British hands. On the higher ground beyond the British were fighting forward. I saw two waves of infantry advancing against the enemy's trenches. Protected by the barrage of field guns, they went in a slow, leisurely way, not hurried, although the enemy's shrapnel was searching for them.

"Grand fellows," said an officer lying next to me on the wet slope. "Oh, topping!"

Fifteen minutes afterward some men came back. They were British wounded and German prisoners. I met the first of these walking wounded. Afterward they were met on the roadside by medical officers who patched them up there and then before they were taken to the field hospitals in the ambulances.

From these men wounded by shrapnel and machine gun bullets I heard the first news of the progress. They were bloody and exhausted, but they claimed success.

"We did fine," said one of them. "We were through the four lines before I was knocked out."

"Not many Germans in the first trenches," said another, "and no real trenches, either, after our shelling. We had knocked their dugouts out, and their dead were lying thick and the living ones put their hands up."

All men agreed that their own casualties were not high, and at most a hundred. There were tanks in action. Some of the men had seen them crawling forward over the open country and then lost sight of them. They grinned at the remembrance of these monsters, as the London men laughed six months ago when the tanks first came to light.

"Our bombardment was great," said a wounded boy with a shrapnel-pierced helmet over his blood-stained face. "It knocked hell out of old Fritz."

"We did well," said another lad simply. "We've taken all we were asked to take."

Early Reports of the Battle.

It is too soon to tell the story of this great battle which is still being fought. As I write, out of its turmoil in rainstorms which turned to snow for a few minutes and under a sky where the great clouds are driven wildly, only brief reports come back.

They are all good reports so far brought into battle headquarters just behind the lines. The attack about which I know most was one around Arras. Here the enemy's lines ran right into the suburb of St. Laurent and Blangy.

This morning the British swept the Germans out of Arras and went on stolidly through the enemy's trench system to Feuchy, in the marshes below the River Sharpe, four miles east of Arras. The enemy was afraid of an attack, and in the night had withdrawn all but rearguard posts to trenches further back, where he resisted fiercely.

The enemy's trench system south of Arras was enormously strong, but the British bombardment had pounded it, and the infantry went through without much loss to the reserve support trench, and then on to a chain of posts in front of Harvest trench, which was strongly held, and after heavy fighting with bombs and bayonets, to Observatory Ridge, from which for two years and a half the enemy looked down, directing the fire of his batteries against the French and British positions.

"Tanks" Again to the Fore.

South of Tilloy there were two formidable positions called the Harp and Telegraph Hill, the former being a fortress of trenches shaped like an Irish harp, the latter rising to a high mound. These were taken by the help of tanks, which advanced upon them in their leisurely way, climbed up the banks and over the parapets, sitting for a while to rest, and then waddling forward again, shaking machine gun bullets from their steel flanks and pouring a deadly fire into the enemy's position, and so mastering the ground.

North of the Scarpe, that is northeast of Arras, the whole system of trenches was taken as far as the Maison Blanche wood, and north again along Vimy Ridge the Canadian achieved a heroic success by gaining this high, dominating ground, which was the scene of some of the fiercest French battles in the first

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THEODORE ROOSEVELT NOW IN WASHINGTON

Colonel Arrives Unannounced and Declines to Make Public Purpose of His Visit.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt arrived here unexpectedly at 11 o'clock tonight from New York over the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad. There was much speculation over the purpose of his visit. He refused to discuss the matter. He was met at the Union Station by his daughter Alice, the wife of Congressman Nicholas Longworth, and went immediately by motor to the Longworth home. He will stay there during his visit.

No one in Washington knew that the Colonel was on the way, and there was not a person at the station to meet him except his daughter. He was recognized by several persons in the station, however, and was followed by a little crowd to the taxicab platform. The Longworths' automobile, which was decorated with two American flags, came up quickly, and the Colonel and Mrs. Longworth jumped in.

The Colonel did not make known how long he would remain in Washington, and put off questioners with a smile and the statement that he was here on private business. The wave of patriotism and the recent activities of the Colonel have lent the greatest interest to his quick jump here.

ROUND-UP OF ALIENS MARKED BY SECRECY

Comrade of Lieutenant Fay Taken—Black Tom Bomb Cases on Trial.

The hunt for alien plotters in and about New York continued yesterday, but all details as to arrests or other facts connected with the round-up were withheld. Aliens now taken into custody are removed at once to Ellis Island, where they are held pending the determination of their status.

Eight men were transferred to the island yesterday from Newark. Included among them were Captain Emil Meyer, an expert radio engineer, who was arrested at the Tuckerton transatlantic wireless station Saturday night. With him were three other German wireless men arrested at the same time. A man named von Igel was said to be among the eight. Whether or not he is a relative of Wolf von Igel, the German Embassy Attaché, who succeeded Captain von Papen as one of the chief plot directors in this country, is not known. One of those removed to the island on Sunday is Edward C. Klendler of the Hamburg-American Line special police, and more than 1,300 Germans and Austro-Hungarians are now held there.

United States Marshal McCarthy was informed yesterday of the arrest at Stockbridge, Mass., of Dr. Herbert Klenzle, one of the men under indictment in connection with the plot directed by Lieutenant Robert Fay, the purpose of which was the destruction of ships at sea by bombs. Fay escaped from the penitentiary in Atlanta, Ga., several months ago and is now in Mexico.

Fritz Kolb, Hans Schwartz, and Jean, alias "Karl," Humbert were put on trial in Jersey City yesterday, charged with having had explosives in their possession in violation of the New Jersey laws. They are accused of making bombs in Hoboken, by means of which, it is asserted, Kolb and Schwartz tried to cause a second explosion on Black Tom Island. When the case was called before Judge Mark A. Sullivan in the Hudson County Court of Common Pleas attorneys for Humbert demanded a separate trial for him, which was granted.

The case closed at 5 o'clock and the jury retired at 7 o'clock. No verdict had been returned at a late hour at night.

THANKS BRITAIN'S KING FOR 'INSPIRING WORDS'

President Wilson's Reply Hails Message as Proof of Unity Among "Free Peoples."

LONDON, April 9.—The reply of President Wilson to the message sent to him by King George was given out officially today. It reads:

To His Majesty George V., King and Emperor:

Your eloquent message comes to me at this critical moment of our national life as proof of the community of sentiment among the free peoples of the world, now striving to defend their ideals, to maintain the blessings of national independence, and to uphold the rights of humanity.

In the name of the American people and the Government to which they look for guidance I thank you for your inspiring words.

WOODROW WILSON.

Washington, April 8.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 9.—Messages of congratulation from the Universities of Paris and Cambridge to President Lowell of Harvard University were made public today. Rector Liard of the University of Paris cabled:

"The University of Paris salutes with satisfaction and confidence the entry of the United States into the sacred war for triumph of the people."

The message from Vice Chancellor Fitzpatrick of Cambridge read:

"British Cambridge welcomes American Cambridge as a brother in arms."

U-BOAT CREWS GET BONUS ON SINKINGS

AMSTERDAM, April 9, (via London.)—The frontier correspondent of the Telegraaf suggests that the recklessness shown by German submarines is due to the big financial rewards offered the crews by the German Government. The men who man the submarines get 10 per cent. higher pay than those in any other branch of the national service, and receive in addition substantial bonuses.

Fifty per cent. of the value of a captured ship is distributed among her captors, 5 per cent. to the commander of the submarine, 5 to the chief engineer, 15 to the remaining officers, and 25 to the crew.

Percentages for torpedoed ships are based on the insurance value of the vessel. In these cases the submarine commander gets 1 per cent., the chief engineer 1, the remaining officers 4, and the crew 10. There are also extra rewards for special exploits.

ROOT OPPOSES COALITION PLAN

Such a Cabinet Not Needed, He Says, When All Are Behind President.

MUST SUPPORT DEMOCRATS

Tells Republican Club It Is His Party's Duty to Refrain from Criticism.

WANTS OUR FLAG ABROAD

It Would Serve Notice to the World That We Are Not to be Attacked with Impunity.

Ex-Senator Elihu Root told a big gathering of Republicans who had met in the Republican Club in West Fortieth Street last night to pass resolutions of loyalty to the President of the United States, that it was the duty of all Republicans to stand squarely behind the President in the present war, no matter what mistakes might be made or how much the party in power was criticised. He was cheered when he declared that a coalition Cabinet was not now necessary, as the whole country was with the President, regardless of party.

"We must have no criticism now," he declared. "The fate of our country is involved. We must sweep all that away. Other countries change. England has now a coalition Government and France has changed several times, while the great Russian democracy has come into her own and overthrown the autocratic government which was already bargaining with Germany for the preservation of autocracy.

"For four years to come the Democrats will be in control in Washington, and as we love our country we must give to that party our whole-hearted, earnest, sincere support, just as if every man there was a Republican. That is the only way we can prove not only our love for our country as individuals, but that the Republican Party loves its country more than place and power.

"We need no coalition Government to make us loyal. We will make a coalition ourselves with every Democrat in the country. The coalition of the United States will be of all its people, to hold up the hands of the Government of the United States, no matter from which party it comes."

At another part in his speech the crowd got up and cheered loudly when Mr. Root declared:

"One thing we ought to do. We must lose no opportunity in public or private to urge and insist upon a vigorous and real war. The honor and dignity of our country depend upon the part she plays. We have got to show that she is a nation, not a mere aggregation of people. Is there in America the capacity to so use the vast wealth and millions of men, the inventive genius and business sense of this Republic, as to see that no nation in this world will ever again think it a light and easy thing to enter upon war with us?

"The one essential thing, Mr. Root said, was to speed the enlargement and completion of all parts of the navy and raise with all expedition a great and competent army. It is necessary, he said, to make a national army with singleness of purpose and sympathy, responsible to the one Commander in Chief, and not to stoop to bickerings.

No Time for Faultfinding.

"There will be criticism and faultfinding and discontent," Mr. Root went on, "but that has been an incident to all our wars. It is an incident to our free and easy democracy. It will come again inevitably. Do not let us oin the band of faint-hearts when the time of criticism comes, or withhold our support. When the inevitable shortcomings of democracy must come, then is the time for stout hearts to stand by their country and say that no matter what mistakes are made, we will stand by our Government and our country.

"We will not permit the chorus of discontent and criticism to obscure the real instincts of patriotism. We will stand by the Government now and all shout hosannahs. Let us stand by the President as we stood by Lincoln when the faint hearted were crying that the war was a failure. We will demonstrate the real patriotism of the Republican Party, first, last, and all the time, even in failure, come what may."

In his plea for a vigorous war Mr. Root advised that an army, great if possible and small if it must be, be sent to the battle lines of France and Belgium, so that the whole world might know that American democracy was really fighting for the principles of American freedom. He scathingly assailed the military caste of Germany, which he said was responsible for bringing on the war and, amid a tremendous outburst of applause, said that the world could not remain half democracy and half Prussian.

The speaker was also cheered when he said the country had to prepare to the utmost, and he advocated a system of universal military service. The war, he said, could not be ended with anything else than the complete overthrow of autocracy, and he hoped there would be no dilly-dallying or half-measures or any giving in to peace terms until democracy was triumphant.

It was one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held in the Republican Club. The ex-Senator began by saying that the present war was not over the question of ships or whether Americans should insist upon their rights to travel on the high seas. These were but illustrative and symbolical of the great issues, he said.

"It has been growing more and more manifest during the past two and a half years," he said, "that the conflict raging in Europe, Asia, and Africa between the Central European powers and the Allies has been a conflict for the control of the world. From all the confused statements and mass of documents at the beginning of the war there has gradually emerged the ascertained certainty that Germany, under the leadership of the military caste of Prussia, has entered upon the great undertaking she had been preparing for for more than a generation, the hegemony of the world.

"It has been startling true that, if Germany won, the same principle by which she treated the covenant with Belgium as a scrap of paper, laid it waste, and sacked, burned, and murdered the people of that poor and peaceful country, that the same principles of conduct which violated every rule of international law and obligations of treaties, would be applied by her to the rest of the world. The issue of the war is the issue of submission to the same principle of conduct which took the life of the poor cobbler of Zabern who was thrust through by a Prussian officer's sword."

Mr. Root said a great issue was presented to the American people as to what was going to happen to this country if, at the close of the war Germany were left with her power intact, to do her will except as she may be constrained by a treaty of peace.

"Even though Germany may not be successful," said Mr. Root, "she will still remain the Germany of 70,000,000 people. They will still be there. At the close of the war, if the terms of peace provide for no protection to the western continents, there will be but one opportunity for the application of those principles known in Germany as national evolution. There will be but one avenue for her to resume her career of expansion. That will be the broad and undefended spaces of the Western continent. What will the Monroe Doctrine be worth if the American people are not prepared to defend it?

"If we shrink from the test now, what will we do if we see Germany establishing a base in the Caribbean, at the very entrance to the canal? If we do nothing now, we will do nothing then. If we do not get ready now, we will not be ready then. If we are not stirred to action now, we will not be stirred to action then. If such a base should be established on our border as a basis for new aggression, how long would it be before the time would come when we would find ourselves in the condition of a subject people, unready to defend our liberties?"

Ordinary intelligence, said Mr. Root, should make the country provide now against that certain result in the future.

"The bringing on of this war now," said Mr. Root impressively, "has saved the American people from irretrievable and inevitable disaster which would ensue after the close of the war in Europe.

"Democracies cannot live alongside autocracies. To remain alongside such a power means that democracy must surrender to autocracy. The question is whether all the world shall become a group of armed camps, inhabited by people who have surrendered their liberties to military authority. The President was right when he said that the world must be made safe for democracy. We are to fight for our liberties and the liberties of mankind. We are to fight for the ideals of America, for the mission of America, for the enfranchisement of the world."

Mr. Root then told of the special duty that was laid upon the Republican Club to perform.

"We are Republicans," he said. "Our party was defeated at the last election. The opposing party is in possession of the Government, and the first duty we have to do is to control ourselves, to banish from our heart every feeling of partisanship, of party prejudice, and fill them with patriotism and love of country and the strong desire to do our duty for our country."

American Army on Battle Line.

Mr. Root sat down amid a storm of applause, but he arose again immediately to say:

"In that vigorous war which we should advocate one thing ought to be done at the earliest practicable day. An American army, great if possible, small if must be, should be put on the battle line of France and Belgium, so that all the world will know that American democracy is really fighting for the principles of American freedom, so that the Stars and Stripes shall float beside the tricolor of France, the meteor flag of England, the banner of the new Russian democracy in the great world war, and no one may doubt that we are with our friends heart and soul, ready to offer our sacrifice in the great cause in which we have so much to gain and so much to lose."

Senator Calder, who had come over from Washington to make a speech in Brooklyn, also spoke a few minutes. He said the President could depend upon the Republicans all over the country to uphold his hands. He said he was aware that there was a great anti-war party in the country, as he had received more than 10,000 letters from persons in this State and more than two-thirds of them were against war. After the President's message, he said, many Americans had come to him and said the country could depend upon them to fight for it.

"In the days to come," said Senator Calder, "I shall vote for whatever men or money the President asks for. I will also vote for any system of universal military service. I only hope the President will avail himself of the services of the intrepid Roosevelt, the wise Taft, and the sagacious Root."

Without a dissenting vote the club adopted a halt-hour in which the members declared their approval of the President's message and the action of Congress in declaring war. The resolution read in part:

"It is our earnest desire that in this vital struggle, upon which our own freedom, with that of the world, depends, America may exhibit the competency and power of effective action demanded by the interests she has at stake. To the end that our country may answer in this supreme test, with the North German Gazette, that their names might be exposed to shame and their falsity made known to generations of Germans to come.

"I said to myself, 'Good, at last some of these Germans are to be punished for maltreating prisoners of war.' I directed the American Consul there to make a report on the matter. He sent back word that a trainload of Canadian prisoners of war was being taken through the town when it was necessary to put the train on a siding. Some of the prisoners communicated to curious townsfolk gathered about the train that they were starving and had nothing to drink. The townspeople had given them food and drink and that was the crime for which they were imprisoned and held up to shame.

"It is good to realize our international obligations and look the world in the face," he said. "Unless our steel is tempered in this crucible of war, we cannot take our place in the family of nations."

Sir Herbert Tree also spoke.

FRANK SCOTT HEADS MUNITIONS BOARD

Army and Navy Officers and Industrial Leaders Will Direct Supply Policies.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The creation of a General Munitions Board was announced today by the Council of National Defense. It will be headed by Frank A. Scott, a Cleveland manufacturer, and will be charged with supplying the army and navy with munitions and equipment. One of its chief functions will be to decide between the country's military and industrial needs.

The establishment of the board puts into the hands of a group of army and navy officers and industrial leaders virtually the same task given the British Minister of Munitions. It creates machinery for a Government Department of Munitions, headed by a member of the Cabinet, if the conduct of the war brings the need. Active military and naval participation in the conflict, many believe, will produce that necessity.

Twenty men, fifteen of them army or navy officers, make up the board. Besides Mr. Scott its civilian members are Bernard M. Baruch, Howard E. Coffin, Julius Rosenwald, and Dr. Franklin Martin. From the army there are Brig. Gen. Thomas Cruse, Colonel F. G. Hodgson, Colonel H. Fisher, Lieut. Col. J. E. Hoffer, Major P. E. Pierce, Major Charles Wallace, and Captain A. B. Barker; from the navy, Rear Admiral H. H. Rousseau, Rear Admiral W. S. Capps, Commander R. H. Leigh, Commander T. A. Kearney, Dr. R. C. Holcomb, Paymaster J. H. Hancock, Lieut. W. B. Lemly, and L. McHowe.

FRINGING THE COAST WITH DEFENSE CRAFT

Elaborate Patrol System Utilizes Destroyers, U-Boat Chasers, and Fishing Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9. — Elaborate plans for the protection of the American coast against German naval raids are being made. Secretary Daniels, who, like Secretary Baker, was at his desk until nearly midnight tonight, said that Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, and Captain Henry Braid Wilson, who has been placed in charge of the coast defense patrol system now being organized by the navy, and their assistants were now devoting all their attention to the perfection of these coast defense measures. A fringe of vessels is being flung up and down the coast, composed of destroyers, submarine chasers, converted yachts, trawlers, motor boats, and vessels, both naval and mercantile, that are being pressed into active service in connection with the full mobilization of the navy, the Naval Militia, the Naval Reserve, and the Coast Guard.

FRANCE HONORS H.H.HARJES

Confers the Legion of Honor Upon American Banker in Paris.

PARIS, April 9.—H. Herman Harjes, delegate of the American Red Cross and member of the Paris banking house of Morgan, Harjes & Co., has been decorated with the Legion of Honor. The decoration was conferred in recognition of Mr. Harjes's services in connection with the American Ambulance and other war work.

Early in February the French Government conferred the War Cross on Mr. Harjes.

GERMAN CRUELTY SEEN BY GERARD

Tells Canadian Club of War Prisoners Put in Camps with Typhus-Stricken Russians.

CHILDREN TAUGHT SAVAGERY

Ambassador Saw Them Shoot Prisoners with Arrows Tipped with Nails.

CANADA APPEALS TO US

Sir Wm. H. Hearst, Ontario's Premier, Says Germany Is About to Make a Terrible Death Struggle.

James W. Gerard, American Ambassador to Germany, told the members and guests of the Canadian Club of New York at a dinner in the grand ballroom of the Biltmore last night of inhuman treatment of prisoners of war by the Kaiser's military authorities. The 1,500 diners received with groans of indignation and shame the former Ambassador's recitation of how the German authorities imprisoned townsfolk for giving food and drink to starving Canadian prisoners of war; how German sheep hounds were trained to bite British soldiers; how small German boys were allowed to shoot arrows tipped with nails into the bodies of prisoners, and how when typhus broke out in a camp of Russian prisoners they sent Frenchmen and Englishmen to live with them.

It was the first time since he returned from Germany that he had told of any of these things he had seen. He saw them on visits to the prison camps in the capacity of the official representative of the British and Canadian Governments. Mr. Gerard began his speech by referring to Germany as "that country where they were so fond of me that they kept me a week after I said I wanted to go home."

"I want to tell your Canadians tonight," he said, "some of the things I saw your fellow-countrymen endure in the German prisoner of war camps. You, sitting here in the Biltmore, cannot imagine the horror of living so and a half month in a German prison camp. I know, because I saw.

To Jail for Giving Food.

"One day I read in the North German Gazette a paragraph which told that a number of the inhabitants of a northern German town had been guilty of improper and unpatriotic conduct toward prisoners of war, and that they had been jailed for varying terms and their names printed in the North German Gazette, that their names might be exposed to shame and their falsity made known to generations of Germans to come.

"I said to myself, 'Good, at last some of these Germans are to be punished for maltreating prisoners of war.' I directed the American Consul there to make a report on the matter. He sent back word that a trainload of Canadian prisoners of war was being taken through the town when it was necessary to put the train on a siding. Some of the prisoners communicated to curious townsfolk gathered about the train that they were starving and had nothing to drink. The townspeople had given them food and drink and that was the crime for which they were imprisoned and held up to shame.

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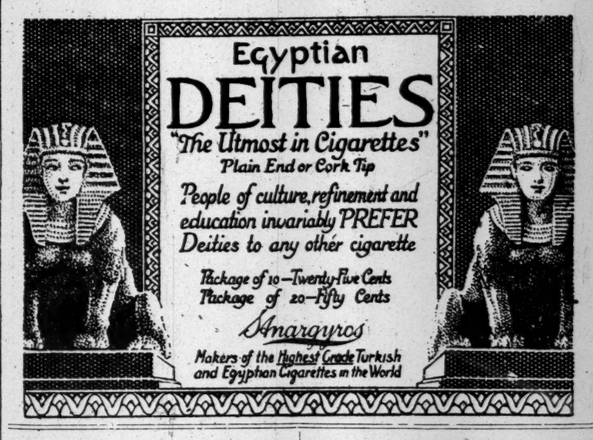
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Canadians and Americans than anything that could have happened.

"I have often prophesied," he said, "of the day when if need be for the preservation of democracy these two great nations would unite. Now this is an accomplished fact and no more significant event has ever occurred than the union of these two nations in the cause of freedom. Now that you, too, have put your hand to the plow, there is no turning back. There can be no compromise or truce."

He told of what Canada had done in the war and said that if the United States had done a like work it would have raised 5,000,000 soldiers, of whom more than 3,000,000 would be overseas and 1,000,000 on the firing line. In proportion to the losses of Canada, he said the United States would have lost 900,000 men.

"Germany's hope of snatching victory through peace terms was shattered by the united stand and firm reply of the Allies," he continued. "Within the last few days it has been destroyed completely by the magnificent stand taken by this great Republic. The message of your President to Congress thrilled the hearts of the free people of the earth, and it will be remembered for all time among the great deliverances of the rulers of the world.

"With some of our allies the situation is not in all respects as we would like it, so that in the final struggle the result is going to depend more than ever in the past on the British Empire and on our splendid new ally, the great and powerful American nation."

U-Boat Situation "Uncomfortable."

Referring to the fact that he had just returned from abroad, the speaker said that although in the past two months a large number of U-Boats had been destroyed, the situation was still "uncomfortable."

"Personally, I have the most complete confidence in the ability of the British Navy to meet the situation," he said. "We may have to steel ourselves for further losses of both life and property, but this last scheme of the Huns will meet failure final and complete, as has every other scheme launched by them. If the Germans think by their submarine campaign, diabolical and hellish as it is, that they are going to frighten the British people, with their experience of the last two years and a half, they are sadly ignorant of English character."

In closing, Sir William said:

"I have implicit faith in the people of the United States as I have in the people of my own country that they will measure up to whatever is required of them. And I have faith to believe and courage to hope that when the last post has sounded over the grave of the final victim of the cruel war, and the forces of righteousness have won a final and triumphant victory, the people of the United States and of Canada alike will be able to look back with pride and satisfaction to the part they played in the greatest struggle of the ages."

Bainbridge Colby said that a race with the sense of humor of the Anglo-Saxon could not be defeated. He said he believed that the two American nations, Canada and the United States, would supply the brains to put an end to the submarine peril.

14 AUSTRIAN LINERS SEIZED IN OUR PORTS

Like the German Vessels Taken, Most of Them Had Been Damaged.

MALONE TAKES FOUR HERE

No Disorder Marks the Procedure—Crews Join Their German Allies at Ellis Island.

Fourteen Austrian merchant ships, with a total tonnage of 67,807 gross, war bound in American ports, were seized yesterday by customs officials after the news was flashed from Washington that a formal break had come between this country and Austria-Hungary. As was the case with the German ships seized last week, the machinery in most of them had been damaged. In addition to the four ships in this port, the following were taken:

At Boston—The Erny, 6,515 tons.
At New Orleans—The Clara, 3,932 tons; Theresa, 3,769 tons; Anna, 1,575 tons.
At Pensacola—Lucia, 6,744 tons.
At Galveston—Campania, 3,501 tons; Moravitz, 4,795 tons.
At Newport News—Budapest, 3,651 tons.
At Philadelphia—The Franconia, 4,637 tons.
At Tampa—Wega, 1,621 tons.

The seizures in the Port of New York commenced at 11:55 A. M., when Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone sent eighty armed customs guards to Stapleton, S. I., on two United States Coast Guard cutters, under the command of Special Deputy Collector George Lamb. The guards seized the four steamships, one of them a passenger liner, which have been laid up in New York since the beginning of the war, and sent the crews, numbering sixty-nine in all, to Ellis Island, where they were lodged with the 1,008 officers and men from the interned German steamships.

The Captains of the Austrian vessels explained that the majority of the men had left their ships and obtained jobs ashore. He said most of them were Italians from Trieste born under the Austrian flag.

The ships seized here were the Martha Washington, 8,312 gross tonnage, built in 1908, twin screw, with accommodations for 2,000 passengers; Ida, freighter, 4,730 tons; Dora, freighter, 7,037 tons, and the freighter Himalaia, 4,038 tons. The Martha Washington was lying at Stapleton, S. I., the Ida and Dora were at the foot of Twenty-seventh Street, South Brooklyn, and the Himalaia was at Newark Terminal, in Newark Bay.

It was understood that no damage had been done to the Martha Washington, Ida, or Dora, but the cylinder heads of the Himalaia's engines had been removed and pieces of iron dropped into the machinery. It is said this was done on Saturday, Feb. 3, after the news of the break in diplomatic relations between America and Germany had been made public.

Explaining the status of the ships, in a statement issued at Washington, Secretary McAdoo made it clear that the Government had not confiscated the vessels but had acted for the purpose of protecting them "from further injury." The statement says:

"Secretary McAdoo announced today that for the purpose of protecting the vessels from further injury and until a decision can be reached as to their proper disposition, customs guards have been placed on board all Austrian merchant vessels anchored in ports of the United States. The officers and crews have been taken into custody by the Department of Labor pending a determination of their status."

Captain's Wife, Ill, Left on Board.

When Mr. Malone boarded the Martha Washington, the party was received by Chief Officer Victor Kandias, who said that Captain Robert Stuparich was in New York and his wife was ill in her cabin. When the Collector said, "I have been ordered to seize this vessel," the Chief Officer made no comment. He said the crew of forty-eight would pack up and go to Ellis Island on the tugs provided as soon as possible. Just as the Collector was leaving, Captain Stuparich returned from a visit to the Austrian Consulate, and explained that his wife was ill. She was allowed to remain on board in charge of the stewardess.

Some trunks were found in the Captain's cabin bearing the stamp of the Austrian Embassy, and these were retained by the Government officers to see if they contained papers.

After placing twenty-four neutrality guards in charge of the Martha Washington and ordering all fires extinguished, Collector Malone went over the Bay to South Brooklyn, where he took charge of the Ida and Dora, which were lying alongside each other with a connecting gangway. He found ten men on the Ida and eight on the Dora, all of whom appeared to be ready and willing to leave their ships and go to Ellis Island. These ships are large cargo carriers.

Deputy Collector Lamb then went to Newark Bay on the cutter Hudson and took charge of the freighter Himalaia, where he was received by Captain Peter Scioletich. Three men were on board and three others were ashore, the Captain said. They were ordered to go to Ellis Island, and the ship was left in charge of ten Customs guards.

WAR MAY FOLLOW BREAK BY AUSTRIA

Continued from Page 1.

they return home. Safe conducts will be furnished to American diplomatic and Consular officers in Austria. The American Embassy at Vienna is in charge of Joseph C. Grew, as Chargé d'Affaires since Saturday, when Frederic C. Penfield, the American Ambassador, left on his way home to Washington under instructions from the State Department, which today received a message reporting the safe arrival of Ambassador and Mrs. Penfield and several members of his staff at Zurich, Switzerland.

Every facility will be extended to the Austro-Hungarian officials. It is believed that their return home will be by the same route as that taken by Ambassador Gerard and his suite. There are believed to be fewer than 100 of them, including the Consular representatives in the Philippines, Hawaii, and Porto Rico.

Review of Negotiations.

Following is Secretary Lansing's statement of the negotiations immediately preceding the breaking off of diplomatic relations:

"On March 18 the department informed the American Ambassador in Vienna that this Government was sincerely desirous of maintaining friendly relations with Austria-Hungary, and in order to accomplish this would be willing to go as far as it properly could.

"In recapitulating the whole question for Ambassador Penfield's guidance in his discussion of the matter with the Austrian Foreign Office, the department pointed out that the Austrian note of Jan. 31, declaring almost the same submarine danger zone as was declared by Germany, was received on the same day that Count Tarnowski arrived in Washington; that it had been explained to Count Tarnowski that this Government could not possibly receive an Ambassador from Austria and at the same time dismiss the German Ambassador unless the Austro-Hungarian Government could recede from the position taken in its submarine note; that Count Tarnowski had agreed, and suggested the opening of conversations in the hope that some solution might be found; that the department had thereupon instructed Mr. Penfield to ask the Austro-Hungarian Government for a restatement of its position; that the Austrian reply, received from Vienna in a telegram dated March 2, contained the following statement: 'The entire declaration is essentially nothing less than a notification to the effect that no merchant ship may navigate the sea zone accurately defined in the declaration'; * * * and 'that the Imperial and Royal Government is, however, unable to accept any responsibility for the possible loss of human life which may, nevertheless, result from the destruction of armed ships encountered in the inclosed zones. Moreover, it may be remarked that Austro-Hungarian submarines are operating only in the Adriatic and in the Mediterranean, and that therefore a prejudicing of American interests by Austro-Hungarian men-of-war is hardly to be feared'; that the kernel of the Austro-Hungarian restatement was in those quotations because the Austro-Hungarian Government upheld the principle set forth in its note of Jan. 31, at the same time stating that the prejudicing of American interests by Austria-Hungary was 'hardly to be feared'; that the Austrian reply was apparently given out officially in Vienna and thereby assumed a definite character; that in view of this positive declaration this Government could not receive Count Tarnowski without exciting still further a public opinion already highly aroused; that the delicate position in which the Austro-Hungarian Government found itself was fully appreciated, but public opinion in the United States would not approve the reception at this moment of an Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in view of the fact that the Austro-Hungarian Government has declared its adherence to a method of warfare prejudicing the vital interests of the United States and which had already caused the death of more than 200 American citizens; that all possible consideration had been shown Count Tarnowski since his arrival; and that officials of the department had received him informally and frankly discussed with him on several occasions the question of his reception.

Hoped for a Way Out.

"Ambassador Penfield was instructed to say to the Minister of Foreign Affairs that this Government lamented the existing situation and hoped that a way might be found to eliminate the differences, but that we should be glad to receive any suggestions which the Minister of Foreign Affairs might have concerning the matter if the Austro-Hungarian Goverment considered the situation impossible of continuance.

"Ambassador Penfield's reply is dated March 22. In it he informs the department that he has endeavored to make the Minister of Foreign Affairs understand the differences of the situation in Washington, which the Minister generally admitted. At the same time the Minister said that the Austro-Hungarian Government was confronted by increasing difficulties. The Minister of Foreign Affairs expressed the hope that his note, transmitted by the Embassy to the department on March 2, might make it possible for this Government to receive Count Tarnowski.

"On March 28 the department informed Ambassador Penfield that it desired to consult with him on various matters in connection with the present situation, and he was instructed to report in Washington intrusting in his absence the affairs of the Embassy to Mr. Grew in the capacity of Chargé d'Affaires ad interim. Mr. Penfield was further instructed to say to the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs that in view of the express acceptance and avowal by the Government of Austria-Hungary of a policy which has led to the breach of relations with Germany the President is unable, to his sincere regret, to receive Count Tarnowski as Ambassador.

"Mr. Penfield was asked again to express to the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs this Government's deep regret that the Government of Austria-Hungary should have felt itself obliged to join Germany in her submarine policy, thus interrupting relations which we had hoped might remain friendly in form as well as in fact, adding that we appreciated that the adherence was merely verbal and not physical co-operation; and to say that the President in not receiving Count Tarnowski was acting without feeling against Austria and merely on principle. Mr. Penfield was also directed to offer the facilities of his Embassy in transmitting instructions from the Austro-Hungarian Government to Count Tarnowski, and that if it was desired that Count Tarnowski should return to Vienna this Government would make all necessary arrangements regarding safe conduct.

"On April 1 Ambassador Penfield replied to this instruction informing the department that the Minister of Foreign Affairs had that morning advised him that if the United States declared war against Germany Austria-Hungary would immediately sever her relations with the United States.

"The Austrian Chargé d'Affaires called at the department Monday morning, April 9, at 11 o'clock, and stated that he had received instructions at the effect that his Government had severed relations with the United States."

rive are Joseph C. Grew, Chargé d'Affaires; Sheldon L. Crosby, Second Secretary; Rutherfurd Bingham, and Secretaries Wilson, Stewart, Harriman, Goold, and Dresel, and Clerks Boesel, Cole, Davis, Gearn, Morgan, and O'Neill.

The advices received by the legation do not specify whether the few American citizens remaining in Austria-Hungary will come with the embassy staff, but it is assumed here that such bona fide Americans as desire to leave will be brought out of the country.

SEIZE 800 MORE RADIO PLANTS.

Dismantling Begun Here is Proceeding Throughout the Country.

Continuing their work of dismantling wireless stations in New York City, whose number, it was said yesterday, is about 3,000, of which about 1,500 are licensed amateur stations and the rest unlicensed, the police seized 800 more radio outfits during the day.

The total number of wireless stations in the State is said to be more than 4,000. The police of other cities are silencing wireless equipments up-State, and like action is being taken in other States. The total number of private stations is estimated at 10,000.

PENFIELD REACHES ZURICH.

Ambassador's Party Safe in Switzerland on Way to Washington.

PARIS, April 9.—The arrival at Zurich last evening of Frederic C. Penfield, American Ambassador to Austria, Mrs. Penfield, and three members of the embassy staff, is reported in a Havas dispatch from St. Gall, Switzerland.

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AMONG Gotham-ites, Fashion is ever-changing, yet changeless. It is changeless in its devotion to a certain *quiet smartness*, which abhors the "snap" and "pep" of vulgarity, as Nature abhors a vacuum.

My Spring Suits and Topcoats, from Stein-Bloch, are triumphs of refined detail—soft, spruce, full-skirted, easy-draping—drawing the compliment of second and third glances than which no tribute could be higher—$20 to $45.

Ennyweather, my Shine-or-Sprinkle Topcoat—$25, $30, $35.

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Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful.
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The most over-rated and misleading thing in the world is the Finishing Touch.

Instead of being the first thing to look for, it should be the last.

The Foundation comes first.

All clothes, of course, look better for a hot iron, but some look sick without it.

Franklin Simon Clothes for Men, modeled by one of New York's greatest custom designers, and hand-tailored by men who are artists at the craft, possess a grace of line and an integrity of workmanship which may be described as Breeding rather than Veneer.

Men's Suits and Topcoats for Spring
$25 to $50

HAND-TAILORED
at the price of those that are not

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th Street
A Separate Shop on the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.
Clothing Furnishings Shoes
FIFTH AVENUE

APRIL CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE of The New York Times. All news stands today—25 cents a copy. Only publication issued containing in consecutive narrative form with the full OFFICIAL records the story of our drift into war with Germany and the story of the Russian Revolution. 220 pages.—Advt.

ST. LOUIS ESCAPED 100 MINES BY LUCK

Passed Supposed Tramp Which Sowed Barrels of "Fish" In Her Course.

DISGUISED SHIP CAPTURED

Three Vessels Torpedoed Near Course of Armed American Liner.

GUNNERS ALERT FOR ENEMY

Trained Cannon on Two Ships Later Found Harmless—Stoker Died of Exertions.

The old St. Louis, once an auxiliary cruiser in the Spanish-American war and now the first armed American liner to defy the German submarine edict of Jan. 31, rides safely at her pier in the North River today after one of the most adventurous and dangerous voyages of her twenty-two years of varied service. Her safety is not due to any special dispensation of the German Admiralty, but to the skillful seamanship of Captain Hartley and his crew, and to the grimy stokers in the fireerooms, who worked double shifts, according to the belief of passengers who made the round trip voyage on the vessel and of American naval officers who, through eighteen days, held some of the finest guns and gunners in the United States Navy "ready for any exigency."

Not until the St. Louis had entered the friendly jut of land at Sandy Hook in a heavy snowstorm on Sunday night, passed on to Quarantine, and the submarine nets had been lowered behind the screws that had worked at top speed for nine days, did the officers of the vessel relax their vigilance long enough to talk of the dangers the ship had been through, much less to admit that the St. Louis, experimental armed liner, had gone unscathed through danger zones where an unlucky vessel would have docked in her last port on the bottom of the ocean.

"Well, it's all over. I don't know how we came through, but we did," officers said when the liner got inside the Hook.

U-Boats Send S O S Decoys.

Through eighteen nights, some of them bright with the menace of moonlight favorable for the directing of torpedoes, and others black and safe when the decoy S O S calls of the German submarine wireless were sent out to lure vessels to destruction, the double watches held the bridge, while the old St. Louis groaned and grunted and creaked as she fought heavy swells in her effort to maintain a speed so high that no torpedo tube could follow her course.

Occasionally the gongs would ring in the quarters of the twenty crack gunners who were taken from the finest American gunnery ship afloat, the dreadnought Arizona, for this special service, and in seconds the armament of the ship would be following some hulking shape, blacker than the night itself, as submarines are supposed to be. Perhaps it would be only a keg floating on the waves or a buoy in some harbor, but whatever it was, all the skill and vigilance of Yankee gunnery were directed on everything that resembled a periscope or a submarine.

Once it was a roly-poly tanker that might have opened up a torpedo tube and discharged a German torpedo, but the little vessel saw the big guns swinging on her and shot the French flag to her masthead. Once it was a British trawler, and the union jack flew up.

"It's better to waste ammunition and be safe than waste time making up your mind with your eyes and be rammed," is the way the gunners put it.

Carrying out the belief of Captain Hartley that in speed there was safety the fire rooms of the liner were the scenes of the greatest activity on board. There the men worked with greater feverishness than the officers on the bridge, and their faces wore expressions more tense and drawn than that of Captain Hartley. Going through the barred zone when the liner crowded her boilers and engines to 19 and 20 knots the stokers worked in double shifts. Some of them fell out from exhaustion, despite the extra allowance of two tots of rum a watch.

"But we'll put this old ship through and the Kaiser can't stop us," said one grimy stoker as he came up for his lifeboat drill.

Stoker Collapses and Dies.

Just as the ship was entering the last day's journey and beginning again her bursts of speed through the zone off Nantucket, one of the stokers dropped out entirely. He tried to stand the pace and protested against giving up, but they pulled him away from the furnaces and a few hours later he died. And a few hours after that, at Easter Sunday noon, there were a few mumbled words over a black box and an American flag, and then a splash in the sea.

"We have threaded the twisted paths of death and here we are," said Captain Hartley yesterday in telling of the trip. Then he told of the disappointment of the naval gun crews in not having a chance to try American guns on German steel.

"Three hours in the submarine zone and no fritzies yet," said one bluejacket disgustedly as the ship neared the Irish coast.

The gunner missed a chance at the finest target of the eighteen-day voyage the following morning when a dirty little iron steamer, with rust all over her disreputable sides and a tattered and soiled Norwegian flag at her taffrail, a picture of commercial innocence, sailed diagonally across the course of the St. Louis as the armed American liner moved up to the entrance of the Mersey.

Inside this innocent little smack and on her greasy decks were barrels of "fish" that the Captain said were to be taken to Cardiff. But the Captain was planting his "fish" in the muddy waters of the Mersey where no trawlers nor mine sweepers nor cargo ships could see them. Half an hour after the St. Louis had passed up the channel a trawler was blown up by one of 100 mines strewn in the four square miles by the rusty tramp; and half an hour after that a 3,000-ton cargo boat, the Kelvinhead, struck another one of the Norwegian "fish" and went down.

When the St. Louis reached the bar of the Mersey she found that her pilot had failed to appear to take the ship into the river and the liner had to steam up and down in this mined region for seven hours while waiting for the tide to rise so that she could get over the bar. A few hours later British trawlers and mine-sweepers picked up eighty-two mines in the waters where she had been taking her morning cruise.

Mine Layer Captured.

British officers who came aboard to make the examination of the ship before she was admitted to the port expressed great surprise that the vessel had not been blown up. A few days later it was learned that the little "Norwegian" had been caught casting a mine. When British officers went aboard her they found that every one of the barrels of "fish" contained a German-made mine.

British officers declared their belief that the tramp had strewn her mines in the hope of blowing up the American vessel. It was learned that the capture of the little ship and her cargo of "fish" gave the British naval men information upon the location of a "nest" of submarines off the Irish coast, near the spot where the Lusitania and the Laconia were sunk, and where submarines, it was supposed, had been lying in wait for the American liner.

The officers smiled grimly when it was asked what had become of the "neutral" seamen, who had dumped the mines into the path of the liner of a then friendly nation. There were eighteen in the crew, with a Captain. None of them was German, but it was believed that a German submarine had accompanied the boat. One U-boat had been in the vicinity the night before, but had been chased away by one of the submarine chasers.

In making the dash through the most dangerous part of the Irish Sea in daylight the St. Louis received information that at fewest three vessels had been torpedoed within a few miles of her course, and it was considered only luck that the ship escaped an attack.

The officers received warning by wireless that a British ship had been torpedoed on the course followed by the St. Louis only a few hours after the armed liner had passed. Another was sunk on the same course only a few hours ahead of the St. Louis, while a third was destroyed about seventy miles southwest of the line followed by the American steamer. This information, with the news that the American steamers Illinois, City of Memphis, and Vigilancia had been destroyed by submarines about the time the St. Louis left New York, alarmed the officers and they expected trouble in the Irish Sea.

British warships were continuously in sight through 100 miles of the most dangerous part of the zone, however, and destroyers raced along the course. The water was covered with a scum of heavy oil, apparently to blur the periscopes of the submarines so that the commanders could not see ships to attack. Destroyers sailed in pairs, dragging heavy chains or cables between them to catch U-boats, and submarine chasers, motor boats about seventy-five feet long, followed in the wakes of the destroyers. Firing was heard in the direction of a pair of destroyers, but there was no evidence that a submarine had been sent down.

Heavy Seas and Fogs.

In making her dash out of the port on the return trip the St. Louis was aided by heavy seas and fogs after she got into the danger zone. It was apparent that German submarines were on the alert, however. On the first night the liner's wireless picked up nine S O S calls, but Captain Hartley did not answer any of them, since that is one of the decoys used by U-boats to lure ships within torpedo distance and to get them to reveal their positions for ships supposed to be in distress.

It was recommended by the British Admiralty that the St. Louis take a course she had never been over in her twenty-two years of transatlantic travel, and clear across the ocean she followed unfamiliar latitudes and longitudes. Again when the liner approached the American coast the watches were doubled and the ship sailed through the night darker than a shadow. It was the order of the naval guards to fire at any light on deck. There was no firing, neither was there any smoking on deck. It was reported that two German submarines were off Montauk Point, with re-enforcements from Spanish waters, and the gunners were content to maintain continuous watch near their guns. But only American cruisers and destroyers were sighted.

Hands, the 62-year-old bedroom steward, who went out with the St. Louis on her maiden trip twenty-two years ago and who consented to be adopted as "nurse" for the invalided newspaper men aboard, wept when he saw the ship turn to a new course.

"We got a new Cap'n, and he'll lose his way, sure," said Hands. "If we just take the old course and give the St. Louis a free head, she'll go right to Pier 62 North River, just as she's always been doing."

On the trip out of New York several hours were lost when the ship stopped for target practice, but no stop was made on the return. Although the marksmanship of the picked gun crews from the battleship Arizona, prize gunnery ship of the American Navy, was excellent, several rounds of the ammunition furnished the guns were found to be defective. Several shells broke prematurely, fragments falling within 500 yards of the vessel. One shell broke in the starboard gun forward, but the damage was not serious enough to make the piece unfit for action.

Expected Declaration of War.

Most of the passengers returning to the United States were American citizens who thought the St. Louis might be the last American liner to leave Liverpool for several weeks. Many had expected Congress to declare war on Germany when it met in extra session on April 2, and they hurried to get out of the European war zone before action was taken. Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth of Avon, N. Y., a cousin of United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, was one of the passengers. She has been teaching in the St. Dunstan's School for Blind Soldiers, established in St. Regent's Park, London, by Sir Arthur Pearson.

Captain Norman T. Henderson, an American skipper who took a ninety-five-foot tugboat from New Orleans to Havre through the worst January gales without getting seasick, was another passenger. Others were S. Itoh and T. Aoki, representatives of the Bank of Japan, who have been studying the financial systems of France and England for three years. They are returning to Japan through El Paso and the border country, accompanied by Sei Ochi, Secretary of the Mercantile Marine of Japan, who has been studying the commerce and shipping of France and England.

About fifteen children were among the passengers, the youngest being Marcus Crouch, seven months old, son of Mrs. Vermounte Crouch of Denver, Col. His lusty lungs won him the admiration of the gray-headed mate of the Illinois, who said he often had difficulty making his crew hear his cracked and failing voice above the roaring of the gales and seas.

The Princess Victor of Thurn and Taxis, formerly of Uniontown, Penn., was also on the St. Louis. Her husband, Prince Victor, is in the Foreign Office at Vienna, while the Princess has remained in London with her two children since the beginning of the war. She will visit her American parents in Uniontown.

The noisy celebration of ships of all nations as the St. Louis left New York Harbor was surpassed by her greeting and farewell in the English port. The crews of vessel after vessel in the Mersey, warships, merchantmen, and fishing smacks lined their rails and cheered the American liner.

Greatest of all her greetings was given by a shipful of Canadians fresh from the French battle front.

"Three cheers for Woodrow Wilson," they yelled time and time again, and each time the volume of the shouting increased. It was a rousing greeting for what the stolid British immigration official called "Uncle Sam's first battleship to defy the Boche."

308 Passengers on Board.

It was feared by the officers of the ship and by the officers of the naval crew that U-boats would not be content with torpedoing the ship. They thought that the submarines might shell the boats also, inasmuch as they had contended that any American ship that fired upon a submarine would have no more status than a pirate.

On the return voyage the St. Louis had 308 passengers in all classes, one and a half tons of mail, most of it diplomatic correspondence from England and the northern neutrals, but no cargo. It was the first time in twenty-two years that the ship had gone out of Liverpool in ballast.

LOST SHIPS' SURVIVORS HERE.

Passengers on St. Louis Describe Submarine Attacks.

The complete crews of two torpedoed American ships, the Illinois and the City of Memphis, with part of the crews of six other vessels destroyed by the U-boats, returned to America on the armed liner St. Louis. In all there were about 100 men, with tales of narrow escapes from death and of privation in the open boats.

The Germans were not content with sinking the Texas Company's oil tanker Illinois as she was going out of London without cargo. They signaled for one of the lifeboats of the ship, and the five members of the submarine crew who went aboard with explosive bombs plundered the ship. One of their first acts was to jerk down the American flag, wad it up, and throw it into their boat.

Captain Iversen and the thirty-four members of his crew, in telling of the attack, said that the Germans forced the men into the lifeboats without sufficient clothing. The raiders took much of the clothing and left the crew to suffer. The Captain said he was about twenty miles north of Caskets Island on the morning of March 18 when a shell carried away the wireless apparatus and part of the superstructure of the vessel. He stopped his engines and began to lower the boats.

The submarine signaled for a boat, and six members of the crew came aboard and set fourteen bombs in the oil compartments. The vessel went down bow first, but about 150 feet of her stern remained above water until a British destroyer finished the job of sinking the vessel the next day.

As the boats got away from the ship Captain Iversen yelled to the submarine commander and asked for a tow. "Can't give you a tow. We're too busy today," was the reply. Finally the boats made their way to Aldernay Island. Eighteen of the crew were American citizens. The vessel was bound in ballast for her home at Port Arthur, Texas.

Members of the crew of the City of Memphis, the American cargo boat sunk the day after the St. Louis left New York, said their ship had full warning. On her way to Havre with 15,000 bales of cotton she was stopped by a submarine on Feb. 4 and asked to send a man to the U-boat with the ship's papers. Then the commander of the U-boat allowed the American steamer to sail on, first wishing her luck on her journey.

As the vessel was going out of Cardiff with no cargo she was stopped forty-five miles southwest of Fastnet by two warning shots over her bow. When the signals "AB," meaning "abandon ship," were displayed by the Germans the fifty-six men of the crew got away in four boats. Then, while the waves broke over the U-boat, submerging her guns, the gun crew of five men, up to their waists in water, fired twenty shots into the American ship. The American flag was still waving at the masthead when the ship went down stern first, and as 200 feet of her bow hovered over the water for an hour the flag was visible above the tips of the waves. The men were in the open boats about eighteen hours. One was picked up by a cargo boat and taken into Glasgow; two were taken by other steamers, and the fourth made its way to the Irish coast.

Members of the crews of other torpedoed vessels aboard the St. Louis were, the Pargarlos, a Greek steamer; Lars Fostenas, Norwegian; the Bellow, British, and the Vigilancia, American.

Sinking of the Vigilancia.

One of the members of the crew of the Vigilancia, the 6,000-ton Globe liner torpedoed without warning by a submarine 150 miles west of the Scilly Islands on March 18, told the story of the death of fifteen of his comrades. He said that the Vigilancia was making her full speed of fifteen knots in a heavy sea when the torpedo struck her amidships on the starboard side. She sank in seven minutes. So quickly did she go down that the engineer was unable to shut off steam, and the old vessel went down under way, bow first. The vessel had a full general cargo of 5,000 tons, and heaved up her decks, causing great confusion among the forty-three members of the crew as they attempted to get the lifeboats lowered.

ARRESTED AFTER EXPLOSION.

Pittsburgh Prisoners Alleged to Have Had Marked Maps.

PITTSBURGH, April 9.—William H. West, Thomas S. Paulson, and Benny Lee were held by the county authorities today in connection with an explosion yesterday at the Fort Pitt plant of the Aetna Chemical Company near here. The men, the police said, had marked maps of the United States and the Panama Canal Zone, and notebooks containing what appeared to be an elaborate code system and cipher.

The explosion, which is the fourth in the Chartiers Valley plants of the Aetna Company within two years, caused a loss of $50,000 in the drying department, but was not attended by loss of life.

GERMAN OFFICERS HELD.

Accused of Trying to Sink Collier in San Juan Harbor.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, April 9.—Captain Lubinus, Lieutenant Hentschel, and Engineer Auer of the German steamer D K 3 were held without bail today after a preliminary hearing on a charge of conspiracy to sink their vessel in the navigable waters of San Juan Harbor.

The K D 8 was a British collier which was captured by the Germans early in the war, taken to San Juan, and interned. Last Friday morning, when the American authorities went on board the steamer to seize her, it was found that the seacocks had been opened and that the K D 8 was slowly sinking.

Proposes a U-Boat Prize.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—A prize of $5,000 for the first American sailor who sinks the first enemy submarine is proposed in a bill introduced today by Representative Gould of New York.

SCHUETZEN PARK OFFERED TO NATION

96 Societies Unite In Tender of Union Hill Range for Training Recruits.

THE KAISERHOF IS NO MORE

Broadway Restaurant Known for Years by Its German Title Will Take an American Name.

Aliens Warned Against Desecrating American Flag

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Warning against desecration of the American flag by aliens was issued today by the Department of Justice. The following notice was sent to Federal attorneys and marshals:

"Any alien enemy tearing down, mutilating, abusing or desecrating the United States flag in any way will be regarded as a danger to the public peace or safety within the meaning of Regulation 12 of the proclamation of the President issued April 6, 1917, and will be subject to summary arrest and confinement."

Union Hill Schuetzen Park in North Bergen, N. J., extensive in area and having one of the best rifle ranges in the country, was offered to the War Department yesterday by ninety-six German societies in New York and vicinity, which owns it. The park has been the scene of several international shoots.

The offer to the Government was announced yesterday at the close of a meeting held in Hoboken, and was made by a committee composed of Frank Cordts of Hoboken, Charles Martens of Jersey City, former Sheriff William Grell of New York, and Henry Kroger of New York.

The offer called attention to the size of the park and its availability as a concentration camp, and also to the practicability of recruits using the rifle range. It has been owned by the German societies for more than forty years.

The Kaiserhof, a Broadway German restaurant, is going to change its name today. What the new name will be had not been decided last night. Bernard Stahl, the manager, made arrangements yesterday for pulling down today all the big electric and painted signs that have for years designated the place.

Mr. Stahl is considering "National" and "Metropolitan" for the name, with the inclination toward "Metropolitan," because the restaurant is across the street from the Metropolitan Opera House.

"We feely this way about it," said Mr. Stahl. "The present management didn't name the place 'Kaiserhof'; that was done by the former owners. We are all Americans. I was born in America and my children were born here, and we do not see why we should keep the name now that the United States is at war with Germany. Eighty per cent. of our customers are not Germans. We shall take a good American name to show that we are all good Americans."

August Janssen, the proprietor of the Hofbrau Haus, does not think he is called on to change the name of his place.

"I am a good American; my place is a good American place," he said. "My sons are ready to fight, and last year I offered my boat and my services to the American Government. For forty years New Yorkers have known me and my place."

A large picture of the Kaiser in the clubhouse of the Liederkranz Singing Society in Elizabeth, N. J., has been ordered removed and will not be replaced until peace is made between Germany and the United States.

German-American societies continue to pass resolutions expressing their loyalty to the American Government and offering their services to the President, and the local German language press devotes considerable space to recording these incidents. Henry Abeles, "First Speaker" of the New York District of the North American Turner Society, has sent a message to all the German athletic societies of his district in which, after pointing out how all their efforts to maintain peace had failed, he says:

"Today the nation needs all its citizens, and the united people must oppose its enemies, no matter who they may be.

Christian Rebhan, President of the German Veterans' League, has called upon the members of that organization to heed President Wilson's proclamation regarding enemy aliens and to so conduct themselves as to prove worthy of the confidence expressed by the President. He also says there is no danger that the members of the league who are American citizens will do their full duty to their adopted fatherland.

Under the caption, "Gratifying Results," the New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung expressed its satisfaction yesterday evening at the fact that the nation-wide roundup of suspected German spies had resulted in the arrest of only about 100 persons on suspicion and declared that this was convincing proof of the loyalty of the overwhelming mass of German-Americans, as well as of the upright conduct of the great majority of German citizens in this country. The Staats-Zeitung also praised the moderation and common sense with which the Federal officials were applying the alien enemy law.

Health and Safety at 17

MOUNTAIN LAKES RESIDENTIAL PARK

A Trip Up Here Will Convince You

It is a pleasant 40 minutes over the Lackawanna from Manhattan to Mountain Lakes, N. J., a trip you would enjoy making twice a day. No straps to hold in the subway—but comfortable seats on most comfortable train service out of New York.

At Mountain Lakes you are in beautiful hills with woodland landscape. Two sparkling lakes for boating, fishing, bathing; country club; golf. You should have a home here.

Tele. 1923 Cort. for list of homes at remarkable prices and terms.

PUBLICITY SECRETARY OF MOUNTAIN LAKES, N. J.
New York Office, 2 Malden Lane.

The story of Times Square will be told in The New York Times Real Estate Review, Sunday, April 15. Interesting development of the city's great centre.—

LUXURY

at moderate price is an attainment in lighting fixtures made possible because of

VANCO-BRONZE
THE NEW METAL

Architects and builders of homes or apartment houses will be interested in the new designs.

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Our Men's Custom Tailoring Section
Offers for the Spring Opening

MEN'S Custom-made Suits
With Extra Trousers
In the Newest Fabrics and Styles
For $26.75
Plain Blue and Black Serge

This means much longer wear for your suit, because the coat and waistcoat always outlast one pair of trousers. You who buy a spring suit under this special offer will secure the same excellent fit and tailoring that we put in our $35 or $40 suits.

The same dependable fabrics and the same guarantee of satisfaction. Unless you are thoroughly pleased with the suit, you need not take it after the fittings.

New Spring Model
Suit and Extra Trousers for $26.75
10% added to price for sizes 44 or over
GIMBELS Men's Custom Tailoring Section—Fourth Floor

B. Altman & Co.

Special Values in Women's Ready-to-wear Dresses
are now being offered, comprising

NAVY BLUE SERGE DRESSES
at $14.50, 17.50, 22.50, 25.00 & 32.00

WOOL JERSEY DRESSES
in beige or gold . . . . at $27.50

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Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Direct special attention to their present showing of *ultra fashionable Outer-Apparel* for *immediate wear*—embracing, as it does, the very best models from the best known Parisian Couturiers—imported by this house for its large and exclusive clientele—and presented together with clever ideas from their own artists.

Practically everything of consequence for *day* or *evening*—*town* or *country*—for *formal* or *informal* occasions are assembled here now—of which the following are especially notable:

TAILORMADE SUITS—at $65, $75, $95, $125
TAILORED STREET FROCKS—at $65, $75, $95
AFTERNOON DRESSES & DANCE FROCKS—$65 to $125
EVENING GOWNS—in latest Paris models at $125 and up
BLOUSES—SMART HATS—and SUMMER FURS

In the Present Grave Crisis
there is a stirring message to all willing and eager Americans in Mr. H. G. Wells' Great Novel.

"WHAT CAN I DO?"
Is answered in

Mr. Britling Sees It Through

"There will be many Mr. Britlings now. . . . Imbued with patriotism he wanted to help. He wanted to do whatever the government thought he was best fitted to do." —*N. Y. Post.*

You are Mr. Britling now—Read His Story

"A great work—a searching analysis of humanity's soul."

Now 23rd Edition—$1.60

Get a copy of Mr. Wells' new book

ITALY, FRANCE AND BRITAIN AT WAR

It will give you a vivid picture of the vast organization and the high spirit of the Allied armies.

"The Greatest War Book Yet Published."

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THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, Publishers, New York

"Round Two!" Prize-fight? No, just the second service of

Club Cocktails

where an introduction always leads through better acquaintance to everlasting friendship.

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COLLEGE MEN'S TRAINING CORPS

ROBERT BACON, Honorary President. CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JR., Treasurer.

College Men desiring to fit themselves for active military service in the most effective manner should enroll in the College Men's Training Corps. The Corps has been organized by the college clubs of New York, under the sanction of Army authorities at Governor's Island. Instruction comprises a course of DRILLS, LECTURES and CLASS ROOM WORK in MILITARY LAW, ADMINISTRATION, FIELD SERVICE REGULATIONS and TOPOGRAPHY, and is under direction of Major John R. Procter, U. S. A. Alumni are requested to enroll immediately through the military committee of the Club of their College in New York, otherwise at the office of the Corps, or at drills or lectures. FIRST LECTURE AT STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL, 1st Ave. and 15th St., 8 P. M., Tuesday, April 10th. Enrollment 7:30 P. M. Subscription of $5 required from each man enrolling to cover clerical expenses of office, extra duty pay of regular army sergeants, printing, etc. OFFICE OF THE CORPS, 19 WEST 44TH STREET.

Chauffeurs' Outfits
Special at
$47.50
Overcoat, Suit and Cap to Match

Smart, neat, perfect fitting, and durable, the best value in Motor Clothes for Chauffeurs that can be bought. A Double-Breasted Overcoat. A smart Norfolk Jacket, with Trousers or Breeches. A Cap of Regulation Style.
All made of the same fabric, a fine quality gray worsted whipcord—the outfit complete $47.50, or as follows:

Suit.....$18.50
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Other Outfits of Better Grade at $64.50 and $78.00
Chauffeurs' Raincoats—Guaranteed Waterproof—$22.00
Motor Apparel Catalogue and Chauffeurs' Correct Apparel Chart Mailed on Request.

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BROADWAY AT 49th ST.

Partiality Which Should Not Be Shown

Are you sure that *all of your furs* are actually placed in *dry, cold storage*, when you send them out for the Summer?

It is quite possible your dyed furs are hung up in *ordinary storage*, outside the cold chamber where the natural furs are placed—a form of unwise, if not destructive, economy which makes possible a *shaved price* for storage.

We make a *reasonable charge*, the lowest at which adequate service may be rendered, and we give every piece of fur and every fur-trimmed garment intrusted to our care the same dry, cold air storage and proper ventilation, in its ample individual space—besides the constant watchfulness of a highly specialized, year-round organization.

Summer alterations at special prices.

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America's Leading Furriers

HARDEN SUGGESTS LIMITED MONARCHY

Urges the Prussians to Remodel Their Government on Lines of the English.

REVENTLOW IS DEPRESSED

Fears Central Powers Are Weakening—Kaiser's Reform Proposals Bring Easter Rejoicing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 9.—At the end of a long Easter article Maximilian Harden publishes a passionate protest against the idea of victory through destruction, and urges that an intelligent peace through agreement be sought, since "mind also is a weapon that has won Germany immortal power." He also recommends the remodeling of the Prussian monarchy on the lines of the English.

Count von Reventlow, in the Deutsche Tageszeitung, shows increasing anxiety regarding the peace movement which he says is on foot.

"It is to be hoped," he says, "that no further opportunity will be given the United States to bring influence to bear through Austria or separate the latter from her ally. It is quite possible that in the existing circumstances these efforts will cease."

He expresses considerable indignation at Count Czernin's interview, which appeared in the Fremdenblatt recently, and at the subsequent interview given by the Dutch Minister, which appeared in the same paper and was evidently intended to back up Czernin's statements.

"That Austria has achieved her war aims, as far as one can speak of such, is interesting to note," he says.

The Swedish Socialist leader Branting is having conversations with the German Socialists, and now Scheidemann [the Reichstag Socialist leader] is going on a special mission abroad. So the symptoms are increasing.

While it is unnecessary to take Reventlow seriously, the whole tone of his article is so depressed, his anxieties regarding the possibility of the Austrian and even the German Government weakening are so evident that it is clear that the American declaration of war has alarmed even the arch-junker.

Promise Brings Rejoicing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 9, (via London.)—This Easter was a true festival for the people in Germany, for it brought them royal and imperial guarantees for what the socialistic Vorwärts called today "Prussia's resurrection." The Kaiser's Easter proclamation, making the introduction of reforms eagerly desired by an overwhelming majority of the German nation and bitterly opposed by a small feudal class the principal business of the Government and the dynasty, evoked rejoicings not only in Prussia, which is mainly concerned, but also throughout Germany, whose peoples had long considered it incompatible with national dignity that the leading State should remain afflicted with an antiquated governmental system while the other German States enjoyed the freedom of all modernized Commonwealths.

Although the organs of the Left would like to have seen an immediate start with the reform work, they unanimously consider the Kaiser's message a sufficient guarantee that the promises will become deeds not a day later than circumstances permit. The Centrist organs likewise express satisfaction with the promised reforms, but make no secret that the Kaiser's expedient of adjourning the battle, without which these reforms seem unattainable, until "we have come out of this war victoriously," appears to them the better part of wisdom.

Most surprising of all is the way the Conservative Party organs view the imperial message of the resurrection of Prussia. There is little bitterness to be read between the lines, and the unnamed writer of the Deutsche Tageszeitung gives the reader an impression as though he considered the imperial message the most natural thing on earth in the present circumstances. But the forty-two-centimeter calibres like Reventlow have not spoken yet.

To Americans perhaps the most interesting will be the Vorwärts leader, which seems to make excuses for perhaps adequate appreciation of the message by stating that it reached the editorial rooms at a very late hour at night.

"The Easter festival of the third year of the great war, 1917," the paper says, "will it go down in history as a day of resurrection of old Prussia to new life? It has brought us a promise that it is true, is not the resurrection itself, but that is certainly more hopeful and more positive than all preceding announcements.

"However, we can't help but remind the Throne that it was the speech of 1908 which first promised this reform, which is yet to be fulfilled. Our various disappointments led us to mistrust the surely honest promises of the Chancellor, not that we doubted his goodwill, but we doubted if he would have the power to carry them out. But in view of this proclamation we may look more confidently to Prussia's future, being certain that it cannot again vanish among the dead phrases and dust of documents."

Criticise Kaiser's Concessions.

BERLIN, April 8, (via London, April 9.)—Emperor William's Easter message promising internal reforms for Prussia and for the German Empire overshadowed all other news in the papers today. The message was made public too late last night for extended comment, and the Germania, the Centrist organ, was completely "scooped," having gone to press before the statement was issued.

The Lokal-Anzeiger has nothing but praise for the imperial message. The Liberal and Radical papers find fault because the Emperor suggests delaying the reforms until after the war. The Conservative and Reactionary newspapers are anything but pleased with the fact that the Emperor should promise any reforms at all.

The pan-German Deutsche Tageszeitung says it will withhold comment until the text of the coming Ministerial proposal is available. The Conservative Kreuz-Zeitung says, with an air of resignation: "The news was not unexpected. It convinces us that a halt on the way to the introduction of a Reichstag electoral system and full democratization of Prussia and Germany can no longer be expected from the policy of the Chancellor."

Message Hailed by Vorwaerts.

THE HAGUE, April 9.—Emperor William's Easter message on electoral reform is printed by the Berlin newspapers in large type under prominent headlines on their front pages.

Under the heading, "Prussia's Resurrection," the Socialist newspaper Vorwärts joyfully hails the message as a promise entirely distinct from all previous announcements and a departure from the old spirit of things. It urges that all the political powers of the people be mobilized in behalf of the most energetic possible realization of the reform, declares that unity in the labor movement is more necessary than ever, and finally draws the moral that for the success of the people's movement it is absolutely essential that labor steadfastly persist in the defense of the Fatherland, the more so "as the last neutral great power has now openly entered the ranks of our enemies.

"Easter Day of the third year of the war," says the newspaper, "has brought us a promise which appears more hopeful and more sure than all previous announcements. For weighty reasons, it cannot possibly end again in empty words on dusty parchments, namely, because of the solemn circumstances of the time at which it reaches us, and, above all, of the inner spirit which it bespeaks. The monarch himself guarantees the new orientation in Prussia. The throne pledges itself, even in the case of a Ministerial change, to intrust no one with the leadership of Prussian state affairs who has not internal reform at heart in at least the same measure as Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg. We are here faced with a break by the Government with that dangerous spirit sometimes falsely called the old Prussian spirit, which hitherto, like a leaden weight, has hampered the progressive development of our internal conditions."

After incidentally arguing that equal suffrage, not a graduated, plural vote, must logically have been meant by the message, Vorwärts continues:

"But in our view, the main thing is not to calculate whether the Government promises to fulfill 50 per cent., or 75 per cent., or 100 per cent. of our demands. In the face of the Government's message, our task must be to mobilize all the people's political powers for the most energetic continuation of the carrying out of the reform."

Referring to the serious opposition to be expected from the numerically small class now holding power, the newspaper declares:

"It is therefore more necessary than ever for the labor movement to stand unitedly, its members shoulder to shoulder; and just as necessary is it for the victory of the people's movement that labor hold fast solidly in the country's defense. It is just the wise attitude of labor in the war that enables the new orientation to grow from a party demand into a general national demand. Every attempt to push labor from this path will be greeted as a gleam of hope by just those circles which are now ransacking their brains in fear and anxiety as to how they can at the eleventh hour put a spike in the wheel of the coming new orientation.

"The foreign situation requires this attitude more than ever. Without being in the least menaced by us, without the slightest necessity, the 'peaceable American people' has declared war upon us, not surprised by an absolutist Government, but in the cold-blooded vote of a parliament that has chosen the slogan of a 'war of peace.' And yet they dare speak of us there as the dangerous enemies of the world-war, while they themselves make war for the millions in profits of the American war purveyors.

"We are glad that at the moment when our new enemy is rehashing the wornout phrases regarding a war of freedom and democracy against absolutism and militarism the German Government by this message gives the outside world clear proof that the German nation itself looks after its internal political development and stands in no need of salvation from the outside—at any rate, none brought on by cannon balls and armored ships. Frankly, the deed would please us still more than the promise, but we can at least admit that, in so far as a pledge for the future can give it, this has been given us."

Predicts Salutary Effect Abroad.

The Lokal-Anzeiger remarks that the message will be received with especial satisfaction on the fighting fronts, seeing that the Emperor expressly promises and desires that the men at the front shall co-operate in the renovation of the structure of the State which they have been defending in the present desperate conflict.

"All mature-minded politicians," says the newspaper, "will be grateful to the Emperor for his resolute intervention in the unsavory conflict of recent months. Abroad, as at home, this message will have a useful effect. There can be no interference in our affairs so long as we have a strong monarch, sure of himself, who in his own time finds the right way. Today, as before, the Emperor can with assurance place his trust in every German. The German people stand behind him and his Field Marshal and behind no others."

Theodor Wolff, in the Tageblatt, says that President Wilson in his message pointed out that America was not hostile to the German people but only to the Prussian autocracy and to non-responsible government, which was the natural enemy of freedom.

"The President drew a line separating democracy from the imperial Government," says the writer, "and gave the German people a hint to do likewise. It is necessary to answer that the German people must not be held in bondage and must remain the masters of their own house.

"Secret, direct suffrage is now projected," continued Herr Wolff, "but whether equal or some form of plural voting is contemplated, the message does not say. For the parties of the Left only equal suffrage can be accepted, since any plural system which again favored the propertied or so-called educated classes would cause new inequalities and provoke fresh strife.

"What will the Government do if, after the war, there shall again be no majority for an electoral system consistent with the just demands of the people? In view of this danger the parties of the Left have suggested that the new scheme be intrusted to the Reichstag, but this the King's message does not contemplate."

Herr Wolff continues by laying stress on the binding form of the promise, but says he would have preferred immediate realization of the plan, and, in agreement with Georg Bernhard, declares that reform of the Prussian electoral system is only one problem of many.

"The refashioning of the form of Government of the German Empire is becoming daily more imperative," he continues. "The way is clear for that co-operation and coresponsibility of the people's representatives which is known everywhere but in Germany. It is a fallacy to believe we can do without a parliamentary régime or conduct a sound foreign policy in a country with its institutions of State so different from those of other nations as to create an atmosphere of strangeness, but it is equally a fallacy to see in such a refashioning a weakening of the monarchical idea."

Called a Binding Pledge.

Georg Bernhard, in his article in the Vossische Zeitung, says that the Easter message of the King of Prussia means a distinct clearing of the air in Prussian internal political conditions. Like the Socialist newspaper Vorwärts, Herr Bernhard points out that Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg on several occasions had promised reforms, but with every confidence in the Chancellor's good intentions the question was, the writer declares, whether a successor would make the Chancellor's promises good, while it was possible that even he himself would be unable to fulfill them. Now, however, he adds, the King has given his personal pledge, thereby making it known that the time had definitely passed in which the Prussian people were considered less ripe than the Bavarians, the Wurttemburgers, or the people of Baden to collaborate in their own legislation.

The message of the Prussian King, he points out, is also a message from the German Emperor to the German Imperial Chancellor, which, the writer considers, makes the change to a certain extent an imperial matter. This, Herr Bernhard remarks, should be duly noted abroad, as only recently the President of the United States, "in a demagogic, provocative manner, dwelt upon the backward Prussian electoral system, as though the whole German people were doomed to slavish conditions by a select caste."

If the King's faith in the early termination of the war is justified, Herr Bernhard continues, the period of suspense does not matter greatly, as it would be hardly more than that needed for the working out of the scheme. But, adds the writer, "the King promises direct, secret, general suffrage, he says nothing of equal suffrage. Therefore the struggle for equality remains for the parties to fight out. Any electoral change during the war would be more or less in the nature of a compromise, but of compromise there can afterward be no question, for the people will not submit to payments on account.

"The new form of suffrage," Herr Bernhard continues, "is only a small part of the extensive reforms we must have in Prussia and in the empire. Even the freest suffrage does not guarantee that the fittest men shall lead the nation."

He pleads for wider opportunities for the elevation to Ministerships of able men, not necessarily from the official hierarchy.

"Of this constitutional right the Emperor-King has made use in only the rarest instances," the writer notes, "and it has hitherto been the rule that to become a member of Parliament was the surest way not to reach Ministerial rank. That must be changed."

Herr Bernhard concludes with urging the King not to delay in the reorganization of the Ministries and the State departments, even if suffrage changes must wait for the end of the war, for he says it is necessary to take thorough measures in all directions to strengthen the faith of the nation and its ability to hold out until final victory is achieved.

AMERICAN FREIGHTER SUNK BY SUBMARINE

The Seward Torpedoed in the Mediterranean—All of Crew Reported Saved.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The American steamer Seward was reported torpedoed and sunk without warning in the Mediterranean by a German submarine, in a dispatch to the State Department today from Consul Gaulin at Marseilles. All of the crew of thirty-one was said to have been saved. Consul Gaulin's message, dated April 9, follows:

"Paper reports American steamer Seward (probably Seward) torpedoed and sunk without warning by German submarine twenty miles off Banyuls. Entire crew of thirty-one men also reported saved. Fifteen sailed in bark from Cerbere. Sixteen, including Captain and one officer, landed from lifeboat at Banyuls 11:30 o'clock evening 7th inst. No other particulars available at present."

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TAILORED SUITS, AFTERNOON & EVENING DRESSES, COATS, WRAPS, FURS.

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Also Blouses, Skirts, Petticoats, House Gowns, Neckwear, Shoes, Gloves, Bags, Fans, Umbrellas, Jewelry and Stationery.

Orders by Mail, Telephone or Telegraph will receive prompt and careful attention. Moderate prices prevail.

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

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Herald Square Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

The Time Has Arrived

To Fulfill Our Promise

Since February 1st, 1916, because of a decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals, we refrained from selling Victrolas and Victor records at Macy's usual savings.

We Continued to Fight for Price Freedom

The Supreme Court of The United States Has Now Decided In Our Favor

Since February 1st, 1916, we have promised to make a refund to all holders of Cash Sales Checks which bear, pasted on the reverse side, a yellow label reading:

IMPORTANT!

DO NOT DESTROY THIS SALES-CHECK!

The Circuit Court of Appeals has decided that Victor Talking machines and records are not "sold" to anyone; that the purchaser merely obtains "the right to use" such instruments and records.

It has been the policy of R. H. MACY & CO. to make "sales" of merchandise at a less figure than their competitors so as to give to the public the advantage of reduced prices for cash purchases.

In accordance with the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals, R. H. MACY & CO. will transfer "the right to use" Victor Talking machines and records at the uniform established list prices, pending a review of the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals by the highest Court.

Should the litigation now pending be decided by the Court of last resort in favor of the contention of R. H. MACY & CO. that the "licenses to use" are mere pretenses to cover sales, (notice of which will be published in the newspapers) and that R. H. MACY & CO. are at liberty to "sell" at their usual "Lowest in the City" prices, R. H. MACY & CO. will pay **to the holder** hereof within forty-eight hours of presentation and verification of the same at their store, a cash refund equal to ten per cent of the amount paid and shown on the face of this invoice or sales-check, if presented within two years of the date of said published notice.

Be Sure and Bring Your Original Sales-Check

[This does not apply to C. O. D. or Transfer Card Sales

Refunds Will Be Made in the Music Section, Fourth Floor, Rear, Thirty-Fourth Street.

Speaking of Breakfasts

"THE RIGHT FOOD AT SEVEN FEEL GOOD AT ELEVEN"

Grape-Nuts

"There's a Reason"

The Berkeley Building *for* LIGHT

No dark or dingy spots here! Abundant light on all sides; perfect ventilation. Other Berkeley advantages: Distinctive location; easy access, splendid service; moderate rentals. Carefully restricted. No manufacturing. Possession may be had now.

BRETT & GOODE COMPANY
Office on Premises 19 West 44th Street
Telephone 5750 Greeley

Bayside Golf Links

BAYSIDE, LONG ISLAND.
(18 Holes—6320 yds.)

Open to all Players—No initiation fee. Daily, $1.50; Sat., Sun., Holidays, $2.50. 30 minutes by train or motor.

50 trains daily—Long Island R. R., 33d St. Station. Motor Route: Queensboro Bridge, Jackson Ave., through Flushing direct to Bayside.

United States Bonds

IT is expected that a large issue of United States Government Bonds will shortly be offered for popular subscription.

As all patriotic citizens will wish to aid their country at this time, the *Franklin Trust Company* is now accepting subscriptions for these bonds "when, as, and if issued."

Franklin TRUST CO.
Established 1888
46 Wall Street, New York
166 Montague Street, Brooklyn
569 Fulton Street, Brooklyn

Franklin Simon & Co.

A Store of Individual Shops

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

INTRODUCE THE FASHIONABLE

THREE-PIECE COSTUME SUITS

Three-piece Suits of serge or Poiret twill, bolero, hip length or belted coats, with box-pleated dresses; upper bodice of figured silk or dotted foulard to match the lining of the coats. Also dressy calling three-piece costumes in duvetyn and satin or silk faille.

59.50 to 125.00

Special for TO-DAY

Women's "Lanvin" Suits

With detachable white pique collar and vest

Copy of Lanvin's latest model, of navy men's wear serge; coat with tie sash at front, pleated envelope pockets with button-over white pique flaps, novelty silk lined, gathered back skirt with Grecian tie sash. *Special* **39.50**

Women's "Jenny" Suits

Foulard collar, tie and lining

Copy of Jenny's latest model, of navy men's wear serge, new model hip length coat, box back, belt front, with inset yoke back, straight line skirt with cluster pleats. *Special* **45.00**

Women's Suits *with* Long Lines

Specially designed for full figures

Of homespun, tweed, Oxford, tricotine, Poiret twill, Jersey and various silks. Every model specially designed on measurements that give length and slenderness of line. Sizes 38½ to 50½ bust.

29.50 to 125.00

Special for TO-DAY

Long Line Serge Suits

Sizes 38½ to 50½ bust measure

Two new models of black or navy men's wear serge, coats with semi-Empire or self-belted backs, box-pleated below waist, button trimmed. New model skirts with pointed hip yokes. *Special* **34.50**

Founded 1826 *Greeley 1900*

The April Sale Men's Spring Footwear

Featuring the newest styles in Low and High Shoes

Smart Oxfords
$4.95
Black and Dark Tan Russia Calfskin

Oxfords and Boots
$6.85
Black and Dark Tan Russia Calfskin.

Oxfords and Boots
$5.85
Tan and Black Calfskin. Also Black Kidskin Oxfords.

Oxfords and Boots
$7.85
Tan and Black Calf. Tan and Black Cordovan.

The Sale will continue until Saturday, April 14.

Direct Entrance *Ground Floor* *38th Street*

Men's Wear Of Style And Service

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

At Prices Uniformly Moderate

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

SUPRE-MACY R. H. Macy & Co. HERALD SQUARE NEW YORK

STOP and Think What This Label Means To You

The man who buys a suit which represents average value at a given price makes an average purchase—but the man who buys a suit that is better than another suit at the same price does himself a great service.

Macy's Own Merchandise

"Supre-Macy" Suits For Men at $24.75

are made exclusively for us, of fine, all wool fabrics, in smart semi-conservative models. To satisfy ourselves that they were worthy of the stamp of "Macy's Own Merchandise" we had two experts make a comparative examination of these garments with others purchased elsewhere at higher prices.

These men reported that "Supre-Macy" Suits were equal in fabric, tailoring and style to the higher priced garments, showing as much handtailoring as any of them.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way.

First Showing of Motor Dusters

We have a good assortment of dust coats in readiness for warm weather. There are dusters for father, mother and the children, cut full and roomy, at prices about the same as last year, ranging from the man's cotton coat at $1.59 to the woman's silk, tan leather trimmed, coat at $34.75.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Men's Fibre Silk Hose at 33c

These very durable hose are made of a medium weight fibre silk. Seamless. Reinforced lisle heels, soles and toes. Elastic tops. Black, white, gray or tan, in all sizes.

Macy's—Main Fl., 35th St.

Sensible Shoes For Men with Foot Troubles

Flexible Shank Boots of Black Vici Kid with broad toes and heels, Goodyear welts; lace styles. Good workmanship and material equal to those found in shoes at higher prices elsewhere. $6.49.

Macy's—Main Floor, Balcony, 35th St., Rear.

Soft Hats of All Kinds, $1.89

Our stock this season includes a number of attractive blocks in olive, stone, brown or gray. Every hat is well made of serviceable materials and cannot be equalled elsewhere at this low price.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Everything For Backyard Farmers

Conditions today point out the necessity of raising vegetables wherever possible. You can purchase vegetable seeds and garden tools in this store at interesting savings.

Macy's—Basement, 35th St.

'NO PRICE TOO HIGH' FOR THE U-BOAT WAR

So Say German Manufacturers, But Admit Clash With Us Means Trouble After War.

EXPECTED AMERICA'S AID

Now They See Serious Difficulties With Trade Isolation as a National Menace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 9.—The key to the present situation in Germany lies in the hands of the great industrial magnates, the so-called National liberals, who since the Socialist split are the only remaining concentrated force.

Economically and industrially, the United States was the last remaining hope of Germany after the war, both for financial help in restoring the industrial mechaine and obtaining raw materials and as a dumping ground of such exports as were available in order to help restore the exchange value of the German mark, which is expected to fall rapidly, as the peace scare shows.

The National Liberals are now pinning their hopes on a separate peace with Russia, and whereas before the Russian revolution they openly opposed the democratic movement, even supporting the reactionaries, they have now, as the Frankfurter Gazette observes, swung right around and are hotly supporting and urging the new Prussian reforms, the reasons being purely economic.

When the National Liberals hesitatingly accepted the ruthless submarine war they realized more than the majority of the people the results economically of the attitude of America, as is shown in the extracts from letters of the great Rhenish industrial magnates, written at the time of the rupture of German-American relations, and published yesterday.

Privy Councillor Beukenburg of Dortmund says:

"Our far-reaching acquiescence in the American demands regarding the methods of submarine warfare was in no way the result of fear of the American fighting forces, but was dictated by a desire to put no difficulties in the way of the resumption of our trade connections and in the general reconstruction of our foreign trade after the war.

"All considerations for the future development of our commerce had to be laid aside, however, just as soon as there was danger that they might deprive us of victory in the war. Probably after the war that nation will have the most prospect of getting necessary raw materials from America, which can use the most shipping to fetch them. Of the greatest disadvantage to us would be the possibility of the United States refusing later, as a consequence of the war, to help us with a big loan over the difficulties which the low rate of our exchange will place in the way of our paying for large amounts of food and raw materials to be imported immediately."

Dr. Beukenberg says that when all is said and done the result of being unable to obtain raw materials will be that Germany will have to be more economical with supplies for a rather longer time and that she will have to make substitutes do.

"A great part of our imported raw material," he said, "is re-exported. The difficulties in the way of supplying this would be of the greatest disadvantage."

A Rhenish industrial magnate who prefers to remain anonymous writes:

"I regard the economic consequences of the German-American war as extraordinarily serious. Not only is part of our imports of raw materials and food from America indispensable to us, but also a systematic boycott of German manufacturers is to be expected. Other enemy countries will take similar measures, and the question is what countries will remain open for the exports of German manufacturers."

Paul Stellar, Secretary General of the Association of Industrial Entrepreneurs of the Cologne district, says:

"It is well known that German factories and dealers haveb ought and stored large uantities of raw materials, such as wool and cotton, in America; these are wholly or in part paid for already, and were to be delivered immediately on the conclusion o f peace. In the same way, German exporters reckoned on the resumption of their business with America immediately after the conclusion of peace. These undertakings and expectations appear at the moment to be more or less deprived of any foundation.

Regarding Prussian reforms, it is already clear that there is a division of opinion among the reactionary papers. All assert in a downright manner that there is no question about a direct manhood suffrage, one man one vote, but at most a plural system will be provided whereby educated and propertied electors would have two more votes to the workman's one.

German Socialism, being split, does not express clear demands, but the radicals, led by Theodor Wolff of the Tageblatt and the editor of the Frankforter Zeitung, announce that any such half measure as a plural system will be

AMSTERDAM, April 9, (via London.)—Three questions in regard to America's entrance into the war have been put to leading German manufacturers by the Rheinische Westfälische Gazette of Essen, an important industrial organ. The paper asks: First, whether unrestricted submarine warfare has been bought too dearly at the price of war with America; second, what will be the economic consequences; third, is it possible to make Germany enonomically independent of America?

Dr. Hasslacher of the Rheinische Steel Works of Duisburg, answering the questions, laid stress on the declaration that nothing must interfere with ruthless submarine warfare. He says:

"This is the only way to impose on Americans respect for Germany's political and economic existence. Peace will insure our quick economic revival and enable us to find our own way in the world in spite of America."

Privy Councilor Kirdorf of the Gelsenkirchen Mining Company says:

"Unrestricted submarine warfare could not be bought too dear at any price. The German Government ought to have realized that in time and so avoided the useless loss of many German lives. America as an open enemy will hurt us less than before."

Herr Kirdorf regards a forecast of the future as fruitless.

Councilor Springorum of the great Hoesch Steel and Iron Foundries expresses similar sentiments and is confident that means will be found later to strengthen Germany's economic position against America. An unnamed Rhenish industrial leader says in answer to the second question:

"The economic consequences of a German-American war are extremely serious. We cannot do without certain raw materials and foodstuffs from America, which, as well as other enemy countries, will systematically bar our products."

In answer to the third question he says:

"We have only a few means of reprisal, but it is most difficult to make ourselves completely independent."

He advises the strictest economy and thinks that American oil may be replaced by a more extended use of German coal.

FOUR RELIEF SHIPS SUNK IN FOUR DAYS

All Were Outside the Barred Zone and Had Safe-Conduct Passes.

SEVEN LOST SINCE FEB. 1

American Commission, Indignant, Deplores Added Suffering for 10,000,000 French and Belgians.

LONDON, April 9.—The loss of the Norwegian steamship Camilla, the sinking of which without warning was announced on Saturday, makes four Belgian relief ships torpedoed within four days. The ships were carrying a total of 17,000 tons of foodstuffs. The number of relief ships torpedoed since Feb. 1 is seven. In addition to these, three were fired on and escaped.

All the relief ships which were sunk were torpedoed without warning in broad daylight. They bore the full markings of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium and had safe-conduct passes issued by the Swiss Minister in Washington on behalf of the German Government. All the ships were outside the war zone, on a line guaranteed by the German authorities to be safe for the commission's vessels.

The Germans refused to guarantee safe passage to ships from United Kingdom ports to Rotterdam, thereby tying up here 100,000 tons of foodstuffs which cannot be sent to Belgium. As a consequence of these acts the commission was able to deliver only 24,000 tons at Rotterdam in February and 10,000 tons in March. If no more ships are sunk 50,000 tons will arrive in April, as against the monthly requirement of 120,000 tons necessary to maintain minimum rations. Thus in three months the Belgian and French populations of the occupied territories will be deprived of more than 270,000 tons of food as a result of the submarine war.

Representatives of the American commission say that no words can express their indignation over these gross violations of solemn engagements entered into by Germany and guaranteed to the Dutch, Swiss, and Spanish Governments. The loss of life of innocent and unarmed seamen engaged in a humanitarian mission and complying with every requirement, they assert, is a wrong exceeded only by the tragedy of the added suffering imposed on the 10,000,000 persons in the occupied district. The commission has requested the State Department at Washington to protest through the Swiss Minister against the violation of the undertakings to protect these ships.

HEARS U-53 CAME HERE TO SAVE THE BREMEN

New Haven Paper Asserts Submarine Was Sent to Sink Allied Cruisers Waiting Off the Coast.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 9.—An explanation of the presence of the German submarine U-53 in American waters last October, during which that craft destroyed several steamers off Nantucket Shoals on Sunday, Oct. 8, is given by The Evening Register today, basing its account upon what it says is excellent authority.

The Register says the U-53 was sent to these waters to convoy the submersible merchantman Bremen, which left Bremerhaven on Aug. 26 last for New London. Captain Koenig of the submarine Deutschland had reported that he narrowly escaped capture off the New England coast by two British and two French cruisers. Captain Rose of the U-53 was told to try and sink these cruisers, and at least to wait for the Bremen off Newport. The U-53 was off the coast on Oct. 1, but did not see the cruisers. Captain Rose failed to get a wireless message from the Bremen, and finally on the 7th went into Newport. He is said to have asked as his first question, "Where is the Bremen?" and to have been told that it had been lost. In two hours the U-53 left, and the next day sank craft on the shoals.

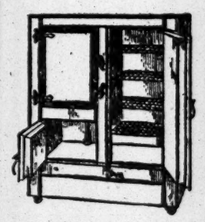
The officials of the Eastern Forwarding Company are said to have said recently that they knew the Bremen was lost at sea. Added interest to this story is given by a statement made by Edward MacFarland of Hartford, home a few days ago on leave from the British steamer Harmatten, to the effect that gunners on this vessel sank the U-53 recently.

Dry-Cold Storage of FURS

2%

Minimum charge for Coat valued at $100. or less-Two Dollars
Minimum charge for Scarf or Muff valued at $50. or less-One Dollar

Clark & Weinberg
634 Fifth Ave.—Opp. Cathedral

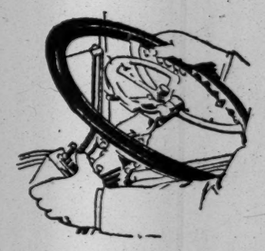


Porcelain enamel on steel, inside and out.

THERE is economy in owning a good refrigerator. It lasts longer—and so does the ice. It means convenience, too, with a shelf for everything and everything on its shelf. But, above everything, it means clean, wholesome food, even in the hottest days of summer, for you and your family. One of our unusually good porcelain enameled styles is illustrated.

LEWIS & CONGER
45th St. and Sixth Ave.
New York City

The C-H Magnetic Push-Button Gear-Shift



This, the Greatest Motor Car Improvement since the advent of the electric starter is part of the regular equipment of the

Premier

$1895 F. O. B. Indianapolis

LADIES—This removes the effort of gear-shifting.
YOU can drive PREMIER instantly
Call today and let us demonstrate

KAUFMANN-MORRIS CO., INC.
1800 Broadway
Telephone Columbus 4395
ISOTTA FRASCHINI CO., 71 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.
ARTHUR W. DELANEY & CO., Inc., 364 Livingston St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RECOVERY OF LOST ARTICLES.

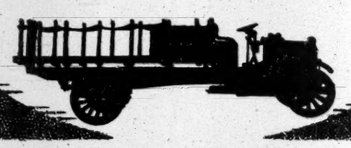
Owners should not delay attempting to regain lost property. The best method is to telephone 1000 Bryant and insert an announcement in The New York Times.

DALE

QUALITY MAKER
SERVICE to USER
PRICE Means Big Saving.

Call at our display room or write for our new catalog.
109 West 18th St., New York.
1 Door West of 6th Ave.
Dale Lighting Fixture Co.

The Spicer Manufacturing Company, Plainfield, N.J., knows that big loads of heavy equipment can be hauled economically. They use Selden Trucks.



SELDEN TRUCKS
MANHATTAN MOTORS CORP. DISTRIBUTORS
56TH STREET at BROADWAY

COOK'S Imperial Extra Dry Champagne

Corks pop and fly when Cook's is opened. Every bottle is a storage battery of eager and abundant life, grape vigor and fragrant deliciousness.

Sold *Every*where—
Served *Every*where
AMERICAN WINE CO.
St. Louis, U.S.A.

BANNERMAN
ARMY & NAVY OUTFITTER
Immediate Delivery
RIFLES, CARBINES, REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES, FLAGS, UNIFORMS, EQUIPMENTS, TENTS.
SUPPLIED FOR GUARDING PROPERTY, EQUIPPING MILITARY COMPANIES, RAPID FIRE MACHINE GUNS AND CANNONS, WITH AMMUNITION.
FRANCIS BANNERMAN, 501 BROADWAY, N.Y.

7-20-4
R. O. SULLIVAN'S
On sale at all Liggett's, Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores, United Cigar Stores, and all Schulte Cigar Co. Stores; also all first-class dealers.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

HAIR
Its Nature, Growth and Common Affections. Rules for its Preservation.
RICHARD W. MULLER, M. D.
LOSS OF HAIR
Prematurely Gray Hair, Seborrhoea and the Quartz Lamp Treatment.
Authorized translation (Nagelschmidt)
RICHARD W. MULLER, M. D.
Illustrated. All Bookstores, $1.50.

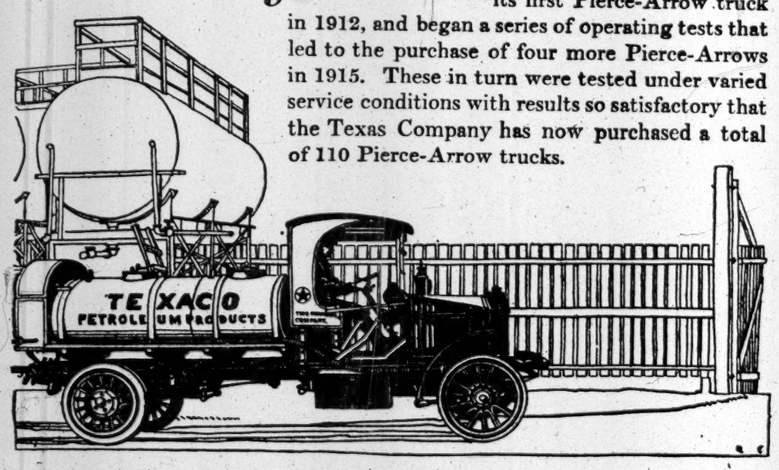
Seed That Fell on Good Ground

The first Pierce-Arrow Motor Trucks, sold six years ago, were like seed that fell on good ground. They have borne a hundredfold to their owners and to us.

Owners who began with one or two Pierce-Arrows have steadily increased their purchases year after year. But they did not buy in quantities until their first Pierce-Arrow had been thoroughly tried out under the most exacting conditions of actual service. Then on the solid basis of operating results they standardized their fleets with

PIERCE-ARROW
Motor Trucks

for example: The Texas Company bought its first Pierce-Arrow truck in 1912, and began a series of operating tests that led to the purchase of four more Pierce-Arrows in 1915. These in turn were tested under varied service conditions with results so satisfactory that the Texas Company has now purchased a total of 110 Pierce-Arrow trucks.



HARROLDS MOTOR CAR COMPANY
233-239 West 54th St., New York

ELLIS MOTOR CAR COMPANY
416 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.

Automobile Show

Spring Sale—April 9th to 14th. *This week only—8:30 A.M. to 10 P.M.*
Open Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings.

Save 20% to 60%
on a High Quality, Guaranteed,
LOCOMOBILE

To any one who plans to buy a motor car within a year, the exceptional collection of Guaranteed Exchange Locomobiles on exhibition and sale in our Main Showrooms during this week offers unquestionably the biggest buying opportunity of the season.

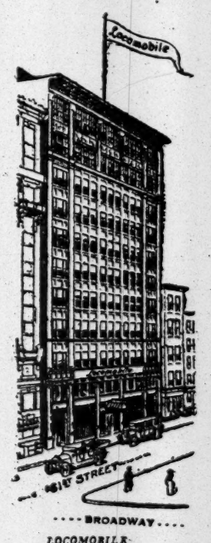
You are urged to make an early inspection of these cars. Every one of them is in first class mechanical and running condition, having been thoroughly gone over and renewed, and so carefully refinished that they present a beautiful, new appearance. They carry

Identically the Same Guarantee and Service as New Locomobiles

To be able to secure one of these fashionable vehicles of prestige and elegance at a saving of 20% to 60% is an opportunity which appeals to even the most exacting judge of motor car values, for the $5000 quality originally built into the Locomobile is still there, can never be taken out, and further can never be put into a new car sold at corresponding prices.

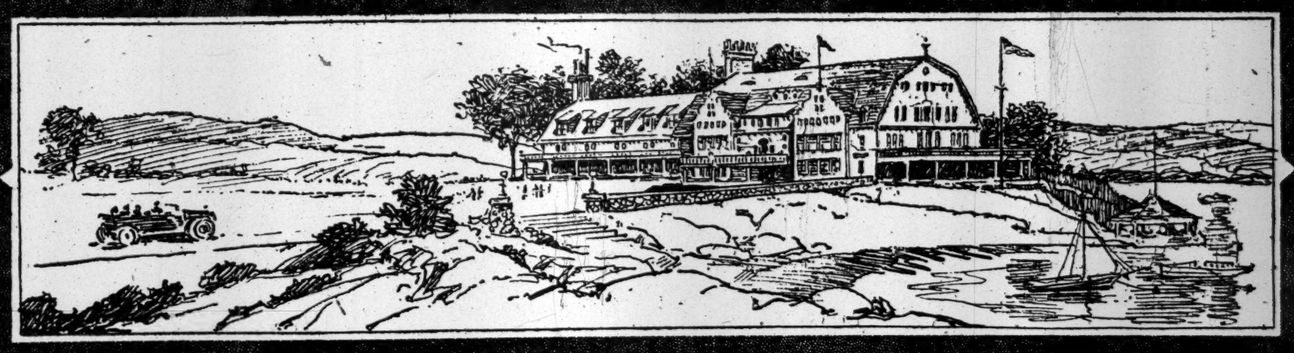
Guaranteed Locomobiles as low as $1250.
Other Makes as low as $500.
Convenient Terms if desired

Appreciation of our Annual Exchange Car Sales has led many of the most exclusive purchasers in New York to become Exchange Locomobile patrons, among them men well known in municipal and business affairs, professional men and women socially prominent.



LOCOMOBILE BUILDING

The LOCOMOBILE COMPANY of AMERICA
61st Street, West of Broadway
Telephone, Columbus 7750



Opening of the New Trading Post

At Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street

"Where the Blazed Trail Crosses the Boulevard"

Here at last is the building that is built for all outdoors. Having well earned the title of "The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World," the Abercrombie & Fitch Company is thoroughly sustaining it in opening what is by far the largest and best equipped building in the world devoted exclusively to the sportsman and sportswoman.

Explorers and sportsmen sometimes come upon wonderful new scenes provided by Nature as surprises—scenes which stimulate the imagination and the activities, encouraging further quest.

In the city these thrills become mere memories — vivid enough to prompt new expeditions from time to time, but lost to present view.

This new trading post of the sportsman, in the heart of the metropolis, to outward appearance a majestic structure, unusual because of its unusual grace and dignity, actually brings the blazed trail to the boulevard.

* *

Its keynote throughout is the song of the lonesome pine. Its vista is the blue haze of the Rockies. Its atmosphere is the bracing breath of balsam.

* *

This is the Pike's Peak—the Marshall Pass—among the business buildings of the City of Magnificent Structures, rearing its roof in the famous cluster of the world's greatest hotels, and appropriately opposite that Grand Central Station where the sleepers go and come, to and from the big play-grounds of red-blooded Americans.

* *

And it is so completely unlike any other building in the world that you must visit it personally, to receive the impression.

* *

The moment you enter the great hall of sports on the street floor, with its antlered pillars and baronial ceiling, you feel transported to the mountains and the plains. You are breathing the air of the mountains; for the atmosphere coming in from outdoors has been ingeniously filtered and cooled through a spray-screen of New York's mountain water.

* *

Armored rifle ranges below the street—an Adirondack lodge on the roof—a fly-casting tank with running water—these are some of the features nearing completion which will quicken the throb of the sportsman's heart.

The camping goods department, occupying the fifth floor, is the heart of the institution—a picture unique in American merchandising. The outdoor man finds himself in the midst of mountain camps, automobile camps, fishermen's camps, soldiers' camps—every form of camp ever known, with every requisite for outdoor-life comfort and emergency.

* *

The second and third floors —fitted for their purposes as no floors in New York were ever fitted before—will be the talk of all womankind. They are devoted to sporting dress, in its completeness and in its Abercrombie & Fitch originality and correctness.

These constitute the official headquarters of the sportswoman's wardrobe. The new Spring and Summer clothes are now on display. There are scores upon scores of new models, exclusive to this house, from the buckskin raiment of the huntress to the smartest casino models in sporting silks.

* *

The men's sporting clothes department also shows a much widened development, with a spacious floor of its own.

Here are the clothes for hunting, fishing and camping, for golf, tennis and motoring, for the explorer and traveler—and most important at the present moment for the man who is answering his country's call, be it in aeroplane, submarine, mosquito fleet, or in khaki at the front.

* *

Our Outdoor Friends, we bid you welcome to our new home, priding ourselves more upon your continued appreciation and friendship than we do upon the possession of this beautiful building and all it contains—assuring you sincerely that of all the things it holds, the true spirit of sport, the camaraderie of sportsmen, is that which we value most.

Write for New Abercrombie & Fitch Booklet Illustrating Women's Sporting Clothes for Spring and Summer—Mailed on Request

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch—President

Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street

"The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World"

COUNTRY JOINS IN 'WAKE UP, AMERICA!'

6 Governors and 80 Mayors in 36 States Support New York's Recruiting Plan.

RECORD FOR NAVAL RESERVE

More Than 600 Applied for Enlistment In Auxiliary Fleet Yesterday—Army Figures Growing.

Call to New York Women to Aid in Military Census

Mrs. Goelet Gallatin, Chairman of the Census Committee of the National League for Woman's Service, has issued the following call to the women of New York State:

"At the request of the Military Census Bureau of the Adjutant General's Office at Albany, the National League for Woman's Service calls upon all patriotic women in the State to volunteer their services for fifteen days in May, 1917. Women will be required to do unskilled as well as skilled office work in all election districts throughout the State. Both full time and part time volunteers are wanted for either day or night work.

"This is your first chance to show your patriotism. Register now at the National League for Woman's Service, 38 West Thirty-ninth Street."

Encouraged by replies received from six Governors and more than eighty Mayors, the recruiting committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense was convinced yesterday that almost every State in the Union would cooperate in making April 19, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, a "Wake Up, America!" day. Thirty-six States were heard from, the Mayors of Southern cities being especially responsive to the appeal of the Committee on National Defense that they do everything in their power to stimulate recruiting and make the people of their communities conscious of the nation's need of men.

The Governors who replied to the committee's appeal yesterday were Keith Neville, Nebraska; John J. Cornwell, West Virginia; Horace B. Graham, Vermont; Thomas E. Campbell, Arizona; Hugh M. Dorsey, Georgia, and Arthur Capper, Kansas. Governor Campbell of Arizona informed the committee that he had already proclaimed a "loyalty Sunday" for his State, and that all plans for recruiting soldiers were already under way. Under those conditions, he felt that he could not ask the people of Arizona to observe the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington on April 19.

With its work branching out in all directions, the Mayor's Committee on National Defense has intrusted one important department of its campaign to Mrs. Rella A. Armstrong, whose work will be chiefly among the women of the city. She had a consultation yesterday with a prominent naval official who pointed out that war could no longer be conducted without women. Mrs. Armstrong, who is an artist, has organized a committee of artists to interest others of her profession in the making of cartoons and posters that will be of service in the recruiting, as was the case in England, France, and Russia.

The committee is now composed of Cesare, Everitt Shinn, and Rolf Armstrong. It has been planned that the following phrases from President Wilson's message should be used as subjects for their cartoons: "The world must be made safe for democracy"; "The right is more precious than peace"; "We fight for the ultimate peace of the world," and "Be a Champion of the Right."

Labor Leaders Join Movement.

Among the additions to the Mayor's Recruiting Committee yesterday were three prominent labor leaders. They were Timothy Healy of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, James P. Holland of the New York State Federation of Labor, and Hugh Frayne of the American Federation of Labor.

To make "Wake Up America Day" a practical recruiting day the committee is considering a suggestion that the "snowball" idea which was successfully tried in Australia be put into effect on April 19 and that recruits start from the small towns throughout the country and march to the big cities, gathering men in each town through which they passed.

Recruiting for the regular army in New York City yesterday showed a total enlistment from the city of 125 men, who were sent to Fort Slocum for final examination. At the east side recruiting headquarters, 25 Third Avenue, where the daily average is rarely more than twenty-five men, there were ninety yesterday.

All records for recruiting in the city were broken by the Naval Reserve. More than 600 men applied at the headquarters at 26 Cortlandt Street for enlistment in the auxiliary fleet which has been organized to aid in the defense of the New York naval district. In the late afternoon the crowd became so large that there was not room enough to handle them, and it was found necessary to send about 200 applicants to the Navy Yard in Brooklyn, where a temporary recruiting station was established. It is probable that the Cortlandt Street station will be kept open at night if the rush is maintained.

Three gunnery training stations were opened in New York by the navy yesterday, one at 49 Wall Street, with a gunner's mate from the battleship Kentucky in charge; another in the Hotel Biltmore, with a petty officer from the battleship Maine in command, and the third at 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, with a chief gunner from the battleship Illinois in charge.

Local Duty for Marine Recruits.

The United States Marine Corps announced last night that it would immediately begin the recruiting of a force of 300 reserves for local duty. The men will not be required for foreign service or for duty in the navy's ships, but will be used to guard the navy yard and other Government plants in New York City. The men will get the same pay, rations, and uniforms as men of the regular marine service. The applications of men up to 40 years of age will be considered, and the examination will not be so rigid as that prescribed for candidates for the regular service. Information may be had at 24 East Twenty-third Street or the marine barracks in Brooklyn.

Captain Louis M. Josephthal of the New York Naval Militia, who was named Chief of the newly formed Naval Militia Bureau a few days ago, conferred with Governor Whitman last night. Captain Josephthal was congratulated by the Governor on the manner in which the Naval Militia responded in six hours to the call issued by the Federal Government, and he was told that the State was anxious to have the Naval Militia quickly recruited up to full strength of 4,500. Previous to last week, when the new department was created, the authorized strength was 2,000. Captain Josephthal is to make a trip tomorrow to inspect the militia.

DAYLIGHT DRILLS IN BROAD ST.

Chance for Wall Street Men to Train After Business Hours.

Because of the interest shown by men in the Wall Street district in drilling for national defense, a plan is being worked out by the officers of the military unit of the Bankers Trust Company for drills after business hours in the Broad Street block between Wall Street and Exchange Place. The unit musters 175 men, nearly all under 30 years of age, who have been drilling for nearly a year at the Ninth Coast Defense Command Armory in Fourteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue. Permission from the city must be obtained before Broad Street can be used.

A rifle club has been formed in the National City Bank, with nearly 200 members.

The Chatham and Phenix Bank has started training its men in its new offices at 149 Broadway in a riot drill. More than 100 night sticks are now hanging from hooks near the bank's window sills.

The Guaranty Trust Company has about 200 men training in the Reserve Officers' Corps, about sixty of them taking the drills at Governors Island. The National Bank of Commerce has over fifty men training, and the Liberty Bank about the same number.

Other financial houses represented in drills are the Liberty, Hanover, Mechanics and Metals Banks, Columbia Trust Company, Bank of New York, United States Mortgage and Trust Company, J. P. Morgan & Co., Irving National Bank, Farmers Loan and Trust Company, White, Weld & Co., Kissel-Kinnicutt & Co., Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co., Empire Trust Company, Chemical Bank, Brown Brothers, and the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company.

DYER HEADS NEW BUREAU.

Will Direct the Organization of Home Defense Units.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 9.—General George R. Dyer resigned from the National Guard today to become head of the Home Defense Department of the Mobilization Research Bureau, which is being organized under the direction of Adjt. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury. General Dyer will have charge of much of the work pertaining to the census of the military resources of the State which is being taken.

According to officials here the military census of the State will be expensive, and may even cost millions before it is finished, and that when the information is tabulated it will be of great value both to the State and Federal Governments from an economic as well as military standpoint.

A State remount station has been established at Syracuse at the Fair Grounds. Captain Walter L. Bell of the Quartermaster Corps has been ordered to buy about 10,000 horses and mules.

Samuel Gompers of the Council of National Defense has named Dr. John H. Finley as a member of his committee cooperating with the council.

20 DAYS FOR INSULT TO FLAG

Prisoner Wore the Colors When Arraigned, but Was Sentenced.

Wearing an American flag in his buttonhole, Louis Stoltz, native-born, but of German descent, of 161 Fairview Avenue, New Brighton, S. I., was sentenced yesterday to twenty days in the county jail by Magistrate Handy for using profane language in reference to the American colors. Stoltz, who had served four years in the army, denied the charge.

William Fein, a cutter, of 9 Stuyvesant Place, was yesterday found guilty of disorderly conduct by Magistrate Breen in West Farms Court and placed under bonds of $300 to keep the peace for six months for making unpatriotic utterances in Madison Square Park on March 28.

Spring Renews Your Life

If the blood is right, Springtime energy seems to blossom in the veins like buds on the tree. But Spring is a dangerous season if you are thin-blooded, and gives you many warnings that you must tone up your system.

Spring is the season of *renewed life*. The sap mounts high in the trees. And man himself seems to be charged with fresh power, hope and purpose.

Such is Nature's Springtime gift to men and women who—*through right living*—have kept their blood rich and pure. But the dreaded "Spring feeling" is Nature's only gift to those who have trampled on her laws during Winter.

Overeating, loss of sleep, lack of exercise and fresh air, have stupefied their blood and left them sluggish, run-down. Then the "Spring feeling" warns them that they must renovate their blood.

If your blood is in that condition, you are naturally thinking about Spring tonics. But first make sure that you employ Nature's own Spring tonics—fresh air, exercise, rest and intelligent diet. Then make sure of a medicinal tonic which will build your system from the very foundations—such as

Pepto-Mangan

"The Red Blood Builder"

Pepto-Mangan is a real *blood food* which supplies the red blood cells with just the elements they need. Its daily use will mean renewed health and strength. It increases the appetite, improves the color, is easily assimilated by the blood, and exceedingly pleasant to taste.

FRIENDLY WARNING—Don't accept *Pepto-Mangan* in any other form than the *original* bottle and *sealed* package here pictured. Be sure that the name is *Gude's Pepto-Mangan*. *Pepto-Mangan* is widely imitated, the package sometimes counterfeited, but the genuine is not sold in bulk or in any other form than that shown in this picture. You are entitled to real *Pepto-Mangan*—not an imitation. Buy it in this *sealed* package and you will not be disappointed. For sale at all drug stores.

Pepto-Mangan is made by M. J. BREITENBACH CO., Manufacturing Chemists NEW YORK

Real Pepto-Mangan is sold only in this bottle enclosed in sealed package shown above.

TO BE SOLD TO-DAY
at 3 and 8 P. M. Continuing Tomorrow (Wed.) and Thursday at the same hours
At the Amercan Art Galleries
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.
The Library and Print Collection of the late Mr. J. Harsen Purdy,
AND
Three Small But Choice Private Print Collections
The Sales will be conducted by Mr. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.

"THE BEAUTIFUL IN ART BY THE GREAT MASTERS"
The American Art Galleries
Madison Square South, New York
ON FREE PUBLIC VIEW 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
AND CONTINUING THIS ENTIRE WEEK
Very Valuable Paintings
OF STERLING ARTISTIC DISTINCTION
Including
The Very Notable Collection
Formed by the Late
Mr. David T. Watson
of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania,
"The Most Important Art Event of the Season"
TO BE SOLD AT UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE
By Direction of Executors and Other Representatives of Estates
On Monday and Tuesday Evenings Next
(April 16th and 17th,) at 8:15 o'Clock
In the Grand Ballroom of the Plaza
Fifth Avenue, 58th to 59th Street
(Admission by card to be had free of the managers)
DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED BY FINE HALF-TONE REPRODUCTIONS, WILL BE MAILED TO APPLICANTS ON RECEIPT OF ONE DOLLAR.
The Sale will be conducted by Mr. THOMAS E. KIRBY and his assistant, Mr. Otto Bernet, of
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
Madison Sq. South. Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.

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Is found in the use of Cuticura Soap shampoos preceded by a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment to the scalp skin. These fragrant, super-creamy emollients do much to keep the scalp healthy, clear the skin and meet many wants of the toilet. For sample of each free by return mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

HELPS THROAT IRRITATION
THE NEW 10c BOX FITS THE POCKET
Regular Sizes 25c, 60c, $1. At Druggists.
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass

Fair List Prices — Fair Treatment
GOODRICH
SILVERTOWN
CORD TIRES
Where You See This Sign Goodrich Tires are Stocked
Cushions of Ease and Elegance

MOTORING runs merry as a marriage bell when you drive on those cushions of ease and elegance—Goodrich Silvertown Cord Tires.

Put them under ANY car and they lift it to a *new level* of style and satisfaction.

Study the SIZE of Silvertown's cable-cord here laid bare, and read in that rubber-saturated, cross-wrapped, two-ply body why Silvertown has the resilience to take the jar and jolt out of a bumpy road, and the strength and durability to keep you immune from tire trouble.

Were you given a look into all tires you would find three types:

FABRIC, *five* to *seven* swathes of canvass;

THREAD WEB, a *five* to *seven-ply* MASS of STRINGS;

CABLE-CORD, the unique, patent-protected *two-ply* structure found ONLY in Silvertown, the original cord tire.

10 Silvertown Cord X-cels

1. Increased engine power.
2. Smoother riding.
3. Fuel saving.
4. Speedier.
5. Coast farther.
6. Start quicker.
7. Easier to guide.
8. Give greater mileage.
9. More resistive against puncture.
10. Repaired *easily* and *permanently*.

Silvertown's cable-cord structure gives you smoother riding, durability and an extra size smartness you can not afford to deny yourself.

Know Silvertowns by their RED-DOUBLE-DIAMOND trademark.

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER CO., *Akron, Ohio*
Also maker of the famous fabric tires Goodrich Black Safety Treads
Local address, 1780 Broadway. Tel. Col. 8700

"Silvertowns make all cars high-grade"

It Is Not Too Late
If you have not received your free 6 oz. Trial Package of 20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips, do so right away. Clip the coupon from our advertisement in last Sunday's papers, take it to your grocer and he will give you the 6 oz. trial package—*free*.
These Soap Chips are made of one part pure Borax and three parts pure soap—perfectly combined. An 8 oz. package of 20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips for 10c is equal to 20c worth of ordinary laundry soap. *It's the Borax in the soap that does the work.* Use
20
MULE TEAM
BORAX SOAP CHIPS
for washing *all* your clothes—even the daintiest chiffons, laces, etc. They're safe. Will not injure the hands. Labor-saving and time-saving, too. No soap cutting to do. And they dissolve quickly.
To make genuine, old fashioned soft soap, good for all household purposes add one quart of boiling water to two heaping tablespoonsful of 20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips.
20 Mule Team Borax
Absolutely the best Borax for kitchen, laundry and bathroom. A time and labor saver. Always look for the picture of the famous 20 Mules on every package of both these products.
Sold by all good dealers
20-MULE-TEAM
BORAX
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FOR USE IN LAUNDRY & KITCHEN
PACIFIC COAST BORAX COMPANY

What New England Is Doing

New England People in New York

will find in the Business Section of today's Public Ledger a staff correspondent's letter written from Boston outlining today's situation in New England's vital industries. It is a brightly written yet brief statement of the views of leading financiers, merchants and economists showing what the New England group of States is doing industrially. This BUSINESS NEWS of NEW ENGLAND appears exclusively in the Public Ledger's Business Section every Tuesday.

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PUBLIC LEDGER

On Sale at Leading Hotel Newsstands in New York

GERMAN FOOD OFFICE HONEYCOMBS EMPIRE

Work of Regulating Subsistence of 40,000,000 Urban Dwellers a Complicated System.

YIELDS RICH CONTRACTS

Men Close to Government Compose Private Companies for Carrying Out Official Plans at a Profit.

By OSCAR KING DAVIS.

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TENTH ARTICLE.

Since the outbreak of the war the German Government has not done much in the way of publishing statistical information about Germany. The statistical yearbook for 1915 gives data for the preceding year but ends or becomes vague with the outbreak of the war. The yearbook for 1916 occupies itself chiefly with repeating some of the figures given in the yearbook for 1915 and with a long line of price figures that are of small interest, compared with the figures that might have been given, but were omitted.

The last figures of population available are those for 1910. These—given in the yearbooks for both 1915 and 1916—report the urban portion of the German population as 58,971,406, living in cities and villages of 2,000 or more population. In addition there were 6,790,904 who lived in villages of from 1,000 to 2,000 inhabitants. As the total population of Germany for that year was 64,925,993, there were 19,163,683 who must be classed as rural. Germans now place the population of their empire at a little more than 68,000,000 and divide it into 22,000,000 rural and 46,000,000 urban.

The War Food Office is not much concerned with the food supply of the rural population, or of such portion of it as the demands of the military service permit still to live in the country. From one end of Germany to the other the testimony is the same—that the people in the country not only are quite capable of taking care of themselves but that they are doing it considerably better than the regulations permit, despite every effort of the Food Office. The main work of the Food Office in the country districts is in persuading the farming people to give up some of their food supplies for the benefit of the people who live in the cities. It is in the collection of food, not in its distribution, that the Food Office organization comes most in contact with the rural population.

Provide Food for 40,000,000.

Chiefly, therefore, the work of the Food Office is getting food from the rural producers and distributing it to the urban consumers. It is a fair estimate, I believe, that 25 per cent. of the German population is either actually in the army or so closely associated with it as to be withdrawn from any other form of activity. The composition of that 25 per cent. will draw a little more from the urban population than from the rural, because it will include more city men than farmers in the work immediately behind the fighting lines. It is to be remembered that the 25 per cent. thus withdrawn is composed wholly of men, so that the percentage of withdrawal of the male population is very much greater than the percentage of the whole population. This makes much more difference in the country than in the cities.

It is a rough calculation, at best, but on the basis of these figures it is evident that the War Food Office is concerned with the task of providing food for somewhere in the neighborhood of 40,000,000 of Germans who live in cities and in the larger towns. Of these some eighteen or nineteen millions live in towns of 20,000 or less, and in such places the problem is by no means so acute as it is in the great cities like Berlin, Leipsic, Hamburg, and so on.

The German Empire is a federation of some twenty-eight separate provinces, principalities, and cities. Under the terms of the federations certain rights are reserved specifically to some of these constituent units. For instance, Bavaria retains the right to act for herself in the matter of declaring war, and consequently the imperial declaration of war in 1914 omits Bavaria, which issued a special declaration for herself. So in the matter of food control, regulations differ in different provinces, because provincial rights must be recognized.

The legislative power of the empire is vested in the Reichstag and the Bundesrat, which correspond roughly to our House of Representatives and Senate. The Bundesrat is the Federal Council, composed of representatives of the different members of the federation. Prussia has so many members in the Bundesrat that if they act all together and have the support of the delegation from one other State, like Bavaria, they can dominate the proceedings of the Federal Council. Immediately upon the outbreak of this war the Reichstag passed a law, of course approved by the Federal Council, conferring upon the Bundesrat the power to enact necessary economic measures during the war. The effect of that was to give to the Federal Council the whole power of management of war affairs. Laws have flowed from it in a never ceasing and unfinishing stream, a good-sized volume each month.

The Organization Hand Picked.

Whenever any special emergency arises it is easy to enact a special law to deal with it. For the members of the Federal Council are appointed—all those from Prussia by the Kaiser in his capacity as King of Prussia—and they are carefully chosen men. When the Federal Council is unanimous, as it was in enacting the law authorizing the establishment of the War Food Office, and as it has been in most other cases, the authority of such an establishment is recognized in all the provinces without objection from the sticklers for provincial privilege.

So the War Food Office is a genuinely imperial establishment. Under it there are two subsidiary concerns which also range throughout the empire—the Bread Commission and the Meat Office. But most of the other agencies of the Food Office which deal with the control of food distribution are provincial or local, with limited functions and capacity. The Bread Commission issues a traveling or imperial bread card which functions throughout the empire, and the Meat Office issues an imperial meat card good in any corner of the realm. But for every other article of food one must have the card of the local authorities or go without the food.

The War Food Office works through a good many separate agencies. In the language of a statement about its duties prepared for me in Dr. Batocki's office, "around the War Food Office as a central court are established three dozen war offices, from each of which there operates a group handling a specific line of food—Imperial Grain Office, Imperial Fodder Office, Imperial Meat Office, &c. Operating with them in the separate Federal States and provinces are subordinate organizations, known as Provincial Grain Office, Provincial Fodder Office, Provincial Meat Office, &c. The communal associations are charged with the execution in the separate communal districts of the functions of these organizations."

The titles of some of these subsidiary organizations of the Food Office will give an idea of the complicated system which Dr. Batocki is operating, and which he defends with enthusiasm against all detractors. The first on the list is, naturally, the Central Office for the Supply of the Army. Then come along the Imperial Grain Office, Imperial Office for the Provision of Cattle and Meat, Imperial Potato Office, Imperial Evaporated Potato Company, War Potato Company, War Committee for Substitute Fodder, War Brandy Company, War Fodder Company, and Union for German Agriculture, with Special Reference to Sugar, Bran, Fodder, and Fodder Substitutes.

Official and Private Enterprises.

As the statement prepared in Dr. Batocki's office says, there are thirty-six of these separate offices and companies. The titles of those given here are enough to show the difficulties certain to result from the overlapping of different enterprises. I made a good deal of effort to obtain a clear differentiation between the two kinds of establishment named, one called an "office" and the other a "company." I got the impression that the "office" was the officially organized subsidiary of the War Food Office, through which the Central Office gave its orders and instructions, while the "company" was a private concern, a joint stock enterprise, organized to execute the orders and instructions of the "office" and to make money for its stockholders, many, if not all, of whom are men high in official place or connected with the army or some other branch of the Government.

Lastly it will be good scheme for having the work done by your friends, upon whom you can rely, and at the same time enabling them to make the profits from the good Government contracts. For instance, one gentleman, who is in high place in the Department of Agriculture, told me of being connected with the "Imperial Office for the Provision of Cattle and Meat" and also of being in the company organized under that office, which company had a contract for the supply of 800,000 hogs to the army in one year. It struck me that that contract would be recognized as pretty good even in his country, where there seems to have been almost a debauch of war contracts.

These subsidiary offices and companies have their own subordinate offices and establishments in the different provinces and municipalities, and so the War Food Office ramifies clear to the ends of the empire. In every "gemeinde," or communal district, or village, which is the smallest unit in the German organization, each of the subsidiary lines of the food organization has its representative. So in the "kreise," or circle, the next unit, there is similar representation, and so on up through the entire system, in the "regierungsbezirk," or Government district, and in the province.

In all these separate divisions the Food Office has its own men, or the men connected with its subsidiary organization, who make its business, among other things, to know what amounts of food are produced and available there. They are not able entirely to prevent hiding of food or perhaps unfair division between the producer and those who have just as great need for it, but they do undoubtedly obtain a great deal of information and help to keep the flow of food to the cities as large as it is. Everywhere they have the assistance of the local police organization, whenever they desire to call it into service. In fact, the police are the effective agents of Government authority everywhere. Anybody who has authority to issue a requisition can also go to the police and have it enforced.

WAR AID FROM ACTORS' FAIR.

Part of Receipts to be Used for Soldiers' Relief Work.

Daniel Frohman, President of the Actors' Fund of America, announces that following a specially called meeting of the Trustees of the fund, it had been unanimously voted to devote part of the receipts from the Actors' Fund Fair, which will open May 12 at the Grand Central Palace, to war relief activities for American soldiers.

"As many members of the profession, including the women," said Mr. Frohman, "are likely to respond to the call to arms and ambulance and hospital work, an opportunity will be found to utilize some of the fair's receipts in behalf, possibly, of the theatrical relief units in the impending hostilities. In spite of the war excitement the prospects for a great success for the coming fair, which has enlisted the services of 3,500 workers, mostly women, are brilliant."

EXCHANGE MEMBERS PLEDGE THEIR SUPPORT

Stock, Curb, and Consolidated Organizations Declare Loyalty to National Government.

Members of the Stock Exchange, the Curb Association, and the Consolidated Stock Exchange voiced patriotic sentiments yesterday in the form of resolutions pledging their full support to the prosecution of the war with Germany. Seven hundred members of the Stock Exchange stopped work at 11 o'clock when President H. G. S. Noble appeared on the rostrum and amid a volley of cheers a resolution was passed unanimously which read:

"Whereas, The Congress of the United States has declared that a state of war exists between the Imperial German Government and the United States of America, now, therefore, be it resolved that the New York Stock Exchange, mindful of the priceless privilege of life and service under the Stars and Stripes, hereby reaffirms its abiding faith in America and its unconditional allegiance and fidelity to the National Government." The resolutions passed by the Consolidated and the Curb were similar in tenor.

The Nominating Committee of the Stock Exchange presented to the members for consideration the following ticket to be voted upon at the annual election on May 14: President, H. G. S. Noble, nominated for the fourth consecutive time; Treasurer, Charles M. Newcombe; members of the Governing Committee to serve four years, E. V. D. Cox, William B. Potts, William T. Floyd, William H. Remick, Louis E. Hatzfeld, E. H. H. Simmons, W. W. Heaton, G. B. Thurnauer, Allen S. Lindley, and Howard F. Whitney; to serve three years, Robert R. Atterbury; to serve two years, Morgan Davis, Frank B. Keech, and Arthur J. Rosenthal, and for Trustees of the Gratuity Fund, Henry C. Swords, W. W. Heaton, and William Baylis.

'HASTEN NOW TO ACT,' SAYS MGR. O'CONNELL

Cardinal Calls All Americans to Do Their Utmost to Insure Victory.

BOSTON, April 9.—Cardinal O'Connell tonight issued a statement calling upon the nation to get up from its knees, bended during Holy Week, and "hasten now to act; we have spoken enough."

"There is but one sentiment permissible today—that sentiment is absolute unity," he said. "Our country is at war. Our nation, therefore, needs us all—every man, woman, and child of us—to strengthen her, to hearten her, and to stand faithfully by her until her hour of trial has passed and her hour of glorious triumph shall arrive.

"So up from our knees! Our souls have gathered strength of sacrifice from the sight of Calvary. God and our nation! Let us lift up that cry to heaven. Neither base hate or sullen anger may dim the glory of our flag, but let the love of true freedom—blessed, God-given freedom, which above all other lands our country has cherished and defended—let that be the thrilling power that will quicken our pulses into a still greater love of America than we have ever known till now.

"We are of all races. Today we are one—Americans. Whatever we can do in honor and justice, that we must in conscience do to defend our enemies and make our flag triumphant.

"Christ is risen! He has triumphed over iniquity and death. Let us look up to where He now sits in glory and read anew from the story of His passion and his triumph the greatest of all lessons man can ever learn—that evil is conquered only by divine courage, that death has no terror for the man of faith, and that not all the riches of this world are worth a passing thought in comparison with the things which endure forever.

"Let us hasten now to act; we have spoken enough. May God preserve and bless America!"

TO WELD CITY'S ALIENS.

"Breakdown Barrier" Meetings Arranged by Gramercy Association.

Under the auspices of the Gramercy Neighborhood Association a series of gatherings to be known as "Breaking Down the Barrier Meetings" will be held to bring into accord the nationalities represented in the district in which the association works. This district embraces that part of the city between Fifth Avenue and the East River, and from Seventh Street to Twenty-eighth Street. It is said to include the most densely populated square mile in the world. In the district there are 80,000 Jews, 65,000 Italians, and 30,000 Poles, in addition to Armenians, Hungarians, and Germans.

The first meeting, which Jews will be asked to attend, will be held in the Washington Irving High School tomorrow night. There will be a meeting next week for Poles, and one in the following week for the Italians. A Gramercy Home Defense League has been organized, and the Boy Scouts have been asked to participate in its work.

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

Netting 4½%

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
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THE SALMAGUNDI CLUB
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Exhibition and Auction Sale of Paintings

For benefit of New Club House Fund

Two hundred excellent pictures of moderate size, including splendid examples by

J. Francis Murphy, Frederick Waugh, Paul Dougherty, Bruce Crane, Emil Carlsen, F. Ballard Williams

now on exhibition at the club house, afternoons and evenings, and will be sold at auction on the nights of Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 12th, 13th and 14th. Admission to sales by card issued upon application to this club by mail only.

Staigreen LAWN SEED

BEST ON EARTH

is prepared by an expert with a thorough knowledge of the grasses indigenous to most soils within 1,000 miles of New York, and is composed of grasses of the highest quality; tested for purity and germination.

For $1.00 we will send you postpaid 2½ lbs. (enough for a plot 25x40) *Staigreen Lawn Grass Seed*, the purest, highest vitality lawn grass seed known. 1 lb., 40c.; 5 lbs., $1.75; 25 lbs., $8; 100 lbs., $30.

Advice in regard to mixtures for special locations, treatment of soil, fertilizing, etc., freely given. Call at our store or write to us.

30-32 Barclay St. New York

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Please send me at once your free illustrated, descriptive booklet about the "Handy Volume" issue of the new Encyclopaedia Britannica, printed on genuine India paper.

I want this so that I can learn whether the Britannica will be useful to me in my work and my home, and so that I can decide before all the remaining sets are sold whether or not I want to buy.

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GIANTS' CLUSTER AT OUTSET WINS

Three Runs in First Inning Prove to be Enough to Beat Indianapolis, 3 to 0.

EXHIBITION TRIP CLOSES

Immediately After Game McGraw's Clansmen Board Train for Boston, Where They Open Tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 9.—The Giants ended their Spring exhibition here today by shutting out the Indianapolis team, 3 to 0. All the runs were scored in the first inning, when the visitors hit Fillingim hard and profited by an error. The game was marked by flashy fielding. The Giants getting in front of many line drives. Perritt, Smith and Schupp pitched three innings each and held the Indians to five hits. In the field, the big leaguers presented an errorless game.

Captain Herzog was in command today as McGraw was confined to his room with a bad cold. The afternoon was cool but sunny and 3,000 fans turned out for the last game of the season here. As Fletcher and his crew arrive from St. Louis until this evening, Kilduff again played short. Otherwise the regular line-up was presented.

New York made eight hits, five of which were delivered in the first three innings. Chief opened with a double and Herzog singled. Thorpe singled to center, scoring Burns. Zimmerman bunted and was safe on Fillingim's wild throw, which scored Herzog. Thorpe counted on Kilduff's infield out. Zimmerman went out trying to steal third, and Kauff was thrown out by the pitcher.

Indianapolis made four hits on Perritt in the first three rounds and only one thereafter. The Indians got a bad break in the second inning when they had runners on first and second bases with two out. Dick Gossett, former Yankee, then hit a liner that looked good for extra bases until Zimmerman blocked it with his gloved hand and then ran a few steps and caught the ball as it was about to fall safe.

The Giants made a quick jump out of here at six o'clock tonight and will arrive in Boston early tomorrow night. Anderson or Tesreau is the probable pitcher for the opening game with the Braves.

The score:

GIANTS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	INDIANAPOLIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf	4	0	1	2	0	Wickland, rf	4	0	1	3	2
Herzog, 2b	4	1	1	6	0	Bronkie, 3b	3	0	1	0	4
Thorpe, rf	4	0	1	1	0	Dolan, 2b	4	0	1	2	4
Zimmerman, 3b	3	0	2	1	2	Leary, 1b	3	0	0	13	1
Kilduff, ss	4	0	0	0	3	Reilly, lf	4	0	0	0	0
Kauff, cf	4	0	0	1	0	Zwilling, cf	2	0	1	0	0
Rogers, 1b	3	0	1	9	0	Derrick, ss	4	0	1	2	3
McCarty, c	2	0	0	2	1	Gossett, c	4	0	0	6	3
Gibson, c	1	0	0	3	0	Fillingim, p	2	0	0	0	2
Perritt, p	1	0	0	0	1	Falkenb'g, p	1	0	0	0	0
Smith, p	1	0	0	0	1						
aBaird	1	0	0	0	0	Total	31	0	5	27	16
Schupp, p	0	0	0	1	1						
Total	32	3	4	7	27	9					

a-Batted for Smith in seventh.

[illegible] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
[illegible] 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Wickland and Leary. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 1; Smith, 2; Schupp, 1; Fillingim, 3; Falkenberg, 2. Wild pitch—Schupp. Hit by pitcher—By Perritt, (Leary.) Passed ball—Gibson. Time of game—1 hour, 37 minutes. Umpires—McKee and McCarty.

BALL PARKS SNOWBOUND.

Yanks, Dodgers, and Giants' Colts Unable to Play Practice Games.

The weather which has greeted the major league baseball clubs on their return from the South this season has been the worst they have experienced in many years. The league season will open tomorrow at the Polo Grounds and at Ebbets Field, although neither the Yankees nor Brooklyn have been able to play an exhibition game or even practice on home diamonds. Such an experience is unusual for the local clubs.

The Yankees and Dodgers abandoned any idea of trying to play their Spring series yesterday when Ebbets Field was hidden in snow, and the Giants' second team also gave up all hope of playing the In-Er-Seals at the Polo Grounds for the same reason. The game scheduled at the Polo Grounds this afternoon between the second team of Giants and the Interborough team has also been canceled. If the weather dries out the field at the Polo Grounds today the Yankees will try to get in a practice session, but even this is doubtful.

UMPIRES ARE ASSIGNED.

National League Announces Arbiters for Opening Games.

The National League announced today the following assignments of umpires for the opening games of the season April 11: O'Day and Bransfield at Brooklyn; Byron and Quigley at Boston, Klem and Emslie at Chicago, Rigler and Orth at Cincinnati.

N. Y. A. C. ENTERS POLOISTS.

Local Swimmers Will Compete Against Chicagoans for Title.

For the first time in many years the New York A. C. will be represented this season in the national water polo championship series, which is scheduled to be held in the tank of the Illinois A. C. at Chicago on Thursday and Friday. The Winged Foot team will be the only one from the East, as the three other clubs entered are Chicago organizations.

Some of the noted swimmers of the New York A. C. are on the team, which will leave for the West tomorrow. The chances for victory are much improved by the return to the club of Max Ritter, a sturdy man in the tank, who will play right back.

The championship is held by the Illinois A. C., and the team from that club is drawn to meet the Chicago A. A. seven on Thursday, while on that night the New York A. C. will be pitted against the Hamilton Club of Chicago. The winners of these two matches will meet in the final for the title on Friday night. The New York A. C. lineup will be:

J. A. Ruddy, right forward; H. E. Vollmer, centre forward; T. Cann, left forward; Max Ritter, right back; J. Smith, centre back; J. Curran, left back; J. Cattus, goal; J. Zimpoch, substitute.

Indians Pound Tinker's Team.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 9. — The Cleveland Americans defeated Joe Tinker's Columbus American Association team here today, scoring all their runs off Lowdermilk in the first four innings. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland ..... 4 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0—8	11	1	
Columbus ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1	5	2	

Batteries—Klepfer, Boehling, Bagby, and O'Neill; Lowdermilk, George, and Coleman.

Tigers Conquer Toledo Nine.

TOLEDO, April 9.—The Detroit Americans defeated the Toledo American Association club in an exhibition game here today by a score of 8 to 5, the Tigers scoring six runs off Bailey in one inning. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Detroit ..... 0 0 1 0 6 0 0 0 1—8	10	2	
Toledo ..... 0 1 3 0 0 0 1 0 0—5	10	3	

Batteries—Ehmke, Mitchell, C. Jones, and Yelle; Bailey, Schulz, Bresnahan, and Sweeney.

Snow Prevents Braves-Tufts Game.

BOSTON, April 9.—Baseball games which the Boston Nationals had scheduled with Tufts College today and with Boston College tomorrow were canceled today because of a heavy snow storm, which rendered the playing-field unfit for use. A large force of shovelers was summoned to clear the field for the opening game with the New York club on Wednesday.

Tickets for Opening Championship Game, April 11, N. Y. Americans vs. Boston, on sale at office, 30 East 42d Street.—Advt.

HALL WINS N. Y. A. C. TITLES.

Former Fencing Champion Gains Honors at Foils and Sabres.

Sherman Hall, former national senior champion at foils and sabres, last night showed flashes of his old-time ability in winning the championship titles of the New York Athletic Club at both these styles of fencing in the final competition of the Winged Foot Club's annual tournament. It was the first series of fencing bouts in which the former national titleholder has contested during the present season, and although he had a comparatively easy time annexing the sabres title, he encountered still opposition in two of his bouts before gaining the foils honors. His victims in this branch of the competition were Dr. J. E. Gignoux, Leo Nunes, present national junior champion at dueling swords and foils, and Steddiford Pitt.

In his bouts against Dr. Gignoux and Nunes, Hall won the honors by a margin of only one touch, but throughout he displayed superior ability at parrying and thrusting and he delivered his attacks with unusual speed. Pitt fell before the wonderful fencing of the former national champion, by a score of 5 to 1.

In the sabres championship finals Hall particularly showed to advantage and won his series of three bouts with ease. He disposed of P. W. Allison, 5 to 0, Steddiford Pitt, 5 to 1, and Leo Nunes, 5 to 3.

Nunes won the club championship at dueling swords after a series of three interesting bouts with P. W. Allison, Steddiford Pitt and William Bowman. In this final a tie was created for second honors between Allison and Pitt, both of whom scored victories over Bowman, but in the fence-off for second prize a speedy thrust at the right moment won the honors for Pitt.

OLD-TIMERS FROLIC ON ICE.

Crescent Hockey Veterans Defeat N. Y. A. C. in Brooklyn Carnival.

Old-time hockey stars of the New York and Crescent Athletic Clubs got back into uniform at the ice carnival held by the Crescent A. C. at the Brooklyn Ice Palace last night. The Crescent veterans won by a score of 6 to 3, and they showed flashes of the speed which made them famous when in their prime. Bill Dobby, who has not been in a game for many a day, did good work on the Crescent wing and shot most of the New Mooners' goals. On the New York A. C. team were Castleman, playing after an absence from the ice of years; Doc Mills, Berry, and McKenna. For the Crescents, Bob Wall, Artie Liffiton, and Sars Kennedy played in a way which recalled old times to many of the spectators.

The new rink was crowded, and the program of ice sports included novelties. There was a game of lacrosse on the ice between two teams, the Reds and the Blacks, which was won by the Blacks by a score of 3 to 1. Des Jardins, the Canadian hockey player, showed unusual skill in the match.

The speed races came to an unfortunate ending when George Pickering of the New York A. C., the indoor and outdoor metropolitan champion, got a bad fall on one of the turns. His head was bounced against the side boards, knocking him unconscious. This accident broke up the Australian pursuit race, in which Pickering was leading.

There was an amusing game of broomball, also figure skating, by Elizabeth Borman, Margaret Stokes, and Margery O'Malley and John E. Nitchie. There were several waltzing exhibitions by prominent fancy skaters.

The lineup and summary of the veterans' hockey game follow:

Crescent A. C., (6.)	Position.	N. Y. A. C., (3.)
McKenzie	G.	Mills
Wall	P.	W. Stewart
Kennedy	C. P.	White
Liffiton	C.	Castleman
Sherriff	L. W.	J. Berry
Dobby	R. W.	T. McKenna

Goals.—First half—Sherriff, in 5:07; Wall, in 5:17; Dobby, in 6:43; Dobby, in 7:48; Berry, in 8:31; Castleman, in 9:26. Second half—Dobby, in 4:19; McKenna, in 4:50; Dobby, in 5:58. Referee—Tom McCarthy. Crescent A. C. Time of periods—12 and 6 minutes.

BROWN'S ACTION WAITS.

Spring Recess Delays Decision on Abandonment of Athletics.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 9.—The University of Maine has canceled its game with Brown for Wednesday, the first on the Brown baseball schedule, and with Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Dartmouth, calling off their scheduled contests. The future seems most uncertain for baseball at Brown.

Delayed action by the Brown Athletic Board as to the policy to be pursued has been due to the fact that the Spring recess began before the declaration of war, and with the exception of the Varsity baseball squad and those already enrolled in the various units of the Rhode Island National Guard, very few students remained in the city. Professor F. W. Marvel, head of the athletic department, has been in New York during the last week in attendance at the meeting of the representatives of the various colleges. On his return, he said: "The Brown Athletic Board will be called together as soon after college opens Thursday as possible, and action of some sort will be taken at that time."

BRITISH SOCCER RESULTS.

LONDON, April 9.—The final English soccer games of the heavy Easter program were decided today and attracted large holiday crowds at all the grounds. Twenty thousand people turned out at Highbury to see the Arsenal win an exciting game against the famous Spurs by 3 to 2. The complete results follow:

English Leagues.

LANCASHIRE SECTION.

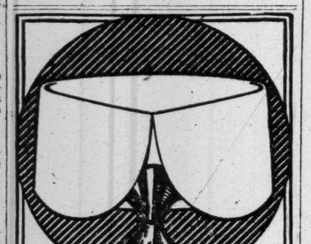
Everton	1	Stockport County	1
Manchester United	3	Burslem Port Vale	1
Rochdale	2	Bury	2
Southport Central	0	Liverpool	7
Stoke	5	Manchester City	0

MIDLAND SECTION.

Birmingham	4	Notts Forest	3
Notts County	2	Leicester Fosse	5
Chesterfield Town	3	Lincoln City	0
Hull City	2	Grimsby Town	1
Rotherham County	2	Sheffield Wed.	1
Leeds City	1	Huddersfield Town	0

LONDON COMBINATION.

Arsenal	3	Tottenham Hotspur	2
Southampton	2	Clapton Orient	1
Millwall	2	Fulham	0
Brentford	1	West Ham United	0
Chelsea	3	Queens P'k Rangers	1



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E. T. APPLEBY RUNS 79 IN CUE TOURNEY

Sets New Record in Poggenburg Cup Series—Play Ends Tonight.

Standing of the Players.

	W.	L.	H. R.	H. A.
F. S. Appleby, (250)	3	1	70	10
W. Gershel, (173)	3	1	38	5 15-32
E. T. Appleby, (250)	2	2	79	19 3-32
C. R. Lewis, (115)	2	3	20	4 11-26
G. T. Moon, Jr., (175)	2	3	41	5 20-31
Jacob Klinger, (250)	1	3	70	15 10-16

With the final matches of the Poggenburg memorial handicap billiard tournament to be played at Maurice Daly's Billiard Academy today, Francis S. Appleby and William Gershel are tied for the lead. The contests yesterday advanced both of the Applebys, Francis S. and Edgar T., the former triumphing over George T. Moon, Jr., by a score of 250 to 145, and the latter defeating a rival Class A player, Jacob Klinger, with the score of 250 to 124.

Edgar Appleby, although apparently out of the running for first place, has to his credit both the high average and the high run records. In the contest last night he eclipsed the high-run mark of the tournament when he amassed a total of 79 in the fifteenth inning of his match with Klinger.

This run was really the feature of the day's performances and showed Appleby at his best. He gathered the balls under deft control and clicked off the points rapidly. His confidence was an outstanding feature, and as his total steadily mounted it appeared that he was destined to gather in a run that would surpass the 100 mark, a figure which he has frequently attained in practice. The ivories scattered a bit as the run mounted into the seventies, and on the seventy-ninth count there was left a position which necessitated a bank shot across the short table near the end rail. Appleby just missed, completing the carrom by the proverbial hair, and the run was closed.

As far as a contest was concerned the match held little of such an element. Appleby started well, and although Klinger led by a few points during the first four innings, a cluster of forty-five that was well put together earned an advantage for Appleby, which the Austrian expert, try as he would, could not overcome. When Appleby counted in double figures in the next two innings the handwriting was plain that Klinger would have to surpass himself to pull out the victory. After ten innings Appleby was leading by 101 to 67. Klinger could not seem to get his delicate stroke working, and after a flurry of his close nurse play he was all at sea, and could not combat with sizable runs the contest which his rival was waging.

When Appleby ran off a count of 24 in the fourteenth inning, Klinger was far behind, and then followed the high run of the tournment, 79, which placed the youthful contender within striking distance of victory. This was one of the prettiest clusters that an amateur has put together in a tournament competition at Daly's in some time. It is the equal of the best run that was made in the Class A national championship at Boston. Appleby ran out his string in exactly 20 innings for an average of 12 10-20.

Francis Appleby had a more difficult time in vanquishing Moon in the afternoon contest. He was not playing at his best consistently, although there was a period in the middle game when he clustered together nearly 100 points in four innings. His average for the match, however, was a bit low.

Moon, too, was a bit erratic, but he came within 30 points of victory by scoring 145 to his rival's 250. Moon, who is a Class B player, was called upon to play only 175 against his rival.

The scores:

AFTERNOON GAME.

Francis S. Appleby, (250)—7 4 3 9 2 2 1 15 1 1 40 24 14 13 1 0 0 8 4 0 4 15 0 0 12 5 1 10 5 0 10 34 0 1 2 0 0 3 2. Total, 250. Average, 6 22-38. High runs, 40, 34, 23.

George T. Moon, Jr., (175)—1 1 6 2 6 1 0 0 24 0 0 4 4 0 0 6 2 24 1 0 0 1 9 0 11 6 0 0 0 3 13 0 11 3 0 7 1 2 1. Total, 145. Average, 3 31-38. High runs—24, 24, 13.

EVENING GAME.

Edgar T. Appleby, (250)—8 7 1 0 45 10 20 1 7 2 11 1 1 24 79 15 1 11 0 6. Total, 250. Average, 12 10-20. High runs, 79, 45, 24.

Jacob Klinger, (250)—0 8 4 12 0 0 27 6 1 9 0 8 1 4 19 14 1 0 7 3. Total, 124. Average, 6 4-20. High runs—27, 19, 14.

TODAY'S GAMES.

Afternoon—E. T. Appleby vs. F. S. Appleby.

Evening—William Gershel vs. Jacob Klinger.

Leonard Begins Training Again.

Benny Leonard, the Harlem lightweight who was forced recently to cancel a bout with Freddie Welsh, the world's champion, because of an attack of grip, arrived back in town yesterday after a sojourn of several days at Atlantic City, where he went to recuperate from his illness. He will begin training for his ten-round bout with Ritchie Mitchell, the Milwaukee lightweight, which is scheduled for April 19 at Milwaukee. Leonard devoted yesterday to some light training at Grupp's Gymnasium, and will leave for the West the latter part of this week.

PROS DRAFT CONSTITUTION.

Association of 400 Golfers Copies By-Laws of British Body.

The Professional Golfers' Association of America took an important step forward yesterday at a meeting at the Hotel Martinique and adopted a permanent constitution. Ever since the association was formed a year ago a committee has been working on a final form of constitution, based on the by-laws and regulations that govern the British Professional Golfers' Association. Robert White of North Shore, President of the association, was the leading spirit in the formation of the new constitution, and he and his associates in this work were dined last night by the members of the association in appreciation of their long and arduous task.

In the single year of its existence under a temporary set of by-laws the Professional Golfers' Association has grown to a membership of nearly 400, almost all of whom belong to Class A, professionals located at recognized golf clubs. The association has taken over from the United States Golf Association the work of finding courses for professionals and professionals for courses. It has run off a successful championship at Siwanoy. It has had a voice in the selection of the course for the national open championship, and has received a welcome and a helping hand from all other golf organizations in the country.

The officers who continue under the new constitution are: Robert White, North Shore, President; James Maiden, Nassau, and George Fotheringham, Indian Hill, Vice Presidents; Herbert Strong, Inwood, Secretary-Treasurer.

MORRIS SCORES KNOCKOUT.

Anderson Goes Down for the Count in Third Round of Bout.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 9.—Carl Morris, the Oklahoma heavyweight, tonight, at the American Athletic Association here, knocked out Andre Anderson of Chicago in the third round. Morris had the better of the fighting from the start. In the third round one of Morris's uppercuts landed on Anderson's jaw, and although the punch was not very hard, Anderson went down for the count.

BOXING BOUTS TONIGHT.

Two of the week's most important boxing bouts are scheduled for decision this evening. At the Pioneer Sporting Club on West Forty-fourth Street, Johnny Dundee, the local Italian lightweight, who recently suffered a surprising knockout at the hands of Willie Jackson, the Bronx boxer, will oppose Jimmy Bowers of Jersey City in the principal ten-round bout. Another ten-round engagement will bring together Joe Lynch, the promising west side bantamweight, and Jimmy Pappas, of New Orleans.

At the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn Sam Langford, the veteran colored heavyweight of Boston, will make his first appearance here in many months, against Jack Thompson, a colored heavyweight from Oklahoma. In another ten-round bout Battling Larry Ryan, a west side welterweight, and Victor Dahl, of Belgium, will be opponents.

The preliminary bouts in the amateur boxing tournament under the auspices of the Pastime A. C., at the Fairmont A. C., of the Bronx, will get under way this evening, when competition will be held in four classes. A list of thirty entries has been received for the event, among the lot being the best amateur boxers in the metropolitan district. The finals will be decided Thursday night.

Pirates Release McCauley.

PITTSBURGH, April 9.—James McCauley, infielder, has been released by the Pittsburgh National League club to the St. Louis Nationals, it was announced here today. The Pittsburgh club asked for waivers on McCauley and the St. Louis club refused to waive.

BOWIE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; four furlongs. Laudator, 114 pounds; Onward, 114; Rubunta Hill, 114; †African Arrow, 114; Sunny Hill, 114; Charlie Leydecker, 114; †Land Lubber, 114. †Brown entry.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; five and a half furlongs. Jack Carl, 114 pounds; Scarpia II., (jr.p.,) 114; Buddy, 109; Mary Lydia, 109; Kaimia Park, 114; Belle Ronald, (imp.,) 109; Flora Finch, 109; Widow Bentz, 109.

THIRD RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; six and a half furlongs. Genida, 112 pounds; Leona, 112; Prim Harry, (imp.,) 110; Bob Redfield, 100; Edith Baumann, 105; Jacklet, 112; Southern Gold, 112; Billy Oliver, 110; Lady London, 107; *Kyle, 108.

FOURTH RACE.—The Columbia Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; five and a half furlongs. Top o' the Morning, 128 pounds; Hauberk, 121; Indian Chant, 109; The Decision, 107; Dunga Din, 100; Kewessa, 123; Skiles Knob, 111; Tea Caddy, 108; Roscoe Goose, 107.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile. Agon, 114 pounds; Marshon, 110; Richard Langdon, 110; Freda Johnson, 107; Carlton G., 114; Billie Hibbs, 110; Peacock, 110; *Tom Hancock, 105.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile. Huda's Brother, 114 pounds; Welga, 110; *Feather Duster, 113; *Malabar, 112; Brave, 110; Mayme W., 107; *Page White, 112; *Inquisita, 108.

SEVENTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Pierrot, 114 pounds; Kilday, 108; Disturber, 106; Infidel II., 105; Progressive, 100; Costumer, 112; Flying Feet, 108; Ed Bond, 106; *Lady Spirituelle, 107.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Weather, clear; track, slow.

STRETCH RUN WINS FOR KENTUCKY BOY

McTaggart Pilots Toney's Colt Cleverly, Winning the Sea Brooke Purse at Bowie.

BOWIE, Md., April 9.—Though a slow track marked the opening of the second and final week of the Southern Maryland Association meeting this afternoon good fields responded to the bugle call for all of the events except the Sea Brooke Purse at seven furlongs, which was the feature of the card. In this only five turned out, with favoritism about equally divided between W. W. Loney's Kentucky Boy and J. M. Zimmer's Kilts.

Johnny McTaggart, who gained a big following as a result of his four winners on Saturday, had the mount on Kentucky Boy, and it was mainly owing to his good work in the saddle that the Loney colt triumphed over Kilts, which was ridden by W. Collins, a promising lad, but without the experience of young McTaggart. Johnny kept Kentucky Boy up with the pace all the way, and by a skillful hand ride in the stretch landed him a clever winner from Kilts, with J. F. Cleaver's N. K. Beal taking show money.

McTaggart failed to keep up his good work in the other events, although he managed to land the despised Egmont in second place in the sixth race, a selling affair at a mile, which was won easily by that useful plater Dolina.

The two-year-old race that opened the program, was a gallop for the Mirasol Stable's Fan Tan, a daughter of Fitz Herbert, which scored her second victory of the meeting. Fan Tan carried 111 pounds, but had no difficulty in breezing home in front of E. McBride's Tit for Tat, which had only 99 pounds to shoulder.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; purse $600; four furlongs. Time—0:52.
Fan Tan, Mirasol Stable's b. f., 111 pounds, by Fitz Herbert-Spectrum, $3, $3.10, and $2.60. (T. Farrington).....1
Tit for Tat, E. McBride's b. f., 99, by Chuctanunda-Retaliation, $6 and $3.90. (H. Solse).....2
Juanita III., S. Ross's ch. c., 105, by Sweeper-Santa Anita, $6 third. (E. Ambrose).....3
Mr. Dooley, Dorothy Sullivan, Wise, Marmont, Dal Acton, and Celtira also ran. Rabunta II. scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $600; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:10 4-5.
Pastella, F. A. Clark's ch. f., 3 years, 105 pounds, by Strephon-Genesee, $5.70, $3 and $2.90. (R. McDermott).....1
Brickley, M. J. Ford's b. g., 6, 127, by Ort Wells-The Scold, $2.80 and $2.70. (F. Robinson).....2
Brave, E. Utterback's ch. g., 8, 127, by Stalwart-Souffle, $8.60 third. (W. Obert)..3
Shrapnel, Nolli, Booth, Gold Leaf, Meelogene, and Izzet Bey also ran. Batwa, Cannonade, Damietta, John Douglas, Mary Lydia, Nyack, Jack Dawson, Sir Fretful, Nino Muchacho, and Genida scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming, purse $600; six and a half furlongs. Time—1:24 2-5.
Parlor Boy, P. L. Short's ch. g., 9 years, 116 pounds, by Deutschland-Rein de Los Angeles, $10.20, $5.70, and $3.70. (E. Taplin).....1
Doctor Charcot, J. D. Mislck's br. g., 6, 112, by Charcot-Fable, $11 and $5.70. (W. Ward).....2
Refugee, W. Fenwick's b. g., 4, 114, by Hamburg-First Flight, $2.90, third. (F. Robinson).....3
Malabar, Black Vote, Salon, Freda Johnson, Nonesuch, Broom Corn, and Humiliation also ran. Joe Finn, Laura, Frontier, Bulger, Highway, Billy Oliver, Lady London, Ada Anne, Pontefract, and Mayme W. scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Seabrooke Purse, for three-year-olds, purse $700; seven furlongs. Time—1:30 1-5.
Kentucky Boy, W. W. Loney's ch. c., 106 pounds, by Toddington-My Fair Kentucky, $5.10, $2.20, and $2.10. (J. McTaggart).....1
Kilts, J. M. Zimmer's br. f., 101, by Broomstick-Flora Mac, $2.20 and $2.10. (W. Collins).....2
N. K. Beal, J. F. Cleaver's ch. c., 113, by Glorifier-Puritan Girl, $2.50, third. (R. McDermott).....3
Judge Wingfield and Polonium also ran. King Herod scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and twenty yards; purse, $600. Time—1:49.
Ocean Prince, J. S. Tyree's br. c., 4 years, 110 pounds, by Cunard-Interview, $5, $4.10, and $3.10. (E. Haynes).....1
Baby Sister, E. K. Bryson's br. m., 6, 101, by Lord Esterling-Annie Lauretta, $15.90 and $7.40. (R. Sobel).....2
Life, V. Apreda's br. f., 4, 100, by Statesman-Gotown, $11 third. (R. McDermott)..3
Peacock, Dalngerfield, Minda, G. W. Kliker, Agon, and Rustling Brass also ran. Bob Redfield, Royal Meteor, Richard Langdon, Tom Hancock, Huda's Brother, Carlton G., Nannie McDee, and Clifton Girl scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $600; one mile. Time—1:46 2-5.
Dolina, W. Walker's ch. f., 4 years, 104 pounds, by Sir Huon-Bonnie Kate, $5.40, $3.90, and $2.40. (A. Casey).....1
Egmont, J. Phillips's br. g., 5, 107, by Plaudit-Nettie Dutchman, $9.80 and $4.10. (J. McTaggart).....2
Repton, W. Stormont's b. g., 4, 102, by Dr. Leggo-Coma, $3.30 third. (B. Koppleman)..3
Malheur, Quien Sabe, and Hands Off also ran. Star Bird and Preston Lynn scratched.

SEVENTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse, $600; one mile and one-sixteenth. Time—1:54 1-5.
Dartworth, C. N. Freeman's ch. g., 9 years, 112 pounds, by Stalwart-Domino Noire, $4.80, $3.50, and $2.60. (W. Schammerhorn).....1
Jabot, J. U. Strode's b. g., 9, 116, by Ornament-Tartlet, $3.40 and $2.70. (W. McKenzie).....2
Pin Money, P. L. Short's ch. g., 5, 116, by Bryn Mawr-Pins and Needles, $2.80 third. (E. Taplin).....3
El Oro, Supreme, Flying Fleet, Zodiac, and Harwood also ran. Disturber, High Horse, Ahara, Idle Michael, and Billie Baker scratched.

PLAN REPAIRS AT BELMONT.

Race Track, Damaged by Fire, to be Put in Shape for Season's Opening.

C. W. Leavitt, the architect who planned the Belmont Park race course, examined the plant yesterday, and expressed the opinion that the damage resulting from the fire of Saturday morning could be repaired in time for the opening of the Spring meeting on May 20. The architect was in conference with August Belmont, President of the Westchester Racing Association, and though no definite announcement was made, it was understood that the racing would go on as outlined in Mr. Belmont's statement made on Saturday.

The foundations of the stands are not at all damaged, and though it is possible that all the seats may not be replaced by the opening day, there will be no difficulty in handling the big crowd expected then and on Decoration Day, as the field stand will be available if needed. The lawn, from which thousands view the races each day, was not injured, and the fire had no bad effects on the track itself.

Officials of the United Hunts are also going ahead with the preparations for the hunt meet scheduled to take place at Belmont Park Terminal on May 12 and 19. A meeting of the association will be held this week, and arrangements made for erecting a temporary stand in place of the wooden one destroyed by the fire. The stand at the terminal is not used to any great extent, many of the visitors watching the races from the lawn and from automobiles.

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With Embargo on Freight, Scarcity of Material, Withdrawal of Labor, it is inevitable that
AUTO PRICES MUST SOAR!
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1917 Mitchell, (Wire Wheels, &c.,) $850; Simplex "38" Raceabout, $1,000; Chevrolets, $275, $300, $325; Cadillacs (1916, 1915, 1914,) Touring, Landaulettes, Limousines, $450, $650, $850, $950 up; Mercedes, $950; Packards, "14-38," $850, $950; Mercers, "22-70," Runabouts and Touring, $1,250 to $1,900; Pierces, (Touring, Landaulettes, Limousines,) $400, $650, $750, $950; Overlands, ("Fours" and "Sixes,") $225 up; Stutzes, (Runabouts, Touring,) $350, $450, $750, &c.; Stearns-Knight Sedan, $550; Chandler "17," $850; Fiats, 10-horse to 55-horse, $350 up; Buicks, $150, $550, $550, $850; Oldsmobiles, ("Baby," "Fours," "Eights," Touring, Runabouts, $550, $650, $750; King "Eight," (late "16,") $850; Peerlesses, $175, $250, $750; Reos, $175 to $550. Many Other Opportunities. New Arrivals Daily.
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If 80 years young you want as much "pep" to your style as the youth of 18.

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'THE VERY MINUTE,' WITH ARNOLD DALY

He Is at His Best in a Fairly Interesting Play on Dipsomania.

NEW PLAYWRIGHT'S WORK

John Meehan's Occasionally Sophomoric Drama Painstakingly Presented at the Belasco.

THE VERY MINUTE. A Play in Three Acts. By John Meehan. At the Belasco.
Horace Cramner.....Forrest Robinson
Mrs. Cramner.....Marie Wainwright
Francis Cramner.....Arnold Daly
Kathleen.....Cathleen Nesbit
Phillip Cramner.....William Morris
Mr. Hussa.....John W. Cope
Dr. Montleon.....Lester Lonergan
Robert.....Robert Vivian
Bennett.....Leon E. Brown

The irrepressible Arnold Daly, who could not be kept off the boards for more than a few weeks even by the most polysyllabic ailment known to Roosevelt Hospital, was welcomed warmly back to town when a new play by a new playwright had its first hearing in these parts last evening at the Belasco Theatre. This is "The Very Minute," a no more than fairly interesting study of a dipsomaniac's travail and rescue. It is the work—the maiden work—of John Meehan, who is said to be an actor from the provinces. It is a serious play rather pointedly addressed to the minority who do not mind being thoughtful in the theatre, and it is scarcely searching and keen enough to satisfy or stimulate the best of those. Its chief claim to your attention is Mr. Daly's alert, intelligent, and at times uncommonly eloquent performance in the leading rôle. In this, his advent as a Belasco star, he is surrounded by a nearly sufficient, if not precisely brilliant, company.

"The Very Minute" sets out to study the spectacle of a fine mind mastered by drink. He is a young scholar of brilliant attainments, the son of old Horace Cramner of Cramner University, who has fondly picked his son to succeed him as President. It is for the old man's sake as well as for his own that his uncle and the girl he loves join forces in the effort to rescue him. As the wretched Francis Cramner is beyond easy approach on general moral or religious grounds, they must rely for their allies on his love for Kathleen, his affection for his father and his professional ambition.

There is one uncommonly interesting and dramatic scene at the close of the second act, when the uncle by sheer prayerful force of will seeks to hypnotise the drunkard into a violent physical distaste for the brandy he craves. Young Cramner lifts glass after glass to his lips, only to spit it out in horror, but his own will fights the harder, and as the curtain falls he has drained a glass at last and collapsed, sobbing, into a chair. Not in this encounter nor in his long agonizing struggle for the girl's sake does Cramner win his fight, but you are left to suppose that these forces are free to work their will in his behalf when he has been blown up by the long foreshadowed "spiritual dynamite"—shattered by the blow of his father's death, which follows tragically on the heels of his discovery that his beloved son had been thrown out of the university in California as a notorious dipsomaniac.

And why "The Very Minute"? The title seems not to take its significance so much from the quotation from "The Tempest" set forth on the program as from a speech by the uncle when he is heartening Kathleen for the struggle. "When you have prayed and waited," he tells her, "and human endurance is strained to its very limit—then wait another minute—that is when you are tested—that is the minute of God, and the flower of the secrets of life will bud and blossom before you."

Aside from the fact that it is rather prolix, Mr. Meehan's play suffers chiefly from the fact that he is apparently unable to create in detail the character he has in mind. Francis Cramner as described and alluded to repeatedly as a man of considerable scholastic reputation, not merely a Phi Beta Kappa man (although that, of course, is a overwhelming evidence of great mentality,) but an Oxford graduate of high honors and a professor of distinction in his department of public law. The Cramner trustees, indeed, can think of no colorable excuse for rejecting him except the real reason—his subjection to alcohol.

Yet this prodigy of culture storms away at bores and platitudes—always the mark of an intellectual parvenu—he greets a superficial aspect of the Emanuel movement as if it were a strange philosophic bugaboo just swimming into his ken, and he argues at great length and with an exasperating air of a pioneer the A B C of agnosticism and the old debate on the mystery of good and evil much as the little sophomores enliven the dormitory on the long Winter nights. Perhaps, come to think of it, it was Mr. Meehan's intention to reveal thus a fine mind in a state of relapse. Certainly the suggestion that Cramner is really a fine mind in trouble is left entirely to Mr. Daly's lofty, sardonic, pungent, and crushingly authoritative manner. Not in several seasons has he played a rôle so competently as this one, but one wonders if he quite realizes how bad is his new habit of mugging when he wants to express astonishment.

Cathleen Nesbit is not altogether convincing in Kathleen's big moments, and Marie Wainwright indulges in an orgy of overemphasis as Mrs. Cramner, but the elderly Cramner is well played by the ever benevolent Forrest Robinson, and excellent minor contributions are made by John W. Cope and Lester Lonergan—especially Mr. Cope.

Of course Mr. Daly, ever a favorite with the first-nighters in our town, was received with redoubled cordiality last evening because the American stage came so unpleasantly close to losing him last Winter. He could not resist talking about it in his curtain speech. He had to tell—apparently—how George Cohan bent over his bed in the hospital, gave him a box of matches, and told him he could burn down any of the Cohan theatres if he'd only get well. He just had to tell how Mr. Belasco had come to the side of the bed of pain and told him that if he was tired of being the Pancho Villa of the American theatre and ready to settle down and be a nice little Forty-fourth Street actor it was about time.

OVATION FOR 'MARSEILLAISE'

Only Outburst at "Sans Gene"—German Operas Sold Out House.

Beyond a big ovation for the "Marseillaise" that occurs in "Mme. Sans Gêne's" first act, the final Monday opera buf one for this season went off last evening without further patriotic demonstrations such as have become common on Broadway of late. The galleries looked for Mme. Farrar to sing an American air during the intermission, but she confined herself to Giordano's music, in company with Martinelli and later, with Amato, in whose stalwart person Sardou's Napoleon was seen for the last time for another year at least. Propertyman Charley Ross caused one commotion by sending a German assistant out to buy gunpowder for the "Sans Gêne" mob. As a sympathetic assistant director remarked, "He might have been lynched."

The Metropolitan Opera management denied last night that contracts had been either renewed or withheld in the cases of several artists for next season. Two Wagner operas with German stars have sold out the house since the country was declared in a state of war with Germany. Director Gatti-Casazza himself said, "We must recognize after this that America is the most civilized nation in respect of art," and he added that such a spectacle of tolerance could have occurred nowhere else in the world.

It was remarked last night that this week's opera bills represented practically all the Allies—France in "Sans Gêne," Russia next in "Boris," Japan in the scenes of "Butterfly," England in those of "Marta" and "Canterbury Pilgrims," and finally Italy in the music of "The Barber." A Friday "Tristan" will be the last of Wagner, that wing of the company taking part next week in two operas respectively from French and American sources.

URGES ACTRESSES' WAR AID.

Rachel Crothers Appeals for Relief Work—Julia Marlowe to Recite.

Miss Rachel Crothers, National Chairman of the recently organized War Relief of the Women of the American Theatre, has issued the following appeal to all women of the theatre:

"Why cannot the women of the American stage stand together for war relief work? Other women of America are already organized and registered and ready. We can do infinitely more as a body than individually. We can inspire each other, and by concentrating on a few practical, definite ways of work, and by putting the results in one main channel, we become a strength for usefulness and for the help which the tortured world needs. When war is over this organization will become a permanent guild for this profession. Every single one of us can do something, and something is easier and more important than you think."

Then follows an invitation to attend the first meeting of the organization Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Hudson Theatre. The speakers will be Miss Elisabeth Marbury, Miss Elsie De Wolfe, Mrs. Coffin Van Rensselaer, and Miss Mary Hatch Willard. Julia Marlowe will recite the "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

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LEW FIELDS ACTS LEGITIMATE ROLE

In "Bosom Friends," Dutch Comedian Is Stalwart Actor Who Brings Tears.

PLAY RATHER ANTIQUATED

But There Is Much Homely Humor in Frank Mandel's Dialogue —A Notable Cast.

BOSOM FRIENDS. A play in three acts by Frank Mandel. At the Liberty.
Sebastian Krug.....Lew Fields
Gretel Krug.....Irene Fenwick
Anna.....Mathilde Cottrelly
Dr. Aaron Mather.....John Mason
Henry Mather.....Richard Bennett
Mrs. Hofmeir.....Helen Lowell
Mrs. Carstairs.....Helen Ware
George Hewitt.....Willis P. Sweatnam
School Children.

Lew Fields had his great adventure last night. For years this splendid low comedian with the perversity of human nature has longed to act a "legitimate" part, to borrow the idiom of the stage, and at last he has had his wish. Once before—in "The High Cost of Loving"—he appeared in a play devoid of music cues, but the piece was a farce of the broadest character; in reality less artistic than the burlesques of his music hall days.

But in "Bosom Friends," a new play by Frank Mandel, presented at the Liberty Theatre last night, Mr. Fields was not called upon to gouge another's eyes out, run from a frankfurter dog, or do any of the amusing things that have kept him a beloved comedian for more than a quarter of a century. He shed the shell of the Dutch comedian and emerged a stalwart actor who could invoke tears as surely as he always has laughs, which will surprise only those who failed to recognize the art that was necessary to create such a character as the immortal Meyer.

Mr. Fields's rôle is that of Sebastian Krug, the schoolmaster of a village that was Pennsylvania Dutch before the war, but for some unaccountable reason has since been transplanted to New York State. Fortunately Mr. Krug was allowed to retain his accent, which is the inimitable one of the late Meyer. The schoolmaster's daughter, his spinster sister who mothers him to death, Dr. Aaron Mather, his comrade of many years, and the doctor's son make up the household of the play.

It is a happy household, with its pinochle games and the approaching marriage of the children of the two old friends, until the young man, an inventor of promise, ventures into the wicked city of New York and is ensnared by the crooked patent attorney and his accomplice. A prize of a box to "Bosom Friends" will be awarded the most unsophisticated playgoer who cannot guess whether the feuds and their boy and girl become reconciled after the mystery of the young genius's adventures in the city has been brushed aside.

It is a wheezy, artificial, rather antiquated drama that Mr. Mandel has fashioned for Mr. Fields that suffers from the lack of adroitness displayed in a number of places throughout its course. It moves jerkily because the author has not spoken "out of character" in those of "Marta" and "Canterbury Pilgrims," and finally Italy in the music of "The Barber." A Friday "Tristan" will be the last of Wagner, that wing of the company taking part next week in two operas respectively from French and American sources.

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TILLY KOENEN'S RECITAL.

Dutch Lieder Singer Heard in Aeolian Hall.

A song recital was given in Aeolian Hall last evening by Miss Tilly Koenen, a Dutch soprano, who has appeared before in New York, though not this season, except at a concert by the Friends of Music. Miss Koenen's reputation as a Lieder singer in Europe is considerable. Her voice is of the true contralto type, and as such is dark in color, rather ponderous, not easily yielding itself to the production of variety of effect or the expression of diverse emotions. Yesterday it showed somewhat more than a due amount of vibrato, and at times somewhat more than a negligible departure from the pitch, if departure from the pitch may in any degree be considered negligible.

Miss Koenen had chosen a program to a fair variety of style and of emotional expression so far as her vocal quality and her individual style would permit. There were songs by Brahms, Schubert, and Strauss, two in French by Augusta Holmes, a group of Dutch children's songs, sung in Dutch, and others. The singer's experience and routine skill, and a dramatic power of some range, were in evidence in her singing of many of these things; but it cannot be said that she is often successful in producing a deeply emotional effect or that she stirs the imagination or touches finely the sensibilities of her listeners. She was heard and applauded by a large audience.

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ARLISS REVIVES "DISRAELI."

Cheered, He Tells in Speech of Statesman's Warning of Prussia.

One woman exclaimed quite audibly, "Oh, my Lord!" when George Arliss, in a curtain speech at the close of the third act of his revival of Louis N. Parker's "Disraeli" at the Knickerbocker Theatre last night, said many people asked him why he didn't do something "really worth while." She expressed audibly the manifest sentiment of an audience that greeted the return of the piece with a warmth vouchsafed only very old friends or very new favorites. Countless curtain calls had provoked that speech. Mr. Arliss, in the course of it, proved that he added the gift of the timely word to the art of portrayal when he quoted from a warning uttered by Disraeli in 1848 of the menace to Great Britain should Prussia ever become a sea power, to prove that the Prime Minister had been a prophet, and went on to remark that the whole world, engaged today in a war precipitated by the rotten diplomacy of one nation, should do honor to such a statesman as the man he was interpreting.

Perhaps Mr. Arliss himself was thinking, what was in the minds of others, that no better testimony could have been offered to the worth of both the play and the acting than that it should arouse such tremendous enthusiasm, though every spectator must have been conscious that nothing could seem intrinsically less worth while or more out of date in these stirring times than an evening devoted to Disraeli's efforts many years ago to purchase the Suez Canal and defeat the aim of Russia to gain possession of it as an avenue for a drive on Egypt.

Of the cast which first presented the play in New York, Sept. 10, 1911, there appeared last night only three members, Mr. Arliss himself, Margaret Dale in the rôle of Mrs. Noel Travers, and Lelia Repton as the Duchess of Glastonbury. Mrs. Arliss played Mrs. Disraeli charmingly, and Jeanne Eagels was youthfully delightful as Lady Clarissa Pevensey, while all the men acted well except perhaps David Glassford, whose behavior as Sir Michael Probert, Bart., head of the Bank of England, suggested that he might have come from recently portraying his emotions for the screen.

GERTRUDE HOFFMANN REVUE

She and the Other Palace Folk Are Going In for Patriotism.

The everlasting Gertrude Hoffmann returned to the Palace yesterday afternoon with a lavishly and gorgeously mounted revue in ten scenes. It has more than the usual amount of disrobing and more than the usual proportion of borrowed ideas and jokes. One startlingly novel scheme involved a procession of beauties, each one representing a different country while the orchestra played a bit of each national air. No doubt every one will be copying this now that Miss Hoffmann has blazed the way. There was much speculation in yesterday's audience as to whether the orchestra leader really meant to have the Russian girl accompanied by "God Save the King."

Of course an American flag as big as the Palace proscenium was brought into play in this pageant, but then all the vaudeville revues are doing their patriotic numbers from Elizabeth Murray and Willie Weston to Al Herman. Miss Murray was in fine fettle and emerged triumphant from the worst suffrage song the Palace has heard in many a day. There is "The Cloud," that early success of the Washington Square Players, has come back to town with Sarah Padden getting better and better in the title rôle. Indeed, the new bill is one of the best of the things its patrons relish that it can cheerfully do without the "amusing accomplishments" of Mary Melville, whose brief turn is compounded with notable exactness of two parts stupidity to one part vulgarity.

NEW CUNARD LINER HERE.

The 14,000-Ton Aurania Arrives in Ballast Without Passengers.

The new 14,000-ton Cunarder Aurania arrived yesterday in ballast from Newcastle-on-Tyne, where she was built by Swan & Hunter in the same yard where the Mauretania was constructed. She is 590 feet long and 65 feet beam, and is built on the same lines as the Andania. The liner also has geared turbines to drive her twin screws instead of reciprocating engines, and will have an average speed of fifteen knots.

There is accommodation for 550 passengers in the cabin and room for 2,000 in the steerage. She will not carry passengers on her maiden voyage to Liverpool.

Dinner to Cornell Ambulance Unit.

The undergraduates forming the first Cornell unit of he American Ambulance Corps, who will sail for France at the end of this week, will be the guests of the Cornell University Club in New York at dinner on next Thursday evening. Edward Tinkham, '16, who is organizer of the unit and who recently won the Cross of War for his bravery in attending the wounded during the heaviest fighting at Verdun, will speak.

LAST 5 DAYS
of J. Stuart Blackton's Phenomenal Photo Drama of Preparedness which evokes at every presentation such unparalleled enthusiasm that thousands stand to cheer while glorying in their Americanism.

"WOMANHOOD
THE GLORY OF THE NATION"

By J. Stuart Blackton and Cyrus Townsend Brady
WITH ALICE JOYCE, HARRY MOREY
And an ALL-STAR VITAGRAPH CAST
BROADWAY THEATRE, AT 41ST ST.
MANAGEMENT OF STANLEY V. MASTBAUM
TWICE DAILY
Burr McIntosh will make short address at every performance
TONIGHT—MILITIA OF MERCY NIGHT

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42 St. Evgs. 8:15 SHARP. Mats. First Mat. Tomorrow.
SIR HERBERT (First Time in N. Y.)
TREE
in THACKERAY'S COLONEL NEWCOME

AFTER THE PLAY VISIT ZIEGFELD ATOP THIS THEATRE.
MIDNIGHT FROLIC
Tonight—Follies Patriotic Ball

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
Lew Fields Presents An All Star Cast: JOHN MASON, IRENE FENWICK, RICHARD BENNETT, HELEN WARE, LEW FIELDS, WILLIS P. SWEATNAM, MATHILDE COTTRELLY, HELEN LOWELL in "BOSOM FRIENDS."

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
MAUDE ADAMS | A Kiss for Cinderella
J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.

LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
The Case of Lady Camber | "Undeniable success."—Herald. "Popular success."—World.

HUDSON THEATRE, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
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Great Comedy, Great Punch, Great Cast
CHRYSTAL HERNE, ROSE COGHLAN, Etc.

Turn to the Right!
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.

CENTURY Broadway and 62d Street. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
MATINEES Wed. (POP.) & SAT. 2:15.
DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD
Century Girl
ELSIE JANIS; SAM BERNARD; FRANK TINNEY; LEON ERROL, DOYLE & DIXON; HARRY KELLY, JOHN STEEL, JOHN SCHENCK.
BEAUTY CHORUS OF 120
After Performance Visit Cocoanut Grove Century Roof.

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
Laurette Taylor
In J. Hartley Manners' Great Play "Out There"

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
GEORGE M. COHAN Presents Louis N. Parker's Play,
ARLISS "DISRAELI"

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Tom'w (POP.) & Sat. 2:20
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents by New Comedy by MAUDE FULTON
The Brat

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
ARNOLD DALY "The Very Minute."
"A PLAY ONE REMEMBERS," The Playgoer, in Eve. Sun.
Dunsany's Russian Drama, played in English.
PRESENTED BY URBAN-ORDYNSKI.

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Louis Sherwin, in The Globe.
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FULTON 46th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
WILLIAM COURTENAY - WISE
In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy "PALS FIRST"

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St., at 8:25. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:25.
200TH TIME TONIGHT
Ruth Chatterton
and company, incl. BRUCE M'RAE, in
Come Out of the Kitchen

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GOOD 1st BALC. SEATS 50c. 75c. $1.00.

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Johnny Get Your Gun
With LOUIS BENNISON

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EILEEN
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EMILY STEVENS | THE FUGITIVE

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Like the breath of Springtime.
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SPARKLING. YOUTH. BEAUTY.—Herald.

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THE MAN WHO CAME BACK 267TH TIME
Playhouse Mats. Tomorrow & Saturday.

SEE THE 48TH ST. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 10, 1917.

THE LEAGUE OF HONOR.

In his reply to the message of the President of the French Republic welcoming the United States as an ally in the war, President WILSON said: "We "stand as partners of the noble de- "mocracies whose aims and acts make "for the perpetuation of the rights "and freedom of man and for the safe- "guarding of the true principles of "human liberty." In his address to the Senate the President spoke of the "heartening things that have been "happening in the last two weeks in "Russia," and of the great, generous Russian people who "have been added "in all their naïve majesty and might "to the forces that are fighting for "freedom in the world, for justice, and "peace." "Here," he declared, "is a "fit partner for the League of "Honor."

As a member nation in the League of Honor we are bound to its other members as they are bound to us by the obligation mutually assumed to overcome and bring to terms the common enemy, to make "the world safe for democracy." We fight no battle alone for individual ends, we make war shoulder to shoulder with our allies and our controlling rule of policy and conduct must be the full understanding that the interest of all is the interest of each. In this League of Honor we are bound by honor to promote by whatever means may be deemed best the common end of the great alliance. In the undertaking upon which we have entered the precept

It is excellent
To have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous
To use it like a giant

must be reversed. The giant strength this great nation has must be used in the giant's way. There can be no thought of tyranny in that, for it is against tyranny that we employ our force. That will be the merciful way, the way enjoined upon us by the consideration that we are fighting for democracy against oppression and danger, it is the only way, it is the way honor commands, and our partners in the undertaking will expect us to follow it. There can be no half-heartedness in preparation or in deeds.

We need to be restrained by no counsel of regard for our traditions in respect to entangling alliances or participation in affairs not of New World concern. They are altogether inapplicable. When those warnings were uttered men had in mind entanglements of a very different nature, and their words should now encourage us rather to put forth all our strength for the defense of the principles they cherished in their hearts. The measure of our duty is what is needed to achieve victory in the shortest possible time and with the least possible cost to civilization. It is in that spirit that the Government is preparing for the great task that confronts it. The sum called for in the proposed loan of $5,000,000,000 is immense, but the work to be done transcends all precedents of our experience. We are to extend a credit of $3,000,000,000 to our allies, and that is of obligation, for in fortifying them we make our own strength more effective, and it is an assurance that, though we come late into the war, we are disposed in every way to ease the burdens of those who have battled from the beginning. Two billions will remain for the service of our own armed forces, and it is proposed that an additional sum of nearly $2,000,000,000 shall be raised by taxation, providing, with the appropriations already made, more than $4,000,000,000 for our own expenses during the first year of our participation in the war.

The magnitude of these sums need give us no uneasiness. We know that we are ready for any financial effort, equal to it, and that the people will give eager response to the Government's appeal. The need for wise consideration is rather as to the method of raising money than as to the sum required. The loan of five billions must come from the people themselves; it is beyond the scope of any banking or underwriting operation. Facilities for receiving popular subscriptions will be afforded throughout the country, banks will serve without commission, every Government agency and multitudes of private agencies must be enlisted in the work. The conditions of payment must be maturely considered in order that there may be the least possible financial disturbance. It is to be assumed, it is imperative, that the officers of the Government should take counsel with financiers competent to point out the sure and safe way to success for the loan. The risk of failure through error in method or of disappointing delay in the hoped-for response must be avoided altogether.

In raising a great army for service in the cause of freedom and democracy we must in like manner keep always in mind the unconquerable principle that has brought us into the war, the truth so luminously and eloquently presented to the minds of the people by the President, that we fight for no selfish national ends, that we are soldiers in the war of liberation, of justice, of democracy. We shall send troops to the battle front when they are ready and there is need of them. For that the country must be prepared, for plainly the Government is itself preparing to make that and every other contribution to victory which it is in our power to make. We assume the obligations of the League of Honor, of the full partnership, and must perform them in a manner worthy of the greatness of the nation and of the spirit of the American people.

THE MEXICAN THREAT.

Our present relations with Mexico are far from satisfactory. Troops believed to be loyal to the President-elect and others affecting, at least, to be disloyal, are massing near our border. CARRANZA'S attitude compels suspicion of his intentions. The fact that comparatively few Germans from the United States are known to have crossed the border lately does not necessarily indicate that there are not enough Germans in CARRANZA'S army or associated with the so-called Villistas to influence Mexican action against the United States. CARRANZA has made no reply to our Government touching the intercepted Zimmermann dispatch except to say curtly that he never received it.

Hearty Mexican co-operation with the United States would be expected if the Mexicans were customarily prudent and grateful. But there seems to be no doubt that the President-elect is "on the fence," which indicates that he would support Germany if he dared. It is not at all unlikely, therefore, that the first action of the war may be on the Mexican border, or some attack on the Gulf Coast, which would be futile, of course, but would accomplish its purpose in giving us annoyance. This prediction is justified by the continued silence of CARRANZA, the reports about OBREGON and some of his brother officers, and the failure of Mexico to respond to the sentiment that prevails elsewhere in Latin America.

RICHARD OLNEY.

The old Puritan irony, its resolution, doggedness, steady courage, public spirit; its strength, tenacity, and power to hit, were abundant in RICHARD OLNEY, accompanied with a capacious and crystalline intellect. He focused his thought upon a law case, a constitutional question, an international question. He made the marrow of the situation, the essence of the facts and the law, absolutely clear. He stated the case plainly, luminously, dynamically, without fat of rhetoric, but with a bony structure visible to every eye. He reached his conclusions carefully. Then he hammered them in; and the court, the country, the world, as the case might be, was never in doubt of his meaning. He was one of the most uncompromising characters in our history. He cared nothing for consequences. He was above popularity or unpopularity. What is the fact? What is the law? What is the right? That was all he wanted to know.

A prosperous corporation lawyer, a "rock-ribbed" Democrat, he held no office in Massachusetts except a year's membership of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, to which he was elected in the Democratic revival or anti-prohibition demonstration of 1874, that made WILLIAM GASTON, Democrat, Governor. Mr. OLNEY never cared for office. Probably he took the Democratic nomination for State Attorney General in 1876 because he had no chance of election. He refused more than one appointment to the bench of the State Supreme Court. He might have been only "the leader of the Boston bar," an honorable but fleeting distinction, and, save in a few local memories, have been no more to us than his predecessors in that shadowy glory, the lot of most great lawyers who stick to the law, such as CHARLES G. LORING, HENRY W. PAINE, and WILLIAM GOODWIN RUSSELL. Fortunately for the country, Mr. CLEVELAND made him Attorney General. It was a case of two positive characters that attracted each other. The independence, sturdiness, strength of will, downrightness, courage of the two men were much the same.

The railroad strikes of 1894 gave Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. OLNEY the opportunity to make a memorable precedent in the assertion of the power of the Government to prevent interference with the mails and interstate commerce. The injunction granted by the United States Court of the Northern District of Illinois upon Mr. OLNEY'S application, and sustained by the Supreme Court afterward, was served by troops of the United States. The strike was broken. A salutary, a vital, power of the United States was thus vindicated. It was a momentous achievement, enough in itself to illustrate the names of RICHARD OLNEY and GROVER CLEVELAND. Mr. OLNEY'S argument in the Debs case is one of the monuments of our legal and constitutional literature. Mr. OLNEY showed, by his brief in the Reading trainmen's strike case, that he was no enemy of organized labor. He had upheld the majesty of the laws and the Constitution, without animus.

Secretary of State after Judge GRESHAM'S death, Mr. OLNEY, in the controversy with Great Britain about the Venezuela boundary, wrote a letter heard round the world. He gave a larger scope to the Monroe Doctrine. As the United States says Farewell to this illustrious statesman, this old-school American, it must recall the surprise, the shock, the consternation, the solid American satisfaction which this utterance of his created:

> Today the United States is practically sovereign on this continent, and its fiat is law upon the subjects to which it confines its interpretation.

To the repeal of the free tolls provision of the Panama Canal act, to Mr. WILSON'S re-election, and to many other good public causes, Mr. OLNEY contributed notably in his retirement. His intellect was vigorous to the last. He leaves us at a new stage of our history. In the perilous days before us, in the councils of an America of wider duties and nobler hopes, may brave men and strong men like RICHARD OLNEY not be wanting!

THE BATTLE BEGINS.

The Spring offensive has begun. The battle on the Arras-Lens front began with the air engagement of Saturday, which was the first blow struck in the great collision of 1917. Field Marshal HAIG was ready to make his advance, his guns and men were in position. Before making it he determined to photograph the enemy's position and ascertain exactly what was going on in the German rear. To do this it was necessary to send a fleet of airplanes, for all the German air machines would be sure to attack, and nothing less than superior forces could repel them. So the photographing airplanes were protected by fighting airplanes, and the dream came true that TENNYSON dreamed when he

> Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rain'd a ghastly dew
> From the nations' airy navies grappling in the central blue.

The object of this unprecedented battle was, on the British side, to photograph the enemy's position, on the German side to prevent it; therefore, no matter which side had the greater number of casualties, victory was with the British if they succeeded in doing what they were sent to do, with the Germans if they were not permitted. The British came back to their lines with 1,700 photographs, and victory was theirs. Immediately upon the collation of the information thus obtained, the British artillery, already in position, opened fire, and the British infantry, also in readiness, moved forward on a ten-mile front. The great battle of 1917 was begun on Saturday, begun with air fighting and photography. Warfare has surely changed when such a battle commences, not with cannon, but with the airplane and the camera, and there never was a more dramatic illustration of the truth that mechanical invention is the handmaid of war.

The offensive of 1916 did not begin until July, and was halted in September and ended in November by the Autumn rains. This one begins nearly three months earlier, and represents that much gain to the Allies. But that is not the whole story. The Germans have been retiring for over six weeks, and the French and British have gained without a great battle a great territory for which they expected to fight. They are now, at the outset of their supreme adventure, at a point where they probably did not expect to be before July. In retiring the Germans hoped so to disarrange the British plans as to make an advance impossible for two or three months, but they failed, and it has begun just about at the moment that was expected, with the advantage of being that much nearer Germany. They hoped to make it impossible for the Allies to bring up their guns, and they did everything they could to make it impossible. The British and French, however, must have developed the science of road building past anything the Germans could do with the old science of road destroying, for they do not seem to have been halted or perceptibly delayed.

THERE MUST BE NO DELAY.

The danger of delay in the passage of the new bill to place the land forces of the nation on a war footing and the provision of money for men and munitions is plain to everybody who comprehends the difficulties that must be overcome in the training, for practical military service, of some hundreds of thousands of raw recruits. Comparatively few of the new men in either the regular army or its National Guard branch will have any knowledge of soldiering when they are mustered in. The additional 500,000 will be made up of young men entirely ignorant of military science. The new recruit will be in good physical condition, for a civilian, but he must be taught the rules of health the soldier on duty must observe. He must be taught to live as we all should live but do not, so as to conserve his strength, develop powers of endurance, control his appetite, care for his feet. He must learn to pack his kit and to carry it. The ignorant soldier on a day's march will empty his canteen before the march is half finished, and thereafter drink surreptitiously from forbidden ponds and streams, thus endangering his health. The trained soldier uses water sparingly and suffers no ill from his self-restraint.

But these things, which are so hard to drill in the mind of a man unaccustomed to discipline, scarcely touch the rudiments of a common soldier's training. He must learn the use of his rifle, to clean it, to handle it. The manual of arms, post routine, and the general bearing of a soldier on duty are easy matters to acquire. Firing accuracy, however, is an essential, and it can be obtained only by hard practice. Moreover, every soldier must learn verbatim not only the general orders for sentinels, but those which apply to the still more important duty of the outpost sentinel. Colonel MARSHALL and Captain SIMONDS, in their "Military Primer," explain that "the general orders for "sentinels bear the same relation to "the orders for outpost sentinels, as "far as their application to war is "concerned, that full-dress parade "does to the evolutions necessary to "adopt under the enemy's fire."

A recruit is not ready for service until he has mastered these details and been schooled in patrol duty. Orientation, which in the military sense is the process of determining direction and relative position, may be learned later by experience, but no man is fit to be a noncommissioned officer until he can read a map and avoid getting lost on patrol. Finally, the two military experts we have already quoted define the purpose of military education as "exacting obedience in every "detail of life until obedience becomes "instinctive." Within the year the United States must thus discipline a million young men who have grown up under the easy influences of American life with little or no discipline, feeling themselves responsible to nobody. Obviously, there is no time to be lost.

ONE WAR AT A TIME.

It is comforting to remark how the little internal wars which have plagued us are called off when the occasion arises to fit ourselves for the big outside war. None of the little wars—little by comparison only—was more annoying than the war of organized labor on unorganized labor and capital. That will not annoy us during the big war. SAMUEL GOMPERS says so on behalf of the million minds for which he speaks, and it will be imputed to them for patriotism and virtue. Both labor and capital are represented upon the Labor Committee of the Council of National Defense, and both sides concur in the announcement that their differences are buried until after the war.

It is agreed that neither employers nor employés shall take advantage of the nation's difficulties to change existing standards of work and pay. When economic emergencies necessitate action of that kind, it shall be taken only after investigation and recommendation by the Council of National Defense. The truce is to apply to legislation also, and the Council makes as its first recommendation that power shall be given to State Executives to suspend labor enactments when the public interest requires. Each party thus puts the other on good behavior, and their joint action commends them both to public approval.

Less authentic but encouraging is the suggestion that the war on capital by Government will also be suspended. Even the Supreme Court is described as unwilling to give decisions in the cases involving the implacable enforcement of the anti-trust laws, such as those of the Steel, Harvester, and Coal "conspiracies" in restraint of trade. They are such important factors in our industrial preparedness and efficiency that any decision crippling them would be most untoward. It would be easy for the Administration not to bring fresh cases during present conditions, with reserve of all rights of prosecution when there are not reasons like the present to the contrary. Announcement is made that the labor difficulties which threatened to stop the work on the subways have been compromised, and the work may proceed even better for the arrangement which has been reached. The local harbor improvements were among the meritorious measures which were stopped by the war by and against the pork hunters, but they are redeemed by their necessities as defense measures. When next the money is asked for them they will be supported by the report required by the Joint Army and Navy Board, created under the Naval Appropriation act of 1916, and by the Navy Department. The money will not be withheld from work of that character with such credentials. Perhaps the most surprising incident of this sort is the statement that some of the leading Chicago grain speculators have stopped their work, for "patriotic reasons."

Every private hatchet buried adds to the energy with which our united strength can swing an axe against the foe of all. There will be no trouble about reviving the disputes.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Everybody Can Help in the War.

Multitudes of people in this country—men, women, and even children—are grieving today with entire sincerity because of their inability, for one or another of a dozen adequate reasons, to serve their country and incidentally the whole world by taking an active, direct, and immediate part in the war. There is, however, a service that every one of these mourners can render—a service different, indeed, from that of the young men who enlist in the army or navy, from that of the skilled artisans behind the lines engaged in supplying arms and munitions, and different from that of the farmers who do their utmost to produce food for soldiers and civilians alike.

The thing that everybody can do, beginning today and continuing "for the war," is to exercise a wise economy and something of self-sacrifice, and so cut down personal consumption that the stock of the great staples now on hand and in prospect may come appreciably nearer to meeting the necessary and inevitable demand.

There is, it is known, a wheat shortage in the United States of some 60,000,000 bushels, as compared with "good" years. This shortage could be made up if we all refrained from eating quite as much bread as in the abundant past, and if, in addition, we took care to avoid even small wastes of flour, the shortage could probably be changed into a considerable excess available for exportation to the countries that are and will be so much worse off than ourselves.

Foreign critics have long been accustomed to exclaim over the extravagant ways in which we run our domestic commissariat, and to charge that what the average American family wastes would give the average European family, if not all it wanted to eat, at least as much as it has learned to find sufficient. Presumably there is exaggeration in these statements, and presumably, too, it is stern necessity, not superior virtue or greater love of plain, simple, and skimpy fare, that underlies the foreigner's kitchen and table economy. But what he does habitually we, too, can do, if we only will, in this time of crisis, and probably not a few of us would be the better for it, both physically and mentally.

One effect of cutting down the demand for foods would be, of course, to decrease the prices of them, both here and abroad, and that would be an accomplishment hardly less important, even from the military standpoint, than are the results achieved by men who take part in "great drives."

Pacifists Strangely Shortsighted.

One common characteristic or peculiarity marks every pacifist and its results appear in practically all their utterances. Their minds are so constituted that they always see war as an end and never as a means. They think of it, therefore, only as the combination of slaughter and destruction which it unquestionably is, and its undeniable horrors and stupidities and futilities haunt their every waking moment and fill their dreams. There is hardly cause for wonder that the pacifist is ready to accept peace at any price, and, in justice, he, like the victims of other neuroses and compulsive obsessions, should be viewed as in need of treatment by an intelligent psychiatrist, not as deserving of denunciation or scorn.

The pacifist attitude is much the same as that of the rather numerous persons to whom the operating room of a hospital is merely a place where hideous things are done to living bodies with knives and saws—who would faint at sight of the wounds thus inflicted—who cannot help regarding the surgeon as a monster of callousness and cruelty because he can do such dreadful work without repulsion. That they could not themselves do it they ascribe to a greater sensitiveness, of which they are secretly, if not openly, more than a little proud.

Normal people, on the other hand, just as they see why the surgeon works as well as what he does, and by his motives and his achievements justify his acts, look at war as a means to an end and at battle as the road to peace. When it is the only road, they take it. The pacifist insists that war is never the only road to peace, but to support his contention he is obliged to give to the word "peace" meanings that to other folk strain and stretch it into unrecognizable shapes. Our Kitchins and our Rankins invariably picture war as "the killing of young men by the million." They never picture it as making the world a tolerable place to live in by the establishment of right and justice in place of arrogant might. They suffer from a strange myopia, and there is something the matter with their glasses.

They, Too, Work for the Cause.

Receipts from the Actors' Fund Fair, which begins on May 12 in the Grand Central Palace, are to be divided this year between their usual strictly professional objects and the new ones that the war has created. In other words, a part of the money raised will be devoted to relief activities in behalf of American soldiers and sailors.

This course was decided upon by the Trustees of the Fund at a recent special meeting, and the purpose was expressed in resolutions stating, first, that "the United States, because of the murder of its citizens, and other unlawful aggressions upon its sovereignty, has been forced to declare war upon the German Empire," and, secondly, that "the theatrical profession of America places the cause of country above all considerations of personal alleviation of suffering—above comfort, or even life itself."

These are good words—a fine combination of truth and sentiment. Of course the actors will do their part, as they always do, when any worthy cause is to be helped, and the 3,500 of them who have offered their services to make the fair a success deserve the public's support—and dollars.

THE LONG ROAD.

It's oh for the smell of the fields in rain,
And oh for a grip on a gun again!
And the old route step, down the long, long road,
And the heart that's light 'neath the marcher's load.

It's oh for the welcoming thud of drums,
On the good old road to Whatever Comes,
On the well-worn way of the broken clan,
On the path to peace for the fighting man.

It's oh for a clash at the close of day,
And the call of "Halt!" on the long, long way,
And a place to sleep as the men march past—
And the end of the road—at last, at last!

O. C. A. CHILD.

WANT ROOSEVELT IN FRANCE

Enthusiasm of the People an Asset to Our Common Cause.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I touch upon a side, which I have not seen mentioned, of the question of sending Roosevelt to the western front? We are judging the matter from the American standpoint, whereas we should judge it from the European standpoint, and especially from the French standpoint, for it is on the French front that our soldiers will most likely be found when we send them over, as we are sure to do sooner or later—probably the latter.

Anybody in touch with French public opinion knows that no American would create in France the enthusiasm that Roosevelt would, and it is enthusiasm rather than soldiers that we are in a position to send. Roosevelt speaks French with remarkable ease, if not with perfect correctness, a very important consideration under the circumstances, and which will not tend to decrease this enthusiasm. Somebody has said that sentiment rules the world, and the history of this war abundantly proves the truth of this assertion.

I do not write in any spirit of hero worship. Last November I voted for Wilson, and if Roosevelt had been the candidate on the other side I would have done the same. But as I have a son and six nephews on the western front, and am in constant communication with those who are doing things there, I think I can speak with some authority on the subject; and, consequently, I do not hesitate to declare that the presence in France of Roosevelt at the head of some American regiments—those, for instance, which are already there with the Canadians—is our next trump card, and the sooner we play it the better for the common cause.

THEODORE STANTON.
Cornell Campus, April 8, 1917.

Hillsdale College for Defense.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Faculty and students of Hillsdale College voted this morning unanimously that it was their sense that the equipment of the college be offered by the proper authorities to the Government and that we assure the President of the United States our full measure of devotion.

From the campus of Hillsdale College sixty students marched upon Lincoln's first call, led by one of the professors. Later, 150 more students volunteered and went to the front. Five of the students were Generals, from Brigadier in the civil war to Major in the general army. The college has furnished a large number of Colonels, Majors, and lesser officers. Captain Charles V. Gridley of Dewey's flagship, to whom was given the famous order at Manila, "You may fire when you are ready, Gridley," was a native of Hillsdale and was prepared in Hillsdale College for Annapolis. A fine bronze and granite soldier's monument is conspicuous on the campus.

The present administrative officers of the college, zealous for years in peace societies and propaganda, are just as zealous now for defense when the crisis comes, urging the maintenance of the traditions of the college and the repression of partisan, social and sectional bias.

JESSE P. MOCH,
Department of English.
Hillsdale, Mich., April 4, 1917.

Home Thoughts from Brazil.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Here, in this beautiful, peaceful spot, on the lower side of the continent, one hears little or nothing of the soul-stirring events that have transpired in our country during the month of February.

The cable and Brazilian papers give us at best very meagre accounts, and yesterday, for the first time, we received really direct news from home in the form of copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES of from Feb. 4 to Feb. 17 inclusive. Not very recent news, to be sure, but, oh, so welcome!

How one's heart is cheered at the exhibition of patriotism our people are showing, and how one is thrilled by the knowledge that we do possess a national soul! And how thankful to feel that at last we women may meet on common ground for service and loyalty to our country; that anti-suffrage and suffrage interests may perhaps be put to one side, temporarily, and that we may march together, shoulder to shoulder, (as we should rightfully do,) all Americans, all with one love, one faith, one loyalty of purpose. As my leader, Mrs. Arthur Dodge, declares, "It is America first and anti-suffrage afterward," and so, with us, it should always be.

LEILA H. B. SMITH,
Recording Secretary New Jersey Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.
Rio de Janiero, March 10, 1917.

An Industrial Army for France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

T. M. Taylor's proposal published in this morning's TIMES that we immediately equip an industrial army to send to France to reclaim her devastated districts, thereby releasing such French soldiers as may now be doing that work, is quite in line with the suggestion of Maurice Barres quoted from the Echo de Paris in Friday's TIMES, that our United States give France immediately half a million men capable of building new roads, telegraph and telephone systems, saps, mines, &c., with the necessary apparatus, as a contribution to victory. I, for one, should be glad to help organize such a force.

STELLA KRAMER, Ph. D.
New York, April 7, 1917.

Texas and New York Enlistments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's TIMES Lon C. Smith of Houston, Texas, says Houston, with 150,000 people, will have a larger proportion of enlistments than New York, with her 5,000,000.

Let us analyze. Texas has about 80 per cent. native stock and New York State less than 50 per cent. New York City has a lower percentage of native stock than the State of New York, but let it go at 50 per cent. Will the enlistments of Houston exceed those of New York City in percentage as 80 exceeds 50? If not, let Houston wake up.

JAMES PILLOW.
New York, April 8, 1917.

Patriotic Employers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have noticed in your valuable paper that Commander Bennett, in charge of Naval Publicity, suggests that manufacturers and business houses should guarantee to provide for families of those who have enlisted.

As every one in our concern is for America first and last, and stands by our President in every respect, we wish to inform you that we are ready to assist in every way possible the President and Commander in any view they may take regarding the European situation of today.

LONG ISLAND SOAP CO., INC.
Sig. L. Baar.
Brooklyn, April 6, 1917.

The Men of Montana.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May an anti-suffragist be permitted to express her sympathy with the American men of Montana, whose feelings must be like those of the young husband whose sobbing bride follows him into the street with his overshoes in her hand?

FLORENCE SHUMWAY.
Brooklyn, April 7, 1917.

Dogs Needed in the Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I, through your columns, enter a vigorous protest against the passage of the Wicks bill to promote the destruction of dogs. Such a bill would not only deprive owners of valuable dogs of all legal protection, but would also deprive farmers and people living in isolated districts of their greatest protection against thieves. May the public be aroused to prevent the passage of this bill.

New York, March 30, 1917. READER.

SWANN OUT OF LABOR CASES

Deputy Attorney General Will Try Actions on City Club Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 9.—Governor Whitman directed the Attorney General today to supersede District-Attorney Edward Swann of New York in the prosecution of indictments, mostly for perjury, which the City Club alleged were procured by the District Attorney to intimidate witnesses who were to be used in the prosecution of charges filed against Mr. Swann with Governor Whitman. The first bearing on these charges will be held tomorrow. They grew out of an application for the discharge of bail made by District Attorney Swann in the cases against labor leaders involved in the clothing strike of 1910.

Acting Attorney General Merton E. Lewis designated Deputy Attorney General Alfred L. Becker to take charge of the cases, with special instructions to investigate the circumstances under which the indictments were found. Mr. Becker left for New York this afternoon. Here are the cases included in the Governor's order: Three indictments against Max Sulkess for subornation of perjury and one indictment for perjury against each of the following men: David Manusevitz, William Levine, Barnet Engel, Benjamin Finkel, Isaac Levine, Sam Schlippan, Isadore Weisberg, Benjamin Polar, and Phillip Steigman; also two indictments against Max Sulkess for carrying a pistol, and one for carrying a blackjack. All of these indictments, Governor Whitman was advised, were returned in February.

"I will investigate these indictments immediately to ascertain whether they were well founded," said Mr. Becker. "If it is shown that they were not supported by evidence, and were not found in good faith, but for the purpose of intimidating witnesses, as alleged by the City Club, I shall advise the Supreme Court to that effect and procure their dismissal.

"If, on the other hand, I find that the indictments are supported by trustworthy evidence, and that convictions can be obtained, they will be prosecuted vigorously. I am taking up this matter with a perfectly open mind, and will not be influenced by any considerations other than justice to all concerned."

SWANN DENIES NEW CHARGES.

Tells Gov. Whitman He Did Not Intimidate City Club Witnesses.

District Attorney Swann, in his formal answer to the City Club's additional charges of misconduct in office, which he sent to Governor Whitman yesterday, denied that he had coerced or intimidated any of the witnesses who were to testify at the hearings on the original accusations of the City Club, which begin today before Referee George L. Ingraham. He denied also that he or any of his assistants obtained a written release for the purpose of preventing an official inquiry from Leonora Reinhardts, who some time ago declared that the District Attorney had called her "a pie-faced liar" when she went to him with a complaint.

He also denied the charge that he had procured the indictment for bribery of ex-Assistant District Attorney Lucian S. Breckinridge, who furnished most of the evidence against him, by holding A. L. Wilson, a former confidential employé of Breckinridge, in prohibitive bail until he changed his story.

"On Jan. 10, 1917, while the said Wilson was under a subpœna to appear before the Grand Jury as a witness on Jan. 11, an attempt was made to spirit him from the jurisdiction of the Court. Wilson, however, did appear before the Grand Jury on the morning of Jan. 11, having been brought there by a police officer. On the day following Wilson's appearance before the Grand Jury, and after the Grand Jury had heard his testimony, the foreman conferred with the Judge holding Part I. of General Sessions, and thereupon, and with my approval, the bail of the said Wilson was increased to $10,000. He thereafter gave bail in that amount.

Mr. Swann devoted much of his answer to a denial to the charge that he had exerted "pressure" upon a number of labor leaders indicted for subornation of perjury to induce them to alter their testimony or else remain in jail in default of prohibitive bail for a long time. It was on alleged conversations with these men through a detective that ex-Judge Delehanty of General Sessions based his charges of misconduct against Mr. Swann.

The hearings on the charges before Referee Ingraham will be held in the County Court House.

BOARD OF JEWISH WELFARE.

Central Body to Take Charge of Religious Work for Soldiers.

All religious welfare work growing out of the participation of Jews in the war will be under the direction of a central board of nine. This decision was reached at a conference at the Hotel Astor yesterday, at which practically all the leading Jewish religious organizations of the country were represented. The central board will be composed of representatives of the following organizations: Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Central Conference of American Rabbis, United Synagogues of America, Council of the Y. M. H. A. and kindred associations, Union of Orthodox Congregations, Agudath Rabbonim, and Jewish Publication Society. Two additional members will be chosen by these representatives.

"The rabbis," said Samuel A. Goldsmith, Executive Secretary of the Army and Navy Department of the Council of the Y. M. H. A., which called the conference, "stand ready to serve as field chaplains in regiments largely composed of Jews. There are 735 registered rabbis in the United States capable of serving. Other plans taken up were the establishment of recreation centres at military concentration points and the publication of an abridged Bible and Prayer Book for Jewish soldiers."

The following were present: Dr. Cyrus Adler of Philadelphia, representing the United Synagogues of America; S. S. Rosenstamm, Chairman of the conference; J. E. Goldwasser and S. A. Goldsmith of New York, representing the Council of the Y. M. H. A.; Rabbis George Zepin and S. Swartz of Cincinnati, representing the Union of American Hebrew Congregations; Dr. William Rosenau and Rabbi Isaac Landman of Baltimore, representing the Central Conference of American Rabbis; Simon Miller, President of the Jewish Publication Society, and Rabbis M. Margolies and S. Revel of New York, representing the Union of Orthodox Congregations. Another meeting will be held at the Astor next Sunday morning at 9 o'clock.

SAYS WE ARM AGAINST JAPAN

True Reason of Our Present Belligerency, Cologne Paper Declares.

AMSTERDAM, April 9, (via London.)—Under the caption, "The Biter Bit," Sunday's Kölnische Volkszeitung of Cologne prints an article under a Berlin date which purports to explain America's plans in the Far East. It says:

"The antagonism between America and Japan arose over China, but Washington proved craftier than Tokio and forced China to break with Germany, by which action Japan, like Esau, was cheated of its rights as the first-born. President Wilson realized the importance of Chinese and Japanese questions better than any of his predecessors and adopted a strong policy in support of the prestige of the United States, a policy which also became anti-German.

"It would be wrong to attribute this policy to pro-Britishism. During the war President Wilson pursued an American policy above all, to which is ascribable America's huge development in the production of armaments. Every child knows that no one in Germany ever thought of the possibility of a German-American war. President Wilson himself hardly seriously contemplated a German danger, but did contemplate a Japanese danger. This is also fully understood in Tokio.

The article says that on the surface nothing is more natural than that America should equip a giant army and fleet. It continues:

"They are not for use, however, in this war, during which they will practically not fire a shot, but for use afterward against Japan. Thus our enemies play with their own allies the game of 'The Biter Bit,' with Japan acting in the leading part."

J. B. HAGGIN ESTATE EXCEEDS $20,000,000

Property Not Taxable in New York Will Add Several Millions.

FIGURES OF THE APPRAISAL

Holdings of Stock Valued at $15,640,074—Lawrence Painting Rated at $15,000.

The value of the estate of James B. Haggin, exclusive of his Elmendorf stock farm property in Kentucky, which is not taxable in New York, was appraised yesterday at $20,614,761 gross and $18,041,458 net. An affidavit filed with the report states that the value of the Elmendorf farm, including 8,900 acres, is more than $2,000,000. Mr. Haggin also owned real estate at Newport, R. I., where he died Sept. 13, 1914.

His will gave $3,575,297 to his wife, Margaret V. Haggin; $3,715,297 to his son, Louis T. Haggin, and $3,350,297 to his daughter, Mrs. Edith H. Lounsbery. His grandsons, Ben All Haggin, the artist, and Louis Lee Haggin, each received $1,714,039, and to Mabel McAfee Preston, granddaughter, $3,525,297 was bequeathed. Lee W. Haggin, daughter-in-law, received $147,218, and $50,000 each went to Laura E. Reed, sister; Laura E. Amsden, sister-in-law; Richard Lounsbery, grandson; Edith Lounsbery Perry, granddaughter, and Ben All McAfee, grandson. Edith S. Hunter and Ezza S. Bailey, sisters-in-law, received $25,000 each.

Mr. Haggin's most valuable realty holdings in New York included an equity of $125,000 in his home, 1 East Sixty-fourth Street, worth $625,000; equity of $175,000 in 587 Fifth Avenue, worth $475,000; equity of $500,000 in 820 Fifth Avenue, worth $900,000; $165,111 in 353 to 357 Broadway, worth $385,000; $200,000 in 377 to 379 Broadway, worth $600,000; 487 Broadway, $460,000; 441 Madison Avenue, $140,000, and $108,000 equity in 67 acres on Gravesend Neck Road, Brooklyn, worth $308,000.

The contents of the home at 1 East Sixty-fourth Street were appraised at $88,168, and of 587 Fifth Avenue at $99,620. Mr. Haggin had cash amounting to $298,864, bonds worth $1,517,666, and stocks valued at $15,640,074. Promissory notes due him amounted to $675,-928. His largest bond holdings were Cerro de Pasco Mining Company, $545,000; Elmendorf Coal and Feed Company, $100,000; Wilkes-Barre Anthracite Coal Company, $371,000, and Berryman Realty Company, of Kentucky, $70,000.

The most valuable stock holdings were:

Shares.	Company.	Value.
54,000	Cerro de Pasco Investm't Co.	$3,632,620
50,000	Kern County Land Co.	3,750,000
176	California Market Co.	121,480
150	City Lands Co. of California.	124,950
150	Chewacan Land Co.	274,699
7,320	Crex Carpet Co.	439,200
2,803	Elmendorf Real Estate Co.	185,000
44,059	Homestake Mining Co.	4,844,490
300	Metro. Opera and R. E. Co.	100,000
11,429	Oriental Con. Mining Co.	89,288
4,750	Oyamel Co.	214,795
10,000	Pittsvein Coal Co.	100,000
14,250	San Joaquin L. & P. Co. pr.	342,000
11,250	San Luis Mining Co.	112,500
10,000	Staten Island Land Co.	272,947
2,248	Union Ice Co.	168,600

Among the valuable paintings were: "The Honorable Mrs. Ashley and Her Children," (Lawrence,) $15,000; "The Oasis of the Desert," (Schreyer,) $12,600; "Landscape," (Gainsborough,) $8,000; "Figure Subject," (Diaz,) $7,500; "Landscape," (Corot,) $7,500; "Landscape," (Corot,) $4,000; "Portrait of a Lady," (Rembrandt,) $4,000; "The Departure of Ulysses," (J. M. Turner,) $3,500; "River Scene," (J. M. Turner,) $5,000; "Cavaliers Arabes, (Schreyer,) $4,500; "Landscape," (Corot,) $5,000.

McMURTRY LEFT $1,856,860.

Bulk Goes

BRIDES APLENTY ON DAY AFTER EASTER

Miss Roxana W. Bowen Weds Wm. S. Van Rensselaer, Diplomat, in St. Thomas's.

FERRY-MORRIS NUPTIAL

Miss Caroline De L. Ward Marries Edgar M. Ward, and Miss M. M. Winants Lieut. Com. Warner.

Easter Monday weddings attracted society yesterday. The week will be crowded with nuptials, many of them Rensselaer, Third Secretary of the 13th, which will remain blank, owing to the superstition of the brides.

In St. Thomas's Church, at 4 o'clock, the wedding of William Stephen Van Rensselaer, Thihrd Secretary of the United States Embassy at Rome, the son of Mrs. Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, and Miss Roxana Wentworth Bowen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Winthrop Bowen of 5 East Sixty-third Street, was celebrated before a large and fashionable assembly.

The bride, who walked with her father, wore a robe of heavy satin, with a Court train of cloth of silver richly embroidered. Her veil, of rare point lace, covered the dark coiffure, being caught at the back a spray of orange blossoms and falling half way down the train. A string of pearls and a small diamond brooch were her only ornaments. She carried an armful of Easter lilies.

The Bridal Attendants.

Miss Olive Van Rensselaer Gawtry, a niece of the bridegroom, acted as maid of honor, and the Misses Jeannette Jennings, Sylvia Holt, Elsie Welsh Saltus, and Ellan McCarter of this city and Gladys High and Gladys Hambleton of Chicago, all schoolmates of the bride, were the bridesmaids.

The maid of honor wore a dress of pale pink chiffon and lace with a moire sash of iris blue, and a hat of natural straw wreathed with pink rosebuds. The bridesmaids were in frocks of flesh-colored chiffon and lace of similar design, with leghorn hats of iris blue, the crowns being covered with the yellow wood anemone. All carried bouquets of iris and phlox, the bright colored flowers being tied with iris-colored tulle.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, Kiliaen Van Rensselaer was best man for his brother, and the ushers included Gerald M. Livingston, Walter G. Davis, Jr., Gordon Auchincloss, Robert C. Pearson, Henry Leigh Hunt, E. Pennington Pearson, Maurice Roche, and William E. Shipherd, all of New York, and John Wentworth of Chicago and J. Gardner Aspinwall of Boston.

A small reception followed at the Bowen town house. Mrs. Bowen, the bride's mother, was in gold blue chiffon with a touch of old rose, and wore a high straw hat of blue massed with purple and red sweet peas.

Mr. Van Rensselaer, who came in the same steamer from Spain with Ambassador Gerard, plans to return shortly to Rome with his bride.

Herbert W. Bowen, former Minister to Venezuela, an uncle of the bride, and Mrs. Bowen; Arthur Sherburne Hardy, ex-Minister to Spain, and Mrs. Hardy, the bride's aunt; Mrs. Moses J. Wentworth of Chicago, and the former Ambassador to Great Britain, Joseph H. Choate, and Mrs. Choate, were among the guests. Others included Mr. and Mrs. Lewis E. Gawtry, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. James, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. William Post, Ambassador and Mrs. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Lorillard, Mrs. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Francis K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gary, Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane, Miss Miriam Hawman, Mrs. Frederick Sanford, Mrs. Washington, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Van Rensselaer.

Miss Jean Morris a Bride.

The wedding of Mansfield Ferry, a son of Mrs. Charles H. Ferry of this city, and Miss Jean Morris, a daughter of Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard by her first husband, was solemnized at 3:30 o'clock in St. James's Church, at Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue, by Bishop Lines of New Jersey. The church was decorated with palms, and white roses were massed at each side of the chancel, and a small American flag was seen at one side.

The bridal procession was led by the choir, numbering thirty-two members, who sang the "Lohengrin" Wedding March, and they were followed by the fourteen ushers, who were Matthew Hale of Boston, Rush Sturges, Rowland Hazard, and R. H. I. Goddard of Providence; George P. Porter of Chicago, Thomas Hooker, Jr., of New Haven, and John A. Morris, Gano Dunn, Dudley Davis, William T. Philips, Stephen C. Clarke, Philips Brooks Robinson, J. McAlpin Pyle, and Elihu Root, Jr., all of New York. These were followed in turn by the two bridesmaids, who had just returned from Europe, where they had been engaged in war relief work. They were Miss Dorothea Carroll, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, and Miss Jane Morgan, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Pierpont Morgan. They were in simple frocks of pale yellow chiffon, with straight skirts and pointed jupes, and wore flaring halo hats of openwork midnight blue straw with touches of gold in the brims, tied with ribbons.

Miss Dorothy King, the maid of honor, wore a French blue chiffon frock on straight lines, with long sleeves and rather high cut corsage, topped by a hat to match, with touches of blue and having blue ribbons coming from the crown looped around the low coiffure. All carried armfuls of white lilac.

The bride walked with her stepfather, Lewis Ledyard, who gave her in marriage. Her white satin wedding gown had a straight full skirt and loosely fitting corsage cut round and long tulle sleeves. The court train, fastened at the shoulders, had a plastron of old rose point in the top centre, and the full tulle veil was arranged in a low ruche at the back of her head, just across the knot of dark hair, and a wreath of orange blossoms went around her head and bound her forehead. She carried lilies of the valley and white orchids, and wore a ribbon of pearls having diamond clasps from which depended a jeweled plaque. Dr. Ronald M. Ferry was his brother's best man.

The ceremony was followed by a small reception for the relatives and a few intimate friends at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard, 27 East Seventy-second Street.

The engagement was announced in February. Mr. Ferry was graduated from Yale in 1903 and from Harvard Law School in 1909, and is a member of an old New Haven family. He is a member of University, Ardsley, City and other clubs. Mr. and Mrs. Ferry will live in New York.

Ward-Ward.

The marriage of Edgar Melville Ward, a son of Mrs. E. M. Ward of 51 West Tenth Street, and Mis Caroline de Lancey Ward, a daughter of Mrs. Beverley Ward of 51 East Fifty-eighth Street, took place at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West Forty-sixth Street, the ceremony being performed by Dean Delaney, the assistant rector.

The bride wore a short frock of white satin embroidered in gold topped with a white satin hat trimmed with orange blossoms, and carried lilies of the valley. Her sister, Miss Jane Suckley Ward, was her maid of honor. Her frock of pale green chiffon was over pink and her green straw hat to match was trimmed with large pink roses and brown tulle. She carried pink roses. Miss Elizabeth Mann was the bridesmaid, in an ecru frock topped by a straw hat trimmed with pink roses and blue ribbon, and she carried pink sweet peas.

Owing to the illness of Audubon Tyler's wife, his place as best man was filled by George H. Eichelberger of Cleveland, Ohio, a cousin of the bridegroom. The ushers were Frederick Eichelbergen, another cousin; Prince Jean Paleologue, Cecil Chichester, Walter Smith, and James Soper. An informal reception was held in one of the rooms of the church, before the bridal party, together with the members of the immediate families, went to the Plaza to be entertained at a dinner which Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Thompson of 10 East Fifty-eighth Street gave for Mr. and Mrs. Ward. Mr. Ward is a nephew of the late J. Q. A. Ward, the sculptor.

Marries British Naval Officer.

Dr. and Mrs. Lucius F. Donohoe announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Marjorie Miller Winants, to Lieut. Commander Frederick A. Warner, R. N., which took place in St. Augustine's Church, London, England, yesterday noon.

Miss Winants and her brother, Garet E. Winants, sailed four weeks ago from this country, and were met in London by Mrs. Martin A. F. Hood, their sister.

Lieut. Commander Warner, H. M. S. Myngs, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thornton Warner of Santa Rita, Trinidad, British West Indies, and has been stationed in the North Sea since the beginning of the war.

Hauck-Hopper.

Miss Ruth Hopper, daughter of John J. Hopper, Register of New York County, and Mrs. Hopper, was married last evening at 8:30 o'clock, to George S. Hauck of Bayside, L. I., at the Hotel Gotham.

The bride wore a gown of white satin with a court train of silver brocaded satin. Miss Dorothy Hopper, her sister, and only attendant, was gowned in silver brocaded black satin.

G. Gelston Moore, Jr., acted as best man, and the ushers were William G. Toland, Louise Carreau, Haydock H. Miller, Alfred E. Finlay, Howard B. Boden, and Valdeman Rogh.

More than five hundred invitations were issued for the wedding, which took place on the twenty-seventh anniversary of the bride's parents' wedding.

E. K. Hanlon Weds Miss Ridder.

The marriage of Miss Rachel Ridder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ridder of 128 West Seventy-first Street, and Edward K. Hanlon of this city, formerly of Baltimore, Md., took place yesterday at 11 o'clock, in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Broadway and Seventy-first Street. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. William J. Gilnan and was followed by a nuptial mass. Afterward a reception was held at the Ridder home.

The bride, in white silk net over white satin, with a princess lace veil, draped in fan shape over the train, was attended by her sister, Beatrice Ridder, who was in rose taffeta and cream-colored net.

Joseph T. Hanlon was his brother's best man. The ushers were Charles H. Ridder, Arthur J. Morris, Edmund C. Moore, all of New York, and James C. Murphy of Baltimore.

Mr. Hanlon is a lawyer and is Secretary of the Catholic Club of New York.

Miss Post Bride of E. R. Shutt.

Erwin Reed Shutt of Rochester, N. Y., and Miss Elsie Marcellus Post, a cousin of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Archie Hodgman of this city, were married yesterday in the Central Presbyterian Church by the Rev. George Smythe of the Hitchcock Memorial Church of Hartsdale, N. Y.

The bride wore a white satin gown trimmed with duchess lace and pearls and a tulle veil and carried lilies of the valley. She was attended by Miss Marion Hoagland Vanderbilt as maid of honor in white tulle and chiffon over green and gold with hat to match, and the bridesmaids, the Misses Adelaide Cozzens, Hazel Chisolm, Helen MacGowan, and Elizabeth Simonson, wore orchid colored taffeta frocks with tulle capes to match, with tulle and taffeta hats, and carried orchid colored sweet peas.

Mr. Shutt had his cousin, E. Beardslea Shutt, as his best man, and the ushers were Arthur Levis, Frank L. Gosnell, William S. Anderson, and Ethelbert T. Smith. A small reception followed the ceremony.

Winter-Lowe.

Miss Marion Lowe, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Hale Lowe of Wellesley and Boston, and Frank Winter of Middleburg, Va., were married at noon yesterday in Grace Church by the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Slattery. Only members of the immediate families attended the ceremony. After a honeymoon in Atlantic City the couple will reside in Wellesley, Mass.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Misses Greenwood, Sloan, and Steel Among Brides to Be.

The engagement of Miss Gretchen Greenwood, daughter of Colonel Moses Greenwood and Mrs. Greenwood of Montclair, N. J., to Newell Phipps Weed, was announced yesterday at a bridge party given by Miss Virginia Patton at Montclair.

Miss Greenwood attended Miss Spence's School in this city, and was studying in Paris when the war began. Mr. Weed is a son of Mr. and Mrs. P. Weed of Montclair, and is a member of the Essex Troop, being in service last Summer on the Mexican border.

No date has been arranged for the wedding.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ethelyn Alberta Sloan of Newburg, N. Y., to Elmer A. Sheets, Jr., son of Dr. E. A. Sheets and Mrs. Sheets of Yonkers. Miss Sloan is a Vassar graduate, Class of 1914, and Mr. Sheets was graduated from Princeton in the Class of 1916, and is now taking a course in finance at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. No date has been named for the nuptials.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanger Steel of Chicago announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Harriet Steel, to Albert F. Pickernell of New York, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Pickernell of Englewood, N. J. Mr. Pickernell is a graduate of Harvard, class of '14.

Mrs. M. Hudson Johnstone of Halifax, Nova Scotia, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Ruth Johnstone, to Roger Wisner, son of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Wisner of 328 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York. Mr. Wisner is a member of Company K, Seventh Regiment, N. Y. N. G. Miss Katharine Dilworth Wisner is his sister.

Miss Evelyn C. Hambidge a Bride.

The marriage of Judge James Alfred Merrill and Miss Evelyn Christian Hambidge, a daughter of the late Mrs. George Fowler Hambidge, took place on last Saturday at the home of the bride's sisters, the Misses Hambidge, 31 West Fifty-first Street, the Rev. J. H. Randall of the Mount Morris Baptist Church officiating. Judge Merrill will take his bride to his home at Rutland, Vt., to live.

Mrs. Merrill is a sister of Jay Hambidge, the artist, and of Charles G. Hambidge of THE TIMES.

Ospenson-Wildey Wedding.

Anton Ospenson of Philadelphia and Miss Greacian McLean Wildey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James E. Wildey of 239 West 126th Street, this city, were married at 8 o'clock last evening in Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church. Miss Wildey had Miss Evangeline Ospenson of Philadelphia as her maid of honor, and Joseph Ospenson was the best man.

Dave Montgomery Critically Ill.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Dave Montgomery, the comedian, who was operated on here two weeks ago, is in a critical condition, it was reported today. He has been unconscious for a week.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, April 7th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 15.12 cents per pound.—Advt.

RICHARD OLNEY DIES; VETERAN STATESMAN

Attorney General and Secretary of State in Cleveland's Second Term Expires in Boston at 81.

UPHELD MONROE DOCTRINE

His Demand Upon Great Britain Led to Her Arbitration of the Venezuelan Boundary Dispute.

BOSTON, April 9.—Richard Olney, Attorney General and Secretary of State in Cleveland's second Cabinet, died at his home here last night. He was in his eighty-second year and had been ill for several weeks, though it was not until yesterday that his condition became serious. With him when he died were Mrs. Olney and their daughter Mrs. George R. Minot of this city. Mrs. C. H. Abbot, their other daughter, is in Paris.

Although Richard Olney ocupied the office of Secretary of State for only one year and nine months, his name will go down in history as one of the greatest Secretaries that ever held the portfolio of the State Department. He will perhaps best be remembered for his handling of the question of the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. His methods were those of a strong and well-equipped lawyer rather than of the politician, and he gained reputation in his office by his intellectual strength and sturdy purpose.

Disregarding the warning that a rigid maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine might plunge this country into war with Great Britain, President Cleveland and Secretary Olney successfully insisted upon the arbitration of the boundary dispute between the empire and Venezuela. The Secretary of State, in a famous message sent through Ambassador Bayard to Lord Salisbury, said:

"Great Britain both admits that there is a controversy and that arbitration should be resorted to for its adjustment. But while up to that point her attitude leaves nothing to be desired, its practical effect is completely nullified by her insistence that the submission shall cover but a part of the controversy and as a condition of arbitrating her right to a part of the disputed territory the remainder shall be turned over to her. Upon that principle—except her feebleness as a nation—is Venezuela to be related in the right of having her claim heard and passed upon by an impartial tribunal? It is so because I will have it so,' seems to be the impartial justification Great Britain offers."

At first Lord Salisbury refused to submit to arbitration the demand, but this Government remained firm, and he receded and agreed to submit the entire question to arbitration.

His Settlement of Mora Claim.

Another act of Mr. Olney while Secretary of State was the settlement and collection from Spain of the Mora claim, in which many Administrations had been unsuccessful. He negotiated with Great Britain an arbitration treaty for the settlement of future disputes between the two countries. This, however, was afterward defeated by the United States Senate.

Mr. Olney was appointed Attorney General by President Cleveland in 1893, and he served two years and three months before he was called to the State Department to succeed Walter Q. Gresham as Secretary. It was Mr. Olney who, during the Debs railroad strike in Chicago, counseled the calling out of the Federal troops. He defended that action successfully in an argument before the Supreme Court. He bent his energies upon asserting that the law of the United States must be supreme throughout the entire country and that the interests of no section must be prejudicial by interference with the free use of the railroads in the carrying of the mails or with the enjoyment of interstate commerce.

He was not, however, hostile to labor unions, and this is shown by his letter to the United States Circuit Court in Philadelphia in 1894 in relation to a petition of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen asking for relief against the receivers of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, who threatened to discharge all members of the brotherhood unless within a specified time they resigned from the organization. He upheld the right of labor to organize, and added: "No better mode for the settlement of contests between labor and capital has yet been devised or tried than arbitration." In 1895 Mr. Olney, at the request of the Chairman of the Committee of Labor of the House of Representatives, examined into labor conditions, and he gave valuable suggestions, indorsing the principles of mediation and arbitration, and he drafted the bill dealing with labor matters that was passed by the House in February, 1895.

Introduced by Cleveland.

It was Grover Cleveland who first introduced Richard Olney to the American people. Mr. Cleveland's estate at Buzzards Bay was only a few miles from the country estate of Mr. Olney, at Falmouth, and it was during the campaign preceding Cleveland's second Administration that the two men met. Both were hard-and-fast Democrats and both were enthusiastic fishermen. Mr. Olney was then so little known outside his own State that when his selection as Attorney General was announced one of the biggest politicians in Washington asked, "Who is Olney?"

Richard Olney was born in Oxford, Mass., on Sept. 15, 1835, the son of Wilson Olney, a textile manufacturer and banker. Shortly after his birth his father moved to Louisville, Ky., and there the boy grew up until his seventh year, when the family moved back to Oxford. Young Olney was sent to the Leicester (Mass.) Academy, and, after completing his course there, he went to Brown University, where he was graduated with high honors, being graduated in 1856. He went directly to the Harvard Law School, and two years later received his degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar in 1859. He became associated with the late Judge Benjamin Franklin Thomas. He soon made a name for himself and won high place as an authority on matters of probate, trust, and corporation law.

The "Silent Statesman."

He was always a Democrat, and afterward, when he became a power in politics, he was sometimes referred to as the "Silent Statesman." His political life began when he was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1874. He served one term and would not accept a renomination. In 1876 he was the Democratic candidate for Attorney General of his State. He gave himself up to the private practice of law for the next twenty years. He was more than once offered an appointment as Supreme Court Justice of the State, but he declined the honor, and the next public office he held was the Attorney Generalship under President Cleveland. He was the choice of the Democrats in the Massachusetts Legislature for United States Senator in 1901.

When, in 1904, he permitted the presentation of his name to the Democratic National Convention as a candidate for the Presidential nomination he received thirty-eight votes, including the solid support of the Massachusetts delegation. Upon retiring from official life in 1897 Mr. Olney resumed the practice of the law in Boston. He had since occasionally published articles and delivered addresses upon public questions. He delivered a striking address in 1898 at Harvard on "International Isolation of the United States," and in 1900 he published a clear and strong article upon "Growth of Our Foreign Policy." In the campaign of 1900 Mr. Olney advocated the election of Mr. Bryan. In 1906 Mr. Olney was the leader of the policyholders in their fight against the New York and the Mutual Life Insurance companies. He was named as one or the Trustees of the Mill trust under the will of Horatio H. Slater of Webster, Mass.

Offered Ambassadorship.

President Wilson in 1913 offered Mr. Olney the post of Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, but he refused it because of Mrs. Olney's health and his disinclination to re-enter public life at his time of life. Mr. Olney was always interested in public matters, and he was active in the repeal of the "free tolls" provision of the Panama Canal act. He took an active part in Mr. Wilson's second campaign.

In May, 1914, President Wilson offered him the appointment as Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, but he declined it, because it would have required his entire time. His public utterances always commanded thoughtful attention and attracted widespread comment. His counsels were eagerly sought and listened to by the members of the Democratic Party.

Mrs. Olney was Miss Agnes P. Thomas of Boston, whom he married in 1861. Mr. Olney received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Harvard and from Brown in 1893 and from Yale in 1901. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the American Philosophical Society, and a former Regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

"A Great Citizen," Says President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—President Wilson today sent the following telegram of condolence to Mrs. Richard Olney, whose husband, once Secretary of State in President Cleveland's Cabinet, died today:

"I am sure that I am expressing the opinion of the whole country when I express to you my heartfelt regret at the death of your distinguished husband. I have relied upon him for counsel, and the whole nation honored his wisdom and patriotism in affairs. A great citizen has passed away."

UNION CLUB BACKS WILSON.

Printers' Union No. 6 Also Pledges Loyalty to President in War.

The Union Club, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, at a special meeting yesterday, the largest since the club was founded in 1836, unanimously adopted a resolution supporting the Government. Five hundred were present. The resolution reads:

Resolved, That the members of the Union Club declare our unreserved approval of the message of our President, Woodrow Wilson, to Congress, advising that the United States accept the status of war thrust upon it by the German Government.

We further declare our unequivocal approval of the act of Congress in response to such message, declaring the existence of war and authorizing the President to exert all the power of the United States and employ all its resources to prosecute the war.

We further declare our full appreciation of the grave responsibilities the country has assumed, and individually offer and pledge ourselves to the support of the Government in whatsoever way we can best serve the interests of the country in this final appeal to maintain governments by the people in all parts of the world, and consequently establish an enduring peace among all nations.

Among those present were Ambassador James W. Gerard, William Travers Jerome, and William K. Vanderbilt.

Typographical Union No. 6 in open meeting Sunday unanimously directed the President of the union to forward the following message:

To the President of the United States:

As American, faithful to American ideals of justice, liberty, and humanity, and confident that the Government has exerted its most earnest efforts to keep us at peace with the world, we hereby declare our absolute and unconditional loyalty to the Government of the United States and pledge our support to you in protecting our American rights against unlawful violence upon land and sea, in guarding the nation against hostile attacks, and in upholding international right.

It was also voted that all members representing Typographical Union No. 6 as delegates to other bodies be "directed and empowered to use all lawful means within his or her power to such an extent as may be necessary for the adoption of this declaration by the body to which they are delegates."

THANKS JACOB H. SCHIFF.

Milukoff Pleased at Evidences of Rapprochement with This Country.

Jacob H. Schiff on March 19 sent the following cablegram to Paul Milukoff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"A persistent foe of the tyrannical autocracy, the merciless persecutors of my co-religionists, may I congratulate through you the Russian people upon what they have now so wonderfully achieved, and wish you and your colleagues in the new Government every success in the great task you have so patriotically taken upon yourselves. God bless you."

Yesterday the following reply was received from M. Milukoff:

"United in hatred and antipathy to ancient régime now overthrown, let us also be united in promoting new ideas of equality, freedom, goodwill among nations by actively participating in the world's fight against mediaevalism, militarism, and theocratic autocracy. Many thanks for your congratulations which contribute very much to characterize the great change in our relations with your country as consequence of the salutary overthrow."

WED AND WIRED PARENTS.

Miss Caroline Fuller and N. P. Hurd Evaded an Elaborate Wedding.

Mr and Mrs. Nathaniel F. Hurd, who were quietly married at Carthage, N. C., on April 2, are due here today to be the guests of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson W. Fuller, at 1,072 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Hurd was Miss Caroline W. Fuller. She and Mr. Hurd of Pittsburgh, well known as a sportsman, being a crack golfer and rider, have been members of the cottage colony at Pinehurst, N. C., for a number of years, the Misses Fuller having a cottage there.

Mr. Hurd and Miss Fuller had known each other for eight years or more and their engagement was approved by the family, but not caring for an elaborate wedding, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. George Washington Hill of New York, Miss Fuller's sister, Miss Annie N. Fuller, and by Edward Bell, a chum of Mr. Hurd, they went to Carthage and were married, immediately afterward sending a telegram to the bride's parents here.

Mr. Fuller was for some years the counsel for the American Tobacco Company, but retired from that position several years ago. Mrs. Hurd has four sisters, the Misses Annie N. and Dorothy Fuller, Mrs. Arthur T. Remick, and Mrs. Winfield C. Fuller, the latter marrying a man of the same name but not related to her.

EDWARDS NOW COLLECTOR.

"Big Bill" Takes Charge of District That Will Handle $85,000,000.

William H. Edwards, Street Cleaning Commissioner during Mayor Gaynor's administration and widely known as "Big Bill," yesterday succeeded John Z. Lowe, Jr., as Collector of Internal Revenue for the second, or downtown district. The formal transfer took place in the Custom House just before the official opening hour.

Mr. Edwards was sworn in and his commission from President Wilson was presented to him. Responding to a congratulatory speech from Mr. Lowe, the new Collector said he realized the heavy responsibility placed upon his shoulders. Especially was this the case in view of the fact that collections in his district—the biggest in the United States—would this year approximate $85,000,000, as against $43,000,000 last year. The district, which includes the lower part of Manhattan Island and Porto Rico, collects about one-sixth the entire internal revenue collections of the country.

Mrs. Fannie Einstein, Suffragist.

Mrs. Fannie Einstein, suffragist, a member of the Congressional Union and an active worker for the cause, died on Sunday at her home, 45 East Seventy-second Street. She was the wife of Emanuel Einstein. Mrs. Einstein considered moving into a Western State so she could vote at the last election. She was one of the 300 suffragists who visited President Wilson at the Waldorf-Astoria in 1916 to have him make known his views on national suffrage.

LVOFF SAYS AMERICA HASTENS THE VICTORY

Thinks Her Action Guarantees a Solution of Problems to Arise in Peace Negotiations.

PETROGRAD, April 8, (via London, April 9.)—Premier Lvoff, commenting on America's entrance into the war to a correspondent of The Associated Press, termed it an event whose importance it was impossible to exaggerate. News of the final action of Congress reached Petrograd last midnight in a telegram to the American Embassy and was formally communicated to the Foreign Office and the Entente Embassies today by Ambassador Francis.

As far as the Russian public is concerned, America has been regarded as having declared war a week ago. President Wilson's address was accepted as equivalent to a declaration of war and was so interpreted and commented upon by the newspapers. The day by day Congressional developments were treated as a further ratification of an accomplished fact, and so the final announcement came as an anti-climax.

There has been no demonstration of any sort in connection with the action of America, except a visit paid to the various embassies of the Allied Powers, including the American, by a small detachment of Cossacks.

One editorial in today's press was devoted to America, but matters more nearly touching Russian life have overshadowed Americah news in the papers. Premier Lvoff received The Associated Press correspondent while waiting for the convening of the Council of Ministers and asked him to transmit the following message to the American people:

"The news of the entry of the United States into the war, in defense of principles common to all free peoples, was received by me personally and by the Russian nation with the liveliest satisfaction, pride and hope. We interpret it as foreshadowing full and solid accord with the Allies and as removing the last doubts as to victory. It is impossible to exaggerate its importance either from the military or the political standpoint. Considered from the military standpoint, I am convinced that it will materially hasten the final triumph of the Allies; from a political standpoint it guarantees a satisfactory and lasting solution of the world problems which will arise for settlement when the hour of peace negotiations strikes. The moral significance is tremendous. Coming after the magic transformation of Russia from an Asiatic despotism to an ultra-progressive democracy, it emphasizes the already observed fact that all civilized world's great free nations feel and think in common on international problems.

"We look forward to the prospect of fighting side by side with America with confidence. All the more so because our domestic situation is rapidly improving. Every day difficultŷes which seemed insuperable are being surmounted, excellent order is being kept, and our newly emancipated population, which is entirely free from external restrictions and compulsion, shows an unexampled capacity for self-discipline.

"The revolution is still under way, and the flux is proceeding, but already the new political and social outlines are beginning to show themselves, and what we see of their future points toward national solidarity and harmony, factors which guarantee an efficient and enthusiastic co-operation of free Russia, though free, must fight in defense of her freedom. America's appearance as the latest and most powerful champion of the world's liberties is therefore also a potent pledge of our country's complete regeneration."

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES H. GOULD, 69 years old, a retired merchant of Cincinnati, died yesterday in the Flushing Hospital. He lived with his son, Charles F. Gould, in Twenty-third Street, Flushing.

Mrs. ELIZABETH BRODMANN, 70 years old, wife of William Brodmann, a retired merchant, died yesterday at her home in College Point.

GEORGE H. MILLARD, a retired banker, died yesterday at his home, 70 West Fifty-fifth Street, where he resided. Mr. Millard was born in Delhi, N. Y., and twenty years ago, when he retired, he was the president of a bank there. He was 79 years old and left a daughter, Mrs. F. Grace.

EARLE CARPENTER BACON, an engineer, died yesterday at North Salem, N. Y. Mr. Bacon, who lived in New York, 106th Street, was born in Providence, R. I., in 1848. He left three daughters, Mrs. Garfield Marshall of Katonah; Mrs. Clayton W. Nichol of Richmond Hill, and Miss Bertha Bacon.

GEORGE A. BOYCE, formerly head of the wholesale butter house of Boyce & Hartshorn of New York, died on Sunday night at his home in East Orange. He was 77 years old.

HOWARD P. REYNOLDS, 75 years old, died on Sunday night at his home in Plainfield, N. J. He was one of the founders of Muhlenburg Hospital.

CHARLES BATTLES HOFFMAN, 55 years old, a builder, died yesterday at his home in Mountainville, N. J.

Mrs. JULIA GRANNON, mother of Fire Lieutenant Edward Grannon, died at her home in Orange. She was 87 years old.

Mrs. JULIA E. CLARK BROOKER, wife of Charles P. Brooker, President of the American Brass Company, died at her home in Ansonia, Conn., yesterday.

HOLMAN D. WALDRON, general passenger agent of the Maine Central Railroad, died in Portland, Me., yesterday. He was 60 years old.

Dr. WILLIAM HENRY WINSLOW, eye specialist and author of medical works and historical novels, died at his home in Boston on Sunday. He was born in 1840.

Mrs. MARTHA GILDAY, widow of W. S. O'Brien and sister of the late Judge Randolph B. Martine of New York, died at her home, Cedarbrook, in Plainfield, N. J., Sunday.

GEORGE W. MONTFORT, photographer, died at his home in Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday. He was 68 years old.

JOSEPH McDONOUGH, Albany's "Ye Olde Bookeman" for more than forty years, died Sunday in Albany. He was born in Ireland in 1834.

JOHN GORMAN, oldest man in point of service in the Bayonne, N. J., Police Department, died yesterday. He was 65 years old.

HORACE SHORT, a leading figure in British aircraft industry, is dead in London. He was 44 years old.

JAMES J. GILLESPIE, former President of Dobbs Ferry, died yesterday at his home in Dobbs Ferry. He was 62 years old.

GEORGE THOMPSON, chief custodian in the Register's office, New York County, died on Sunday.

THOMAS R. HARVEY, 39 years old, a telegraph operator, died on Sunday at his home, 195 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, from pneumonia.

FERDINAND A. ROTH, Superintendent of the New York and Queens Electric Light Company and for several years a member of the Bay Ridge Board of Trade, died at his home, 140 Halleck Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday, in his thirty-third year. He was a member of Reliance Lodge, 776, F. and A. M.

JOHN F. CAPEN, who was a member of Duryea's Zouaves during the civil war, is dead at his home, 903 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 71 years.

MICHAEL GEORGE HARDEN, a member of the trucking firm of Harden Brothers in Brooklyn and brother of former State Senator Thomas C. Harden, died on Sunday at his home, 194 Hewes Street, Brooklyn. He was 53 years old.

Mrs. LEONORA PINKNEY, widow of William Pinkney, a shipping merchant, died from pneumonia on Sunday at the home of her son, Charles Pinkney, 19 Montgomery Place, Brooklyn. She was 82 years old and was born in Charleston, S. C. Five sons and two daughters survive her.

JAMES EDGAR COOK, 68 years old, Treasurer of the W. & J. Tiebout Hardware Company, with which he had been connected for the last forty-four years, died on last Saturday at his home, 22 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. He was long prominent in Republican politics in the Twenty-third Ward of Brooklyn and was a member of the Invincible Club and a veteran of the Forty-seventh Regiment.

Mrs. MARY R. GREEN, a resident of the Columbia Heights section of Brooklyn and wife of James Green, a retired employe of the Department of Highways, died on Saturday at her home, 23 Willow Place, Brooklyn, aged 63 years.

Mrs. HELEN RICH BLITZER, wife of Moses Blitzer, Vice President of the New York Gas and Electric Appliance Company, died from heart disease on Sunday at her home, 1,423 Carroll Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. JANE VICTORIA SIDELL, widow of J. William Sidell, a Brooklyn coal merchant, died in her ninety-third year on Sunday at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. John A. Davidson, 116 Buckingham Road, Brooklyn. She was a native of Liverpool, England, and had lived in the Hill section of Brooklyn most of her lifetime. She was one of the oldest members of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Captain ALBERT L. DEXTER, 55 years old, a Sandy Hook pilot, died at his home, 962 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday.

GEORGE W. LANE, head of George W. Lane & Co., printers and stationers in Pearl Street, Manhattan, died from pneumonia on Saturday at his home, 1,304 Avenue T, Flatbush. He was 54 years old.

OUR WAR SUPPLIES HEAVY.

National City Bank Gives Figures of Recent Imports.

An idea of the volume of incoming ocean-borne trade which this country's declaration of war against Germany renders it imperative for the American navy to protect was given in an analysis of recent imports for war requirements made public yesterday by the National City Bank.

The bank's statement showed in the seven months ended with January these imports, compared with the same months a year previous: Nitrate of soda from Chile, 702,435 tons, against 530,900; copper ore, 96,000,000 pounds, compared with 56,000,000; copper in pigs, 185,000,000 pounds, against 147,000,000 pounds; india rubber, 155,000,000 pounds, against 75,000,000 pounds; hides and skins, 388,000,000 pounds, against 279,000,000 pounds; meat imports, 13,000,000 pounds, against 55,000,000 pounds; coffee, 715,000,000 pounds, against 709,000,000; pig tin, 72,000,000 pounds, against 49,000,000; printing paper, 545,000,000, against 475,000,000; sugar, 2,228,000 pounds, against 2,350,000, and wool, 152,000,000 pounds, against 263,000,000.

Max Jaegerhuber.

Max Jaegerhuber, a writer who was interested in the management of several trade publications, died on Sunday at his home in Harriman, N. Y. He was 66 years old, and came to this country when a young man and settled in St. Louis. He came to New York in 1874 and became an auditor on The Herald. He owned The American Machinist, and was one of the founders of The Dry Goods Economist. Mr. Jaegerhuber was also one of the founders of The American Exporter. He was the owner and editor of Dry Goods from 1898 to 1916, when he gave up business on account of failing health.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

FASS.—April 8, 832 Beck St., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Fass, a son.

Married.

FALLON—HIGGINS.—Monday, April 9, at the Holy Trinity Catholic Church, West 82d St., by Rev. Charles Breslin, Loretta Veronica Higgins to Thomas F. A. Fallon.

FERRY—MORRIS.—April 9, 1917, at St. James's Church, New York City, Jean Morris, daughter of Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard of 27 East 72d St., to Mansfield Ferry, son of Mrs. Charles H. Ferry of 930 Park Av.

LAWRENCE—TAUSSIG.—April 9, at the bride's home, Englewood, N. J., Marianna Wright Taussig, daughter of Mrs. George W. Taussig, and Augustine Hicks Lawrence of New York.

RHOADES—CADY.—On April 9, 1917, at Westwood, Mass., by the Rev. Dr. Nickerson, Bertha Ware Cady to John Harsen Rhoades.

SAUNDERS—BAKER. — Monday, April 9, 1917, at the Chantry of Grace Church, by the Rev. Dr. Chauncey Shaffery, Nellie Moore Baker to Reginald Archer Saunders.

WARNER—WINANTS.—April 9, 1917, at St. Augustine's Church, London, England, Marjorie Miller Winants, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Lucius F. Donohoe of Bayonne, N. J., to Lieutenant Commander Frederick A. Warner, R. N., son of Mr. and Mrs. Thornton Warner of Santa Rita, Trinidad, British West Indies.

SEAVER—FELTON.—April 7, Serena Seaver to Emory Gale Felton.

Died.

AUSTIN.—At Boston, April 7, William Henry Macy Austin.

BEER HIT BY PROHIBITION.

High Cost of Materials, Too, Responsible for Loss in Brewery Value.

The high cost of beer was discussed before Supreme Court Justice Erlanger yesterday by John M. Bowers, counsel for Mrs. Josephine Del Drago, President of the Lion Brewery, in an application to compel Mrs. Pauline Schmid, daughter of Mrs. Del Drago, to furnish particulars in her suit for $3,000,000 damages. Mrs. Schmid alleges that the value of the brewery, which will belong to her on the death of her mother, has been decreased from $4,000,000 to $1,000,000 because of the manner in which Mrs. Del Drago has managed the property. Mr. Bowers, insisting that the reason for the decrease was not as alleged by Mrs. Schmid, said:

"The Lion Brewery, like other large brewing concerns, is suffering from the present wave of prohibition now rolling over the country, coupled with the increased cost of barley, hops, and other materials used in the manufacture of beer. We are up against prohibition plus the high cost of materials on one hand and the fact that we cannot raise the price of beer above 5 cents a glass on the other." The court reserved decision.

Burlap Buyers on the Jump.

With the lifting of railroad embargoes of one kind or another, users of burlaps have come into the local market with a rush. The result was that a big business was put through yesterday on both light and heavy goods of standard construction. Odd widths and weights were also in active request, but a more or less general scarcity of these goods hampered their sale. Buying was stimulated, it appears, by cables from Calcutta telling of the requisitioning by the British Government of 148,000,000 yards of burlaps for war purposes, the deliveries to be made during the remainder of this month, May, and June. For carload lots of 8-ounce 40-inch goods 7.40 cents was asked. Large sales of 10½-ounce, 40-inch goods were made at 8.50 and 8.55 cents, with 8.60 asked at the close.

Don't Be a Commercial Slacker!

Don't get into the "past due" class! Meet your maturities and other financial obligations PROMPTLY!

Make the way your opportunity to establish your integrity. It will pay you to do so.

My cash is at your service on very reasonable terms. Use it and act immediately. Phone me now for appointment—Chelsea 327.

Universal Discount Co.,

Jacob Rosenstock

100 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS COMMERCIAL CO.

299 Broadway

MONEY and SERVICE

Accounts Receivable Collateral

ADVANCES ON MERCHANDISE

WORMSER & CO.

COMMERCIAL BANKERS

95 Fifth Ave. 'Phone Stuyvesant 3360.

ADVANCES MADE ON YOUR

Outstanding Accounts

LICHTENHEIN & STERN, 26 Exchange Place.

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS

Liberal Trading Co., 51 Chambers St.

AUCTION SALES.

1,500,000 Feet New Lumber, Horses, Wagons & Trucks

Part of Stock and Fixtures of

Hudson Mill & Lumber Company.

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer,

Will Sell by Public Auction on

Thursday, April 12, and Friday, April 13,

At 10:30 A. M. Each Day, on Premises,

479 HAMILTON AVE., COR. 15TH ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

Offerings Consisting of

LUMBER—Yellow and White Pine, long leaf and short leaf; Spruce, Second-hand Lumber, Steel and Iron Beams.

PLUMBING—Doors, Trim, Sash, Bathtubs, Sinks, Basins and Flue Pipes, large quantity of Tile, Tools for Wrecking.

BUILDINGS—Office, Stable and other Outbuildings to be wrecked and moved; Foos Gas Engine and Belting, Circular Saws, Rollers, Tools, &c.

HORSES and WAGONS—10 Heavy Draught Horses, 20 Lumber and Stone Trucks.

Sale Under Supervision of PHILIP SMITH.

On view with descriptive catalogue

Wednesday, April 11, 1917, 9 to 5 P. M.

SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, 233 Broadway, N. Y. City. Suite 2120-2126.

A. SCHAAP & SONS, Auctioneers,

WILL SELL TO-DAY, TUESDAY,

April 10, at 10:30 A. M., at Salesrooms, 394 Broadway, near Walker St., N. Y. City,

$20,000 Stock

Of Men's, Women's and Children's Fine

SHOES

comprising the entire stock of a well-known out-of-town concern. This is one of the most staple stocks of shoes ever offered at auction (mostly wide widths), and will be sold for cash only. Auctioneers' Tel. 42-43 Franklin.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Autocar Sales Co., 551 West 23rd St., in the Borough of Manhattan, County and State of New York, will sell at public auction at the garage, 546 West 24th Street, Borough of Manhattan, County and State of New York, on the 25th day of April, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the morning, Autocar Truck No. 10107, manufactured by the Autocar Co., together with equipment, belonging to Chas. Rice & Co., 1,143 Simpson St., Borough of Bronx, County and State of New York, in order to satisfy its garage lien of $980.

CHAS. SHONGOOD, Auctioneer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Autocar Sales Co., 551 West 23rd St., in the Borough of Manhattan, County and State of New York, will sell at public auction at its garage, 540 West 24th Street, Borough of Manhattan, County and State of New York, on the 25th day of April, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the morning, Autocar Truck No. 10407, manufactured by the Autocar Co., together with equipment, belonging to David Haddon, 523 43rd St., in the Borough of Brooklyn, County and State of New York, in order to satisfy its lien under chattel mortgage dated the 31st day of January, 1917.

CHAS. SHONGOOD, Auctioneer.

AUCTIONEERS.

HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer

Galleries, 924-926 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23,836.

Notice is given that ABRAHAM BERNSTEIN and MICHAEL LASKE, individually and as copartners, trading as BERNSTEIN & LASKE, bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on May 14th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

Dated New York, April 9, 1917.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

ENDS PRICE-FIXING BY 'LICENSE' PLAN

Supreme Court Gives Decision for Macy's Against the Victor Company.

"MOVIE TRUST" LOSES, TOO

Can't Bar Rivals' Films from Its Machines—Minimum Wage and Maximum Hour Laws Upheld.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—New and important rulings defining public and private rights, some regarded as marked departures along progressive lines, and involving fundamental questions, were announced today by the Supreme Court in a series of opinions.

Price-fixing restrictions by means of "licenses" for public use of patented articles of the Victor Talking Machine and many other corporations were declared illegal and void, the court dividing, 6 to 3, Justices McKenna, Holmes, and Vandevanter dissenting.

This decision was made in the infringement suit brought by the Victor Talking Machine Company against the Macy Department Store of New York. An injunction was granted by the Second Federal Circuit Court after being denied by District Judges Hand and Hough.

The principal question raised was whether, in disposing of its machines by giving a license only for their "use" for royalties (during the patent's term) and not outright title to purchasers, the Victor Company might thus lawfully regulate and restrict distribution of its products. A secondary question was whether the restriction of distribution through 7,000 "licensed" dealers was an illegal combination and monopoly under the Sherman anti-trust law.

Other talking machine manufacturers and other patentees generally use the license plan, restrictions upon actual sale prices having been held illegal by the court.

That the license plan was a mere subterfuge adopted to control retail prices to the public was contended by the Macy Company in the present proceedings. The Appellate Court below, however, upheld the license plan, stating that patentees could thus limit the use, on payment of royalties, of their products when not actually parting with the legal title.

An injunction was obtained by the Victor Company in the lower courts against the threatened cut-rate sale of its machines.

Under the so-called patent monopoly decisions of the Supreme Court in the Dick mimeograph and other cases, the Macy Company contended that the license giving the right only to use the products was unlawful. In the mimeograph decision, from which Chief Justice White and former Justices Hughes and Lamar dissented, the court held that patentees could prescribe what related articles could be used with patented machines. However, in a patent medicine case, with Justices McKenna, Holmes, Lurton, and Van Devanter dissenting, the court held that patentees, after having once actually sold and lost all interest in a patented article, could not further restrict resale prices.

The Macy Company contended in the Victor case that on receipt of full royalty upon delivery of machines further restriction upon resale prices through a license was merely an attempt to evade the law.

The other principal decisions were as follows:

The Oregon law establishes a minimum wage for women in any occupation was upheld as constitutional by a vote of 4 to 4, Justice Brandeis not participating because disqualified. How the court divided was not announced.

Oregon's law fixing a ten-hour day for workmen in manufacturing establishments was sustained as constitutional by a vote of 5 to 3, Chief Justice White and Justices Van Devanter and McReynolds dissenting, with Justice Brandeis not participating, since he had been attorney for the Oregon officials when the case was first argued before the Supreme Court.

Patent "monopoly" was further circumscribed for public benefit by a ruling that the Motion Picture Patents Company (the so-called Moving Picture Trust) and others similarly circumstanced could not restrict use of their patent machines to materials "licensed" for such use.

In the "patent monopoly" cases the plan by which such appliances have been given to the public on royalties with a license merely for their use—not an outright sale—was declared void as a mere and "poorly concealed purpose for maintaining and fixing prices to agents and purchasers."

Reversing its ruling in the Dick mimeograph case, the court held, in dismissing an infringement suit of the Motion Picture Patents Company, that patentees of machines could not prescribe what other materials should be used with their product, as, contrary practice, it was declared, would be "gravely injurious to the public interests, which is more a favorite of the law than is promotion of private fortunes." The decision permits the use of competitors' films in any moving-picture machines, removing a restriction said to be "a potential power of evil over an industry in the amusement life of the nation."

Patents of machines, the court holds, are limited to the mechanism itself; patentee may not restrict their use to any particular supplementary materials, and the public may use any material necessary to their operation.

The anti-rebating clause of the Interstate Commerce act was held by the court, in another decision, to extend to railroad payments on freight shipped by a European forwarding agency, the court declaring that "any payment by a carrier to a shipper in consideration of shipping of freight over its lines is prohibited."

Federal authority to prosecute frauds in general State elections and United States Senatorial primaries was materially restricted by the court's decisions dismissing Federal indictments for alleged corruption "conspiracies" in the 1914 Rhode Island Congressional elections and the 1916 Senatorial primary in West Virginia. The court decided that the States and not the Federal Government were authorized to act in such cases.

The law against fraudulent use of the mails, the court also decided, extends to those "causing" mail matter to be illegally deposited, even though such persons do not themselves physically post the matter.

Women's minimum wage and men's hours of service laws of many other States are affected by the decisions upholding the two Oregon statutes. The decisions mark an advanced stand in support of such legislative enactments, the Oregon laws having been the first of their kind to come before the court, and having been conceded to represent fundamental differences between wage workers and employers not hitherto passed upon by the nation's highest tribunal.

A Vagary of the Market.

Just how mixed up the situation in the woolen trade is at the present time, with price advances made daily and some mills making money and others not, is furnished by the following instance of a bid made on an olive drab uniform cloth. The specifications called for a sixteen-ounce fabric, and the price quoted by the mill was $2.50. The present quotation on the yarn going into the material is $2.21 on a conditioned basis. This would make the price $2.43 for the wool going into the cloth. With sixteen ounces to a pound and $2.50 quoted for the fabric, mill factors were puzzling their heads over what the cents bought in the way of labor, overhead, and all the other costly items of manufacture.

Army Woolen Contracts Held Up.

The extraordinarily high prices of woolens is understood to be the obstacle in the way of letting contracts for supplies that the Government is urgently needs. So far, from reliable reports in the trade, the 80,000,000 yard order which the leading factor was supposed to have landed has yet to be placed. Representatives of the mills that have been identified with Government business in the past appear anxious to close with the army and navy officials, but the latter are unwilling to pay the prices quoted. Prices on woolens have been advanced during the last week, in some cases 10 per cent. and more, and when the army contracts are given out, unless some measures are taken to control the yarn market, wool goods of any description will be "out of sight."

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH.—Will pay cash for Botany 515, all shades; state price, quantities, and shades. M 102 Times.

CHECKS.—Open for Stevens, style 2745, color 26. Telephone Orchard 5274.

COATS, Suits.—Jobber placing orders on taffeta, satin, and Jersey suits and coats; will furnish material. 33 West 34th St., Room 617.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall pile fabric and cloth coats. Modern Cloak and Suit House, 15-17 West 26th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on novelty sport coats and suits. Modern Cloak and Suit House, 15-17 West 26th.

COATS.—Will place stock orders on plushes and Fall velour coats. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS.—Placing orders on ladies', misses', and juniors' Fall coats. 4th floor, 122 West 27th St.

COATS.—Fall, for jobbing trade, medium and better class. Room 1102, 110 West 34th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall samples all week. 105 Madison Av., 5th floor.

COATS.—Small samples in infants' and children's coats. 158 West 27th, 1st floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats. 144 West 25th St., 7th floor.

COVERT CLOTH.—Deering & Milliken 1005, 30, 150 shades. Phone Madison Sq. 2815.

COATS AND SUITS.—Stevens velour, check, all colors, style 274. Madison Square 4483.

DRESSES.—Job of crepe de chine and taffetas to close out very cheap. Select Dress Co., 20 East 17th St.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at sport dresses, crepe de chine and pongees. 20 West 27th, fourth floor.

DRESSES.—Cotton, of the better kind; jobber placing orders; call all week. Room 1504, 38 West 32d St.

JERSEY CLOTH, best quality, all worsted, all new shades, for immediate delivery out of stock. Shawmut Woolen Mills, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 5401.

MERCHANDISE.—Bailey Company, Cleveland Ohio. Mr. Meisel open for coats and jobs of coats; Miss Vincent, waists and jobs of waists; Miss Alfeld, dresses and jobs of dresses. B. F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

MERCHANDISE.—Kaufmann's Underselling Store, Harrisburg, Penn. Mr. Lloyd open for jobs coats, suits, skirts, dresses. Call Tuesday morning, 8:30, B. F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

MIXTURES.—Will buy any quantity, lightweights and heavyweights, new or old styles; also navy and black serges, all makes; spot cash. Elias Surut, 19-21 Greene St. Telephone 9697 Spring for our woolen buyer, who will immediately call at your place.

POIRET TWILLS.—Will pay cash. 12 West 21st St., Chelsea 2990, 11th floor.

POPLIN, American, rose, rookie, dark gray, also same shades 0936 serge or similar. Chelsea 7233.

POPLINS and wool velours; high shades; any quantity; spot cash. Phone Farragut 2496.

SERGES.—Cotton-wool serges, 1,209-3,650, C. S. and C. S. G.; name price, terms, and delivery. M 126 Times.

SILKS.—Will buy silks and silk and cotton mixtures of all descriptions. Address C. M. Oppenheimer, 423 4th Av.

SILKS bought in quantities or in small lots; also remnants. 236 Times Downtown.

SILK SHIRTS.—Your silk shirts repaired like new, 75c.; no worn parts detected. New York Shirt Repairing Exchange, 170 5th Av.

VELOURS wanted for spot cash; all kinds of velours, any shade, large or small quantities. Feldman & Schwartz, 148 West 24th. Chelsea 1956.

VELOURS, old rose and Copen. Neugass Bros., 71 West 23d.

WAISTS.—Contractor wanted on waists; bring samples. J. Rosenwasser & Co., 220 5th Av.

WAISTS.—Contractors bring samples all week; medium; cash. Rosenwasser, 220 5th Av.

Offerings to Buyers

ADDRESSOGRAPH.—Will sell addressograph machine with 11,000 names, including plates and stencils, for $200 cash; cloak concern discontinuing advertising department; very good opportunity for any one who has use for machine. J. B., 231 Times Downtown.

CHINCHILLAS.—15 pieces chinchillas, rose, blue, green. Mayflower Mills. Phone Madison Square 9380.

CHINCHILLA.—White Almys, $1 net; Amoskeag serges, tan, green, copen, black, and blue, $1 net. Phone Madison Square 2185.

CLOTH.—Dobson's wool plush, all shades, at a price. Phone Farragut 9857.

COATS, Suits.—Will sacrifice entire stock of Spring coats and suits, consisting of serges, poplins, wool velour and wool jerseys. Meyer Loeb, 13 East 30th St.

COATS.—Velour, poplin, and burella cloth in all desirable styles and colors, for immediate delivery. Leibman & Hurwitz, 133 West 21st St.

COATS.—5,000 velour and other wanted fabrics, all shades, newest styles, on the racks for immediate delivery. J. P. Slater, 22 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS.—1,000 at reduced prices, high shades included, for immediate delivery. Danaud Cloak Co., 14 West 31st St.

COATS AND SUITS.—On the rack for immediate delivery; also tailor-made and taffetas. W. Philips & Co., 145 West 28th.

COATS.—Up-to-the-minute style, on racks, for immediate delivery. Slater Bros., 1,333 Broadway.

COATS.—2,000 poplin, serges, velours for immediate delivery. R. Smith, 31 East 31st St.

COATS.—Closing out Spring coats in all fabrics, including serges and sport effects. I. Frank, 48 West 22d.

COATS.—1,000 desirable coats to close out at a sacrifice. Harry Gelfond & Co., 122 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—300 garments to close out at sacrifice prices. A. H. Hollander, 28 W. 25th.

COATS.—Job lot of 150 coats to close out at the right price. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS, suits at reduced prices; immediate delivery. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS, to close; good styles; all shades. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS.—8,000 poplin coats to ship today. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th.

COATS.—1,000 in all materials for delivery. Cohen and Edelman, 33 W. 31st St.

COATS.—Misses' and children's coats, close out. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—Serge, cheak; infants', $2-$6; close out. Lesser, 40 West 22d.

COATS, Suits.—Closing out, $2.75 up. Rineberg, 41 West 25th.

COATS.—200, high shades, to close out cheap. Fensterstock & Rosen, 33 West 34th.

COATS AND SUITS for immediate delivery; also jobs. Stein & Knobel, 36 West 20th.

COATS AND SUITS to close out. Eliner Co., 51 West 20th St.

COATS-SUITS.—Cloths and silks to close. Hirsch & Bro., 152 West 27th St.

COATS.—Peplin and velour, high shades, cheap prices. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS AND SUITS.—High grades, high shades, at sacrifice. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS on hand to close out. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th St.

CORDUROY.—18,000 yards white, 31 inches, medium wale. Novelty, 116 West 29th St.

COTTON REMNANTS.—30,000 pounds; dark colors, short lengths. Phone Franklin 1358.

CREPE METEORS to close out; all colors. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 9380.

DRESSES.—Irish linen, one and two piece dresses, $3.75-$6.50; immediate delivery. 8 West 36th, 9th floor.

DRESSES.—One lot of fine evening and dinner dresses for cash; cheap. Levy & Frankel, 31 West 31st St.

DRESSES for street, afternoon, evening, and graduation wear. Glockner Dress Co., 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES, to close; snappy styles; all fashionable shades. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

DRESSES.—100 dresses to close out at a price. Wellworth Dress Co., 39 West 21st.

DRESSES.—Job of taffeta and poplin dresses to close out. I. Seidler, 148 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Will sell 40 silk dresses cheap. Juffet, 27 West 24th St.

DRESSES.—Crepe de chine, taffeta, sacrifice. Modern Costume, 126 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—White misses' voile, organdie, batiste, to close out. Subin, 36 West 20th.

FLAG STICKERS.—10,000 for $6. Eliseler, tags, labels, 227 Canal St.

GARMENTS.—10,000 garments on the rack for sale, including our wonderful tailor-made braided poplin suits at $7.50; call and be convinced. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 20th.

GEORGETTE.—6 pieces gold, 6 tan, 3 rose, 1 Belgain; close out at a price. S. Englander & Bros., 1,178 Broadway.

LA JERE for sale, in all colors. Ben Kramer, 1,237 Broadway. Madison Sq. 9656.

MULLS.—15,000 yards printed silk mulls for quilts and comfortables. Phone Frain. 1858.

ORGANDIES.—Several grades plain white, from 14 to 20c. at prices under the present market. Alexander Fabric Room 704, 1,170 Broadway. Telephone—Madison Square 4897.

SERGES.—Men's and women's wear serges; regular deliveries. Mayflower Mills, Madison Square 9380.

SERGE.—French Garfield, 510, rookie and tan; under market. Murray Hill 4374.

SERGES.—Botany 780, 809, 11433, and others. Farragut 3816.

SHANTUNGS.—400, 89, 3% cash; 18-19 yards, 38 ounces. M 131 Times.

SKIRTS.—500 serges, mixtures, and discarded samples, $1.25. H. B. Schwartz, 127 West 20th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Lowest quotations in United States; samples and prices submitted. Snap Fastener Co., 1,328 Broadway. Greeley 2982.

SUITS.—2,000, all wanted fabrics, snappy styles, including braided model, on the racks. J. P. Slater, 22 West 32d.

SUITS.—$7.50; for immediate delivery, 1,000 poplins and mannish serges. Triangle Coat Co., 127 West 26th St.

SUITS.—Better grade poplin and velour suits, silk lined, to close out. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th St.

SUITS.—500 braid bound, tailored for delivery. Cohen and Edelman, 33 W. 31st St.

SUITS AND COATS for immediate delivery at low prices. J. Pollack, 36 West 25th St.

SUITS.—1,000 new styles, all shades; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

SWEATERS.—330 dozen sweaters at last year's price to the jobber; exceptional values. A. B. A., 38 West 32d St.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chine waists, $16.50 a dozen up; Georgette crepe, $2.35 up, for immediate delivery. Favorite Waist Co., 814 Broadway.

WOOL VELOUR.—American 15005-60, gold, $1.35 net; also exchange American navy and black poplin for high colored and will pay the difference. Farragut 9167.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SILKS.—Young man, several years' inside and outside experience, desires position with house which offers opportunity. D 92 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...4@4¼ per cent. for the best names
Saturday...4@4¼ " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Rush for High Shades.

The rush on high shades is now at its height in the women's wear trade. The garment manufacturers appear willing to pay premiums for goods in the required colors. While tan and gray are showing up rather well and there is a fair business doing on navy and Copenhagen, the demand of the moment is for such colors as rose, gold, and apple green. These shades have taken the big bulk of the fancy business. The fabric construction seems to be at present a matter of secondary consideration, the buyer asking first for the shades he wants and then finding out what fabric he can get these colors in.

How Can Commissions Be Figured?

The proposition to have all Government goods supplied at cost plus a certain percentage of profit, is not quite so easy to work out as those who have suggested it seem to thing. A factor in the woolen market yesterday admitted he was "all at sea" regarding how the plan might be applied in the case of woolens. Some of the mills have yarn bought below the present market, he said, and the question to arise would be how this item would be figured in, either at actual cost or present day cost. Overhead charges, wear and tear on machinery, additional labor, and many other costs would be difficult to arrive at under the arrangement to sell on a commission.

Gray Goods Prices Run Wild.

The gyrations of the cotton market yesterday put such a strain on sellers of gray goods here that several houses withdrew their quotations until the staple eased off from the high point. Even then most sellers would take no business without first submitting propositions to the mills as they came up. In spite of these handings prices virtually ran wild. For 39½-inch 64-60s 8¼ cents was paid for July-December deliveries, while on Saturday spots alone brought that figure. A spot quotation on three goods was practically impossible to obtain yesterday, while on contracts they were held by some houses at 8⅝ cents for July-September and at 8½ cents for October-December at the close. May-June business was reported on 39-inch 80 squares at 11 cents, while prices on 56-44s in that width ranged from 7 cents to 6¾ cents, according to delivery. The rule was the nearer the higher. It was said that the best figure for any delivery of 38½-inch 60-48s was 7¼ cents. Aside from their continued firmness there was not much said of coarse goods. These figures give a fair idea of average spot prices on printcloths at the close:

39-inch, 80-80s	11c	38½-inch, 64-60s	8¾c
39-inch, 72-70s	10¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	8¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	9¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	7¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	*7c	38½-inch, 60-48s	7¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	7¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	5½c

*Asked.

Clothiers Anxious to Buy.

As an indication of what the clothiers expect as a result of the Government's entry into the piece goods market, requests are being made on the mills to ship goods at once that were ordered for delivery in July and even further ahead. For a time the clothiers were rather uncertain, but now there is a definite drive to get in all merchandise ordered before there is an opportunity for the Government to take possession of the mills and cut off the supplies which would ordinarily go to the civilian trade. An instance of the kind was given yesterday. One clothier offered to pay $2.50 net for cloth he had ordered at $2 regular if delivery would be made at once.

Wash Goods Sales Keep Up.

Not only are sales of seasonable wash goods keeping up longer and larger than usual this year, especially in the most wanted sport prints, but jobbers who now have men on the road with Fall goods report the advance business for the coming season well ahead of 1916. While a large proportion of the fall business to date has been taken on staple goods, which are scarce and none too cheap, buyers have ordered a fair share of novelties in yarn-dyed effects. The prospect is that novelties will move earlier as the season advances. Wash goods for export are also selling well, in spite of handicaps imposed by the scarcity of tonnage and embargoes on cottons destined to certain European ports.

To Mobilize Looms for Duck.

At a meeting held in the offices of Wellington, Sears & Co. of this city yesterday plans were discussed whereby all the cotton goods looms in the country that can be spared from other work will be mobilized for the manufacture of cotton duck for Government use. A letter was drawn up at the meeting telling of the probable needs of the Government, of the impossibility of the duck manufacturers filling them at this time, and suggesting that all available looms be given over to these goods. This letter will be sent to every manufacturer of cotton goods in the country within the next few days. While it was said yesterday to be impossible to give definite figures as to the quantities of duck the Government would need, it was estimated that millions of yards will be required. Lincoln Grant presided at the meeting, which was attended by representatives of all the big duck mills in the country.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

McDERMOTT & HANGIN, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against McDermott & Hanigan, Inc., contractors and builders, 103 Park Avenue, by these creditors: Larkin Lumber Co., Inc., $150, Richard Farley, Inc., $900, and John Klentsch, $800. It was alleged that the company made preferential payments of $120. The company has been struggling along under difficulties for some time past, and twenty-two creditors began suit against it. Judge Mayer restrained all the suits until the question of adjudication is settled. He appointed Samuel Strasbourger receiver.

ABRAHAM P. KRAKAUER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Abraham P. Krakauer, dealer, 2,628 Broadway, by Abe M. Rabinowitz, $800, and Morris Schwartz, $200.

BOLIVAR S. ROMERO, 50 Church Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $16,306 and no assets. His household furniture at Mountain Lakes was attached on Feb. 19 last.

BRODSKY & ROSEN.—Hyman Brodsky and Abraham Rosen, composing the firm of Brodsky & Rosen, furniture dealers, 46 Essex Street and 9 Ludlow Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,192 and assets of $788.

ABRAHAM BROWN of Yonkers has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $18,091 and assets of $16,000, consisting of his residence, $15,000, mortgaged for $11,500, and forty shares of the Ashburton Co. $1,000.

AUSTIN DEGAN of the Ideal Cigar Co. of East 4 Chatham Avenue, Albany, and also trainman and representative of employes of the Delaware & Hudson Co., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $6,044 and no assets.

F. CARAM & CO.—Clifford G. Ludvigh has been appointed receiver of Pedro Caram, trading as F. Caram & Co., dealer in general merchandise for peddlers, 109 Washington Street, by Judge Mayer. Liabilities are $18,000 and assets $11,000, of which $10,000 are accounts, mostly in debts in South America, and merchandise $1,000.

ROTHSCHILD CO.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of the Rothschild Co., 25-cent goods, 43 Leonard, with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar.

PINKELSTEIN & PINEFSKY.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Pinkelstein & Pinefsky, trading as the Universal Clothing Co., with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $31,449.

SAMUEL DLAGNESTEIN, grocer, 270 Audubon Avenue, has made an assignment to Maxwell Ehert.

THOMAS F. DANIELS, certified shorthand reporter at 40 Pine Street and 71 Wall Street, has made an assignment to George C. Volz.

MAX LIEBERT, trading as the Liebert Clothes Shop, 2,827 Third Avenue, the Bronx, has assigned for the benefit of creditors to Melville G. Neumark.

THOMAS C. NOYES & CO., stock brokers, 27 William Street, have filed assignment schedules showing liabilities of $82,315, nominal assets of $209,802, and actual assets of $6,284.

Bankruptcy Discharges.

Judge Mayer in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to the following bankrupts:

Milton Fuerst, formerly of New Orleans, now clerk at 132 West 104th Street; Abraham Lapin, trading as A. L. Cloak and Suit Co., 9 West Thirty-eighth Street; Katherine Hirsch, trading as the Style Millinery Co., 10 West Thirty-eighth Street; Charles S. Perry, salesman at Hotel Latham, President of the Manifold Book Co.; George Oken, salesman, 1,026 Second Avenue; Solomon Litter, dental laboratory, 290 Lenox Avenue; Isidore Cohen, grocer, 531 West 179th Street; W. A. Westlake, 321 St. Nicholas Avenue; Charles P. Looser, lawyer, 176 Broadway; Lillie Hirsch, 1,005 Boston Road; Barnet & Krohn, suit manufacturers, 15 West Sixteenth Street; Frederick Schoen, butcher; Louis Krulil, 86 Avenue A; Walter G. Schuyler, salesman, 181 East Eighty-first Street; Bernard Kochman, 1,044 Bryant Avenue; Alfred Podulka, 611 East 148th Street; Katie Vaneman, 122 East Thirty-fourth Street; Peter P. Reed, janitor-engineer employed by the Board of Education, 162 East 105th Street; Henry E. Goercke, West 168th St.; Michele Benedetto, and Joseph Feldman.

Out of Town.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 9.—William H. Gaines, Norwich, N. Y., dealer in wholesale canned goods, today filed a bankruptcy petition with liabilities of $11,618.41, including claims of several New York firms, and no assets.

UTICA, N. Y., April 9.—The Barrows Laundry, conducted by Joseph and Emma Darrows of Schenectady, filed a petition in bankruptcy today with debts of $16,854 and no assets.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., April 9.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court by Eugene C. F. Ernst, an insurance broker of this city. His liabilities were given as $38,480.18 and his assets as $728.50. The liabilities consist: ADD BUS. TROUBLES.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Dictaphonictypewriting School, 20 East Jackson Boulevard, Schedules filed in Circuit Court show liabilities of $20,073; assets, $8,879.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Alteration Contracting Corp.—R. Smith	$116.96
Abate, Leonard—T. Nole	1,557.76
Apch, Emil—M. Aub et al	3,355.99
Alpert, Isaac—I. M. Friedman et al	159.59
Berger, Jennie—M. B. Blumenthal et al	147.33
Berden, Joseph C.—E. I. Crosby	1,572.33
Bergel, Abe—C. H. Haussler, Jr	488.11
Barnett, Percy M.—E. Cudlipp	122.52
Beebe, George—Spear & Co	135.78
Brandstein, David—S. Biff et al	194.41
Bernhard, Conrad—F. Herrman	107.47
Brown, Robert B.—N. L. Carpenter & Co., costs	117.88
Brown, Alexander, and Gertrude P.	
Brown—Amsterdam Colonial Corp	618.92
Bourdsley, Raymond M., and Thos. Beardsley—L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter Co	1,004.88
Beers, Harriet E., admx.—J. F. Oakley, costs	112.15
Crowley, Cornelius P.—T. Rosebrock	272.51
Cross, Albert H.—B. Altman & Co	162.47
City of N. Y.—Standard Scale and Supply Co., costs	111.20
Cooley, Mary, and Richard—F. H. Tuting	136.91
Carter, Thomas A.—F. Brooke	119.51
Citizens Dress Co., Inc.—et al	121.41
Carr, Alexander—H. J. Goldsmith et al	111.41
Clement, Josephine—Waldorf Mortgage Corp	100.00
Degnon Contracting Co.—E. Scorpiola	126.12
Difini, Vincenzo—C. S. Rubino	541.40
De Maurice, Guy—H. Staler	561.92
Farone, Violet V.—George Ehlenberger & Co., Inc	157.74
Field, Woolsey H.—Illinois Surety Co	100.71
Greeley Square Hotel Co.—M. Redt, costs	114.85
Goldberg, Nathan—A. Breken	120.78
Gordon, John C.—Astna Life Ins, Co	165.85
Gilbert, Oliver C.—Keen's English Chop House, Inc	132.25
Gerlach, Julius—Irvine & Wilcox Co., Inc	258.71
Hecht, Charles—John W. Williams, Inc	180.98
Hall, Charles E.—A. Sanford	128.17
Herman, Benjamin L.—W. S. Roberts, costs	105.50
Hotchkiss, Edwin B.—Broadway Park Place Co	482.08
Isaac, Jane—F. Leinbos	108.42
J. C. Turner Cypress Lumber Co.—F. D. Langstroth, costs	118.88
James, Ambrose—A. E. Rose	232.61
King Talking Machine Co., Inc.—Phonograph Pub. Co	117.01
Karadontes, Peter—Peter Henderson & Co	105.40
Kellock, Caroline H. and Samuel—National Surety Co	140.81
Lubliner, Josef, Beki Lubliner, Max Kaufman, Morris Salomon, Louis Salomon, and Joseph Lipman—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y	124.91
Loeb, Sidney R.—S. Siegel	208.83
L. Mundet & Sons, Inc.—S. Rogona	412.92
Levitman, Ben—Schwartz & Fein, Inc	564.63
Lewis, Frederick H.—Class Journal Co	139.65
McGeary, Wm. H.—D. E. Potter	284.91
Montiach, Moe—S. Homler et al	120.21
Machlin Bros., Inc.—American Woolen Co., of N. Y	329.26
McDermott & Hanigan, Inc.—Reading Hardware Co	105.71
McCormick, James J., Cecilia McCormick, Winslow A. Manly, Chas. H. Mahl, and James F. Taylor—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y	165.41
Moses, John Q.—J. M. Sarner	114.63
N. Y. Motor Cycle Co.—Aurora Automatic Machinery Co	258.90
Nadler, Nathan—M. Newman et al	256.87
Northern Cornice-Roofing Co., Inc.—J. Krease Co	517.41
Potts, Charles—Sibley-Pitman Electric Corporation	160.34
Nellis, Dora H.—or Blakely—M. Card	183.11
Rodriques, Ortega—A. Sanford	106.62
Sellers, Charles P. Reardon, Inc	126.71
Sheridan Construction Co. and Henry O. Hoagland—Austin & Co	788.82
Stocker, Eugene D.—L. Frost	248.87
Springer, Sigmund—Quaker Oats Co	189.33
Shoemith, John E.—E. C.

COAL MEN INDICTED IN NEW CONSPIRACY

Charged with Raising Prices to Owners of Seagoing Vessels.

21 CORPORATIONS INVOLVED

Several of Them and Their Officials Accused of Similar Offense by Grand Jury Last Month.

The investigation which the Government has been making into the causes of high prices resulted yesterday in an indictment charging twenty-one coal corporations and eighteen officials of them and their distributing companies with having violated the Sherman anti-trust law in having conspired to raise the price of bunker coal. All of the corporations are engaged in mining in Virginia and West Virginia a semi-bituminous coal, generally known as New River or Pocahontas, and which is greatly desired because it is comparatively smokeless.

Several of the firms and individuals were named in the indictments handed down by the Grand Jury on March 6, which contained the names of 108 corporations engaged in the coal trade and of 64 individuals. At that time the charge of violating the Sherman law was based on an alleged conspiracy to raise the price of coal to consumers on shore. The present indictment charges the defendants with conspiring to increase the price to owners of seagoing steam vessels.

The clearing point of the coal mined by the defendants is Hampton Roads, and they supply about 3,000 vessels a year with more than 2,000,000 tons. The indictment says that the conspiracy to increase the price has been in existence for more than three years. The last meeting of the defendants for the purpose of raising the price anew was said to have been in this city during the latter part of 1916, when arrangements were made for an increase in the price of bunker coal at Hampton Roads from $3.20, the price prevailing in 1916, to $5.10 for 1917. Besides fixing the price, the alleged conspirators are accused of arranging all details for marketing the coal so as to avoid conflict between the various salesmen.

The following corporations were indicted, the first twelve of them having been also named in the indictments found last month: The Leckie Coal Company, Castner, Curran & Bullitt, Inc.; Chesapeake and Ohio Coal Agency Company, Crozer Pocahontas Company, Flat Top Fuel Company, New River Coal Company, Pocahontas Fuel Company, Smokeless Fuel Company, the C. G. Blake Company, West Virginia Pocahontas Coal Sales Corporation, White Oak Coal Company, Houston Coal Company, Baker-Whiteley Coal Company, Hasler Brothers, Inc.; New York and Philadelphia Coal and Coke Company, Northern Coal Company, Robert Hasler & Co., Inc.; the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, Virginia Coaling Corporation, William C. Atwater & Co., Inc., and Wittenberg Coal Company.

The following officials were indicted, the first ten having been named in the first indictments: George H. Capertor, Justus Collins, T. S. Crockett, Oscar M. Deyerle, Frank Ellison, Thomas F. Farrell, Robert H. Gross, Thomas E. Houston, Kuper Hood, John J. Kierney, William C. Atwater, John E. Berwind, Robert M. Burroughs, Robert T. Hasler, L. R. Holmes, F. B. Mackey, Charles J. Wittenberg, and James S. Whiteley.

The indictments were handed to Judge Cushman of the Federal District Court by Special Prosecutors Frank M. Swacker and Robert P. Stephenson, who suggested that the bail bonds be fixed at $5,000 each. No bench warrants were issued, but the defendants will be asked to appear in court as promptly as possible to plead. The penalty for the offense charged is $5,000 fine or one year in prison, or both.

H. M. BENNETT ON TRIAL.

Witness Says He Paid Him $100 for a Juror's Influence.

Henry M. Bennett, a politician of Oyster Bay, L. I., was put on trial yesterday, before Supreme Court Justice Scudder and a jury, at Mineola, charged with attempted bribery in the case of Charles Fuller against the Bradley Contracting Company. Thomas Ferguson and Charles T. McCarthy, former Assistant District Attorney of Nassau County, testified that Bennett had contracted to "deliver" Frederick L. McQueen, a juror, for $2,500, and that $100 had changed hands between Bennett and McCarty.

Bennett, at the time of his indictment, admitted the payment, but said the money McCarty owed him, but yesterday McCarty testified that he had never owed Bennett any money. James W. Osborne and George B. Stoddard appeared for the defense. The case is expected to go to the jury today. McQueen will then be placed on trial, charged with receiving information regarding a case in which he was a juror.

W. H. Hatfield, Jr., Gets a State Job

William H. Hatfield, Jr., an assistant under former District Attorney Perkins, was sworn in yesterday as a Deputy Attorney General of the State attached to the New York Bureau. He succeeds F. H. LaGuardia.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GOTHAM BENDING COMPANY, Bankrupt. —Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, April 10, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 40 East 41st Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, fixtures, machinery, drills, lathes, &c.

LAZARUS GOLDSTONE, Trustee.

WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Trustee, 55 John Street, New York.

ABOVE SALE ADJOURNED UNTIL APRIL 17, AT SAME TIME AND PLACE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NORTH AMERICAN BENDING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, April 10, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 40 East 41st Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, fixtures, machinery, drills, lathes, &c.

LAZARUS GOLDSTONE, Trustee.

WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Trustee, 55 John Street, New York.

ABOVE SALE ADJOURNED UNTIL APRIL 17, AT SAME TIME AND PLACE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RICHARD ROTH, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, April 10, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 156 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' neckwear, trimmings, piece goods, machinery used in manufacture of ladies' neckwear, fixtures, &c.

JOSEPH M. BAUM, Receiver.

JULIUS FISCHER, Attorney for Receiver, 35 Nassau Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC BLANCK, individually and trading as CHARLOTTE WAIST CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, April 17, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 69 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of manufactured and unmanufactured waists, cotton piece goods, embroideries, trimmings, machinery, fixtures, motor, safe, typewriter, &c.

BERTHA REMBAUGH, Receiver.

ROBERT P. LEWIS, Attorney for Receiver, 42 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the Matter of MACKS SLEBZ, trading as STANDARD MERCHANDISE CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, April 16, 1917, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 42 East 23d Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of skirts, original pieces of white parcels, woolens, &c., feathers and bags, quills, stuffed birds, desks, chairs, iron skirt racks, &c.

GEORGE FEINBERG, Receiver.

LEON SANDERS, Attorney for Receiver, 217 Broadway, New York.

MAY REDUCE PRICES TO THE ALLIES, ALSO

Bankers Believe Concessions to American Government on Materials Will Be Extended.

The belief was expressed in banking circles yesterday that the arrangement concluded by the Council of National Defense with steel and copper producers for a reduction of 50 per cent. or more in the prices of material for the army and navy would be extended to purchases for the allied Governments. This opinion was widespread in downtown business circles, and it was said in some quarters that ramifications of the price reduction movement probably would have application to all the major raw products and finished goods as well which are bought to prosecute the war against Germany. In manufacturing quarters no definite information regarding future plans was obtainable, and the result of inquiries indicated that the Defense Council had not yet worked out its plans in entirety.

If the foreign Governments are placed on the same footing with the United States Government in the handling of supplies, the effect will be felt throughout most of our industries, according to bankers who discussed the proposition. War prices, they said, would tend more toward low prices than the high quotations which have been in evidence since the Entente Allies began to buy heavily in the American market.

Last September Great Britain arranged with copper producers here for the purchase of 448,000,000 pounds of copper, an amount equal to about one-fifth of the expected output of American refineries during the whole of 1917. The price was reported to be in the neighborhood of 26 cents a pound, and deliveries were to be completed before July 1. The time is approaching for the foreign nations to be "covering" their needs for the second half of the year. The current price for copper to be delivered between July 1 and Dec. 31 is around 30 cents a pound, so it is clear that a tremendous saving to the buyers would be made if the mteal were secured at 16 2-3 cents a pound, the price at which the United States Government will get its necessary metal.

No public announcement has ever been made that all the copper bought by the Allies last year was for military purposes. It was assumed in the financial district, however, that the bulk of it was to go into munitions. In the case of steel, approximately 25 per cent. of last year's production in this country went into foreign consumptive channels, but less than half of the shipments it is estimated, went to munition and ordnance works abroad. For these reasons it is not possible at this time to figure more than approximately the amount of steel and copper which would be directly affected by special price agreements.

Much speculation was heard in bank and brokerage offices yesterday as to the probable methods to be used in supplying the Entente nations from American resources at a lower than current quotations. The suggestion was made in quarters where the matter had been studied at some length that the United States Government might buy much of the supplies for England, France, Italy, and Russia and ship them abroad. Such a procedure, it was pointed out, would centralize the purchase of war materials for all the opponents of the Central Powers and would simplify the problems of price negotiations. Payment would be made from the proceeds of loans made to the Entente Government in this country.

A vast amount of work yet has to be done before quotations for particular supplies needed by our own Government are established. Sub-committees of the National Defense Council are negotiating with manufacturers of steel alloys, shells, and shell parts, and the many other products which are required by the military and naval forces.

NO LACK OF HIDES.

Supplies of Them Are Offered from a Variety of Sources.

According to a statement given out yesterday by E. L. Reilly, agent in charge of the New York office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, American users of leather need have no difficulty in getting supplies of hides from sources heretofore neglected for the most part. In support of this, Mr. Reilly quoted recent reports from United States Consuls stationed in various sections of the world, as well as direct proffers of supplies made to the bureau by foreign dealers.

While the war embargoes and the shutting off of hide supplies from many usual sources put importers here on their mettle, with the result that entries of hides are now the highest on record, the bureau officials believe American trade factors are not taking anything like full advantage of the opportunities existing at this time to get hides from easily available sources. According to some of the Consuls, an actual glut of hides exists, while a number of foreign factors have written the bureau stating that they have goods to sell, together with price lists, terms of payment, and other details. Some of the prices quoted appear reasonable when compared with rates being asked for hides in other quarters.

The American Consul at Mombasa, British East Africa, for instance, reported that the subjugation of the nearby provinces by the British troops, and the consequent opening up of trade, had brought in large consignments of hides. Also that such supplies as were held back by the use of the railway lines for troop movements and munitions were now moving. The American Commercial Attaché at Peking reported that the hide market in China, which previously had been brisk, was now much depressed.

Further testimony regarding the availability of supplies was testified to by the Consul at Aden. He stated that a large supply of goat and sheep skins was ready for immediate shipment in his district. This was due to the fact that the news of shortage and high prices in the United States and elsewhere went out through Arabia in 1916, with the result that dealers accumulated large stocks, which, taken in connection with the easing up of the demand, threw a lot of skins on the market at reasonable prices. A Consular report from Buenos Aires brought to the effect that an increasing supply of raw material was in sight in that locality. This was due to stimulated breeding and the accession of new stock from remote sections.

In addition to the above testimony are communications received by the bureau from foreign factors direct. A merchant in Madagascar, for example, wrote at length to the Government agency offering to ship large trial lots of hides to American dealers, and pledged large shipments in case the importers were satisfied with the merchandise. A firm in Cairo forwarded a request that it be placed in contact with American importers of hides, the letter stating that the firm was well known in the London market, and was desirous of forming connections in the United States.

Several Consuls in various districts in South Africa reported that dealers in hides in their territory were anxious to get into touch with American firms. It was also shown that a supply of hides was available in New Zealand, despite the fact that the British Government requisitioned all hides. Some of these, at least, can be shipped out on permits issued by the Ministry of Customs. Agent Reilly, commenting upon the foregoing, said:

"Thus it may be seen that, in spite of the large demand for hides and skins, there are being opened up to American importers new fields which they can develop."

Persons interested may obtain full details regarding the hide markets referred to, as well as names of foreign firms and other details, by applying to the New York office of the bureau, Room 409, Custom House.

Harmonie Club Offers Aid.

Anouncement is made that the Harmonie Club of the City of New York has adopted a resolution tendering its clubhouse and facilities at 4 East Sixtieth Street to President Wilson for use, in case of need, as a hospital, or for civil or military headquarters. A special committee of fifteen will bring the offer to the attention of the President and the Mayor.

RAISE INSURANCE FEE FOR RISK IN FIGHTING

Companies to Charge Additional 10% of Face Value on All New Business.

EQUITABLE ISSUES NOTICE

No Extra Charge for Service Within the Continental Limits of the United States.

The life insurance companies are issuing new rules to their agents governing the conditions in respect to the war hazard that will apply to new policies issued to men who expect to enter military or naval service. In most cases an additional premium of 10 per cent., or $100 on $1,000, will be charged during the continuance of the military service for the first five years of the life of the policy.

Practically all policies issued prior to Jan. 1, 1914, contain no war clauses, but those issued subsequent to that date provide that no additional premium is required for service within the continental limits of the United States, but that extra premiums must be paid in case of military service outside of the country. This condition obtains in the case of most of the large insurance companies, but the detailed provisions vary to a slight degree. Many of the companies began inserting a war clause when the troops were sent to the Mexican border, the increase being $30 in the case of the Equitable and other companies.

The new policies to be issued hereafter will contain a war clause, providing that the company must be notified by the insured of his intention to enter military service outside of the United States, and that men entering such service will be required to pay the additional premium during the time they are engaged in the war.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, in a notice issued yesterday, announced that the following military and naval service clause would be inserted in all policies issued in this country:

The insured may at any time, without the consent of the society, engage in military or naval service within the continental limits of the United States.

During the first five years of this policy military or naval service in any capacity whatever, in connection with actual warfare outside of the continental limits of the United States in time of war, is a risk not assumed by the society under this policy, unless the insured shall give notice thereof to the society in writing within sixty days after entering upon such service, and shall pay to the society annually in advance during the continuance of such service an extra premium of 10 per cent. of the face of this policy. The pro rata part of said extra premium for the balance of the policy year current at the time such service begins shall be paid to the society within the said sixty days. Succeeding extra premiums shall be payable at the times when the premiums under the policy are payable.

If within the said five year period the insured enters upon military or naval service in any capacity whatever, in connection with actual warfare outside of the continental limits of the United States in time of war, and fails to pay the extra premium or premiums herein provided the liability of the society in the event of death of the insured while engaged in or as the result of such service shall be limited to return of the regular premiums actually paid, without interest, less any indebtedness to the society hereon.

Policies will be issued to members of, or those intending to join, the National Guard, Naval Reserve, or other military or naval organizations, including Plattsburg or other similar military camps, for amounts not to exceed $5,000, ($20 per month under life income policies,) with no other conditions than those expressed in the military and naval service clause quoted above. Applications for amounts in excess of $5,000 will be considered, but any insurance issued thereon in excess of $5,000 will be embodied in a separate policy which will contain the following clause:

During the first five years of this policy, military or naval service in any capacity whatever in connection with actual warfare, either within or outside of the continental limits of the United States in time of war, is a risk not assumed by the society under this policy. If, within the said five-year period, the insured enters upon such service the liability of the society in the event of the death of the insured, while engaged in or as the result of such service, shall be limited to the return of the premiums actually paid, without interest, less any indebtedness to the society hereon.

No commissions will be paid to agents on the extra premiums provided for in the military and naval service clause.

RUN ON MARRIAGE BUREAU.

482 Licenses Issued Yesterday and 147 Couple Are Wed in City Chapel.

The record-breaking run on the Marriage License Bureau in the Municipal Building, which began on Saturday, continued yesterday without abatement. When the bureau closed for the day 482 licenses had been issued, all records for a day's work, even the bureau believed eclipsed. Just 147 couples were married during the day either by City Clerk Scully or Deputy City Clerk Goodwin in the City Marriage Chapel. Last Saturday, the biggest previous day, 329 licenses were issued, and ninety-eight marriages were performed. Before that the greatest number of licenses issued in any one day was 316.

The war and the ending of Lent were given by clerks in the bureau as the chief causes for the unprecedented number of applicants. Applicants yesterday were obliged to stand in double lines extending out into the hall of the Municipal Building and down to the first floor. The Marriage Chapel and its anteroom on the third floor, which can accommodate 100 persons, were also filled to overflowing, and the large anteroom of the Bureau of Weights and Measures was thrown open. Even then, the waiting lines extended well down the corridor.

Among those who obtained a license yesterday was Edward Roland Noel Harriman, son of the late E. H. Harriman, to wed Miss Gladys Catherine Cahill Fries, daughter of Harold H. Fries. Mr. Harriman gave his age at 21, and his address as 1 East Sixty-ninth Street. He said he was employed by the War Department. Miss Fries gave her age as 21, and her address 40 West Fifty-ninth Street. The marriage is to be performed on April 20 in St. Thomas's Church by Dr. Ernest Stires, the rector.

GHOSTS AS MARRIAGE BAR.

Mrs. Cahane Says Husband Feared Them—Asks Annulment.

One of the reasons cited by Mrs. Josephine Cahane in asking Supreme Court Justice Finch yesterday to annul her marriage to Benjamin Cahane, an inventor, was that he concealed the fact that he was eccentric, which she discovered when he directed the cab driver on the day of their wedding to go to a cemetery. She said she found later that her husband was afraid of ghosts. In order to prevent him from treating her cruelly, she also alleged, she took an apartment overlooking St. Ann's Cemetery.

"When he tried to abuse me I told him to look into the cemetery and see the ghosts," said Mrs. Cahane. "It had the desired effect."

The court reserved decision in the case.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	54.25	55.25	54.25	55.25
Lead	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50
Spelter	10.50	10.75		
Antimony	35.00	36.00	35.00	36.00
Quicksilver	$120.00		$120.00	
Aluminum	*60.00	65.00	*60.00	62.00
Iron, No. 2 X fdy.	40.00	41.50	38.50	40.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 38@38½c. carload lots; spot delivery, 32½@33c. second quarter; 30½@32c. third quarter, delivered. London quotations were:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	136	0	0	136	0	0
Copper, futures	135	10	0	135	10	0
Tin, spot	216	0	0	216	0	0
Tin, futures	216	0	0	216	0	0
Spelter	55	0	0	55	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

SHIPPING AND MAILS

[By request of the Government, sailings to European ports and wireless reports of the positions of ships are omitted.]

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..5:25|Sun sets..6:30|Moon rises..10:15

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:21	9:40	3:39	3:24
Governors Island	9:25	9:41	3:52	3:41
Hell Gate	11:31	11:46	5:33	5:35

Arrived—Monday, April 9.

SS St Louis, Liverpool, March 31.
SS Morro Castle, Havana, April 8.
SS El Paso, Galveston, April 2.
SS Tito Sperl, Norfolk, April 8.
SS City of Edinburgh, Boston, April 7.
SS Vasari, Montevideo, March 2.
SS Clematis, Bordeaux, March 20.
SS Mara, Havana, March 30.
SS Aurania, Newcastle, March 28.
SS Critheus, Manzanillo, April 2.
SS Canadian, St. Thomas, April 2.
SS La Drome, Bordeaux, March 20.
SS Momus, New Orleans, April 4.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, April 8.
SS Norden, Matanzas, April 3.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Rosenhoj	Victoria	Mar. 3
Vagland	Santos	Mar. 19
Trafalgar	Santos	Mar. 17
Harry Luckenbach	Rio Janeiro	Mar. 13
Norman Pratt	Havre	Mar. 14
Havana	Havana	April 7
Purus	Victoria	Mar. 26
Metapan	Havana	April 6
City of Savannah	Savannah	April 7
El Alba	Galveston	April 4

DUE TOMORROW.

Montevideo	Cadiz	Mar. 30
Honduras	Jamaica	April 6
Advance	Cristobal	April 4
Apache	Jacksonville	Apr. 8
El Cid	Galveston	April 5

DUE THURSDAY.

Caracas	San Juan	April 7
Montserrat	Havana	April 8
Almirante	Kingston	April 9
Huron	Jacksonville	April 9

DUE FRIDAY.

Guajara	Para	Mar. 25
Hawaiian	Montevideo	Mar. 19
City of St. Louis	Savannah	April 10
Proteus	New Orleans	April 7
El Dia	Galveston	April 6

DUE SATURDAY.

Jalisco	Cristobal	April 4
Kentuckian	Buenos Aires	Mar. 24
Mohawk	Jacksonville	April 12

DUE SUNDAY.

Monterey	Havana	April 12
Bermudian	Bermuda	April 13
City of Augusta	Savannah	April 12
Mexico	Havana	April 12

DUE MONDAY.

Pastores	Havana	April 13
Cosmo	San Juan	April 11
Tagus	Kingston	April 10
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	April 13

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Tricolor, Rio Janeiro	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Paloma, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
Paraman, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Santa Marta, Colon	4:30 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Zulia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Munwood, Cardenas	——	1:00 P.M.
H. R. Mallory, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comancha, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Chippewa, Turks Island	8:30 A.M.	8:00 P.M.
City of Savanna, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Sixsola, Jamaica	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Manzanilla, Salina Cruz	10:30 A.M.	8:00 P.M.
Nickerie, Haiti	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
Jelling, Cienfuegos	——	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Carolina, San Juan	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Iroquois, Turks Island	10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Tricolor, Rio Janeiro	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Asgot, Para	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Metapan, Havana	4:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Crofton Hall, Buenos Aires	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Bjornefjord, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Antinous, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
Munamar, Antilla	——	12:00 M.
Sif Christiania	——	2:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Sao Paulo, Para	12:00 M.	8:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
City of Augusta, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

South and Central America Mails.

North Brazil and Iquitos, via Para, Manaos, and Iquitos, at 9 A. M.—Asgot.....April 14

Jamaica and Colombia, except Cauca and Narino Departments, (Canal Zone and Panama must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Kingston, Cristobal, Cartagena, Savanilla, and Santa Marta, at 4:30 A. M.—Santa Marta..April 10

Parahyba, Natal, and Maceio, (other parts of Brazil must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Maceio, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, at 9 A. M.—Tricolor.....April 14

Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela, via Mayaguez, La Guayra, Curacao, and Maracaibo, at 9:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10:30 A. M.)—Zulia.....April 11

Turks Island, Puerto Plata, Samana, and Sanchez, (La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, and Santo Domingo City must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 9 A. M.,)—Chippewa.....April 12

Cuba, via Havana, at 9 A. M.—Morro Castle.....April 13

St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Nevis, Saba, St. Martin, St. Eustatius, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, and Barbados, and for Guiana, via Georgetown, (Grenada, St. Vincent, and Trinidad must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 10:30 A. M., (supplementary, 11:30 A. M.,)—Guiana.....April 12

Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, (other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Cristobal, at 11:30 A. M., (supplementary, 12:30 P. M.,)—Colon.....April 12

Haiti, Curacao, Venezuela, and Dutch Guiana must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 11:30 A. M.—Nickerie.....April 13

Bahamas, Turks Island, and Fortune Islands,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran in Honduras, (other parts of Honduras, Cuba, Canal Zone, Panama, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Mexico, and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Nassau, Santiago, Cristobal, Punta Arenas, San Juan del Sur, Corinto, Amapala, La Union, La Libertad, Acajutla, San Salvador, San Jose, Camperico, Ocas, and Salina Cruz, at 11:30 A. M.—Manzanillo.....April 13

Jamaica, Guatemala, Honduras, (except Amapala, Choluteca, Departments of Colon and Atlantida, other than Port of Tela, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran in Honduras, (letter mail only,) via Santiago, Kingston, Puerto Barrios, Puerto Cortez, Tela, and Belize, (Cuba and British Honduras must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 12:30 P. M.—Sixaola.....April 13

St. Lucia, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, via St. Lucia, Montevideo, Buenos Aires, and Rosario, at 7 A. M.—Crofton Hall.....April 14

Cuba, (specially addressed only,) via Havana, at 8 A. M.—Havana.....April 14

Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Croix, La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, and Santo Domingo City, via San Juan, at 8:30 A. M.—Carolina.....April 14

Jamaica, via Kingston, at 10 A. M.—Honduras.....April 14

Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, (specially addressed only,) via Buenos Aires, at 10 A. M.—Bjornefjord..April 14

Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, and Costa Rica, (Cuba, other parts of Honduras, and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Havana, Cristobal, and Port Limon, at 12 M.—Metapan....April 14

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Patten announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, March 14; Sydney, March 15; Wellington, March 19, and Auckland, March 20—which arrived per steamer Niagara, were dispatched east from Seattle on April 5, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, April 10.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China, (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru.....April 12

Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.....April 13

Hongkong and specially addressed mail for Dutch East Indies, (via San Francisco)—Bintang.....April 18

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Sierra.....April 19

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (via San Francisco)—Moana.....April 20

Hawaii, (via San Francisco)—Great Northern.....April 23

Post Office Notice.

Postmaster Patten announces that until further notice any mail matter destined for delivery in Germany will not be accepted for mailing. All mail matter destined for Germany already received and that which may be mailed or received hereafter, will be sent to the Division of Dead Letters, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., for return to the senders or other appropriate disposal.

In view of the fact that mail for Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, and Turkey requires transit through Germany, mail for those countries will be treated in the same manner as mail for Germany.

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Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line strs. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., ex. Sun., 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6 P. M.
New Haven Line str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., ex. Sun., 2 P. M.
Bridgeport Line, lv. Pier 27, E. R., daily, except Sunday, 3:00 P. M.
Albany, Troy & the North.
Peoples Line for Albany, Citizens Line for Troy, leave Pier 32, N. R., ft. Canal St., 6 P. M.; W. 132d St., 6:30 P. M. daily. Fare $1.50 one way, $2.50 return. Tel. Canal 2000.
HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 200 cases each containing 200 cans, more or less, of tomato paste. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on April 16th, 1917, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated March 29, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

I will sell at public auction on Wednesday, April 11th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, the steamboat "Canarsie," her engines, &c., on board said steamboat, at Ferry slip, Glen Island, New Rochelle, West. Co., New York, where she can now be inspected.

Dated New York, April 4, 1917.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal, S. D., N. Y.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE

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Due November, 1987
Price on Application
Estabrook & Co.
24 BROAD ST. New York — 15 STATE ST. Boston

Current Bond List *T-138*
Redmond & Co.
33 Pine St. - - New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Decline Again After Recovery—Price-Fixing Problem.

The stock market yesterday was strong early in the session and weak at the close. Thanks to the early gains, the general level of the active issues showed only a fractional net loss for the day, but there were many individual issues which suffered declines running to several points. Much of the selling on Saturday was done by bear traders and the upturn at the opening of trading yesterday was probably in large part the result of short covering.

A considerable factor in shaping prices yesterday was the belief held in some quarters that steps would be taken to give the Allies the benefit of the low prices for war supplies which have already been or may be obtained by the United States Government itself. In high banking quarters the view was expressed that there would be no more reason for charging full prices to the Allies than there would be to charge them more for the money which this Government is to advance to them than the United States itself has to pay. It is realized, of course, that if this were done the relatively low prices which have been or are to be agreed upon between the Government and American manufacturers would apply to a much larger percentage of their output than it would if the arrangements were restricted to the purchases made for the direct use of the United States. It was pointed out that if the United States were to adopt this policy in respect to the sale of war supplies to the Allies it would be a simple matter to enforce that policy by the United States buying the supplies in its own name and reselling them at cost to the Allied Governments.

Although the financial community is fully prepared for heavy taxation and is altogether in accord with the program which calls for enlarged taxation during the period of the war, the stock market has felt more or less concern over the possible extent of taxation. Yesterday it increased its fear by coupling with the prospects of taxation the prospect of price reductions, arguing that this would impose a double burden upon producers. It is practically certain, however, that taxes would be imposed at a higher rate if full market prices were to be paid for war supplies. The fixing of prices for goods bought by the Government is in itself an indirect form of taxation and that would undoubtedly be taken into consideration in formulating the Government's taxation policy.

The experience through which the stock market is passing no doubt represents the effect of a somewhat belated abandonment of hopes which were at one time entertained by not a few traders that the entry of the United States into war would mean larger profits on war orders. That was a false hope which it is well should be abandoned, but those who created this cause of disappointment for themselves should guard against exaggerating the adverse market effect of the facts as they really are. Present profits in manufacturing are very large and in order to reduce them at all close to what might be regarded as a normal level price fixing and taxation would have to be carried very far—much further than they are likely to be carried.

U.S. RUBBER'S PENSION PLAN

Benefits Aged Workers of Both Sexes Who Have Served 20 Years.

The United States Rubber Company announced yesterday the terms of its new pension plan, which affects male employes who have reached the age of 65 years and female workers of 60 years whose employment covers a period of twenty years. The Pension Committee may also retire at its discretion employes who have become disabled, provided they have been on the pay roll for fifteen years. The annual pension is to equal 1 per cent. of the average yearly wage for ten years prior to retirement multiplied by the number of years of employment. Pensions are not to exceed $5,000 a year, however, or run below $240 a year.

President S. P. Colt said, in discussing the plan, that the pension system was instituted in recognition of the tendency of recent times for corporations to be regarded as public institutions. The plan, he stated, had been under consideration for more than a year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	2¼	Last	2¼
Low	2¼	Renewals	2¼

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L. ALL INDUSTRIALS.

Sixty days	4	Sixty days	3¾@4¼
Ninety days	4@4¼	Ninety days	4¼@4½
Four months	4@4¼	Four months	4¼@4½
Five months	4@4¼	Five months	4¼@4½
Six months	4@4¼	Six months	4¼@4½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3 @3¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3½@4

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3¾@4
4 to 6 months	4 @4½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	4½@5

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge
Sterling— Demand	4.7590	4.7575	4.7590	+.0015
Cables	4.7695	4.7685	4.7695	+.0040
Francs— Demand	5.68¼	5.70	5.68¼	+.01¼
Cables	5.67¼	5.69	5.67¼	+.01¼

Closing Rates.

	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cable.
Normal Rates of Exch.		
4.8665 London	4.75⅝	4.7655
5.1825 Paris	5.69¾	5.68¾
China— Hongkong	56.45	56.55
Peking	89.75	90.00
Shanghai	83.75	83.87½
19.295 Greece	20.00	20.06
40.10 Holland	40.75	40.81¼
32.44 India— Bombay	32.25	32.37½
Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
5.1826 Italy	7.18	7.17
49.80 Japan— Kobe	50.75	50.87½
Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
50.00 Philippine Islands— Manila	50.12½	50.25
Russia	28.90	29.00
26.79 Scandinavia— Copenhagen	28.25	28.50
Stockholm	29.90	30.00
Christiania	29.60	29.70
19.295 Spain	21.45	21.55
South America— 42.44 Buenos Aires	43.00	43.12½
32.44 Rio	23.62½	23.75
5.1826 Switzerland	5.09	5.08

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers, 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial, 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅝	$4.70⅜	$4.71⅜	$4.69⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $385,114,445; balance, $31,254,985; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,479,295; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $6,897,501.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5@10c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $4.375 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 36⅝d, unchanged; in New York, 73⅝c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 56¾c.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 9.—Following is the weekly statement of the Associated Banks of Boston, with comparisons:

	April 7, '17.	Increase.
Circulation	$5,655,000	*$676,000
Loans, dis., & invest	466,830,000	503,000
Individ. dep. in U. S.	370,810,000	1,541,000
Due to banks	151,103,000	6,432,000
Time deposits	34,224,000	*842,000
Exch. for Clear. House	21,288,000	3,949,000
Due from banks	44,521,000	845,000
Cash reserve	24,412,000	*852,000
Res. in Fed. Res. Bank	30,911,000	*1,444,000
Res. with other banks	30,226,000	2,827,000
Cash excess	3,701,000	*2,112,000
Excess in New York	37,320,000	2,823,000
Total excess	41,021,000	711,000

*Decrease.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
Am. Navigation	8	Q	Apr. 20	Apr. 5
Brown Shoe pf	1¾	Q	May 1	Apr. 21
Central Sugar pf	2.33	*	May 1	Apr. 14
Com. Edison	2	Q	May 1	Apr. 16
Elk Basin Pet	2½	Q	May 1	Apr. 14
Ga. Ry. & P. 1st pf.	2½	—	Apr. 20	Apr. 10
Isle Royale Copper	$1.50	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 11
Nat. Carbon	$1	—	May 1	Apr. 20
Do pf	2	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
United Coal pf	1¼	Q	Apr. 25	Apr. 15

*Four months.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	691,794	460,135	882,008
Year to date	53,057,689	46,856,730	23,602,916

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
110	115	200	Adams Express	112	112	112	112	+2
15	16	100	Advance Rumely	71½	72½	15	72	+2
69	71	400	Ajax Rubber	8¼	8½	8	8	...
8	8⅝	700	Alaska Gold Mines	7	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
6⅞	7	1,000	Alaska Juneau	26½	27	26	26	— ⅝
25¼	26¼	1,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	89	89	89	89	+1
83½	85	100	Am. Agricult. Chem	95¼	98	94½	94⅝	+ ⅛
94½	95½	3,600	Am. Beet Sugar	46	47	45	45¼	— ⅞
45¼	45½	7,800	Am. Can	65⅞	66¾	65½	65½	— ½
65	66	2,300	Am. Car & Fdry	116½	116¾	116¼	116¼	
116	118¾	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	40½	40½	40½	40½	+ ½
40¾	43	200	Am. Cotton Oil	99	99	98	98	— 1¼
93	96	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf	14¼	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅝
18½	14¼	1,300	Am. H. & Leather	65	65	64⅝	64⅝	— ⅛
63½	64	400	Am. H. & Leath. pf	27	27	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
28⅜	27½	500	Am. Ice Securities	18¼	19¼	18¼	18½	— ⅞
18¼	19	1,700	Am. Linseed	53¼	53⅝	53¼	53⅝	+1
52⅜	54	200	Am. Linseed pf	67	68⅝	66¾	66¾	— ⅝
86¼	87	2,300	Am. Locomotive	15½	16¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ¾
14⅝	15	3,000	Am. Malting	63	65	63	63	+ ½
62½	63	3,400	Am. Malting 1st pf	99½	100⅜	98¾	98⅞	+ ⅛
98¼	99	6,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	100½	100½	100½	100½	+ ½
100½	101½	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	96½	96½	96¼	96¼	— ¾
96	97	100	Am. Snuff	130	130	130	130	— 5
120	130	1,200	Am. Steel Fdries	58	59	58	111	
57	58	700	Am. Sugar Ref	111⅜	112	111	111	+ ⅛
110⅞	111	200	Am. Tel. & Tel	123¼	124	123¼	124	+ ⅜
123⅜	124	900	Am. Tobacco	203	205	202¼	202¼	+ ¼
202	205	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	107	107	107	107	+ ¼
106½	108	2,500	Am. Woolen	51	51½	50	50½	
50	50¾	100	Am. Woolen pf	98	98	98	98	— ⅛
96¼	98	100	Am. Writing 1st pf	45	45	45	45	+ ¼
45	46	300	Am. Zinc, L. & S	34¼	34¾	34	34¼	+ ⅛
34½	34¼	800	Anaconda Copper	80	80¾	78⅞	78⅞	— ⅛
79¼	79½	14,800	Assets Realization	3	3	3	3	
3	4	200	Atch., Top. & S. F	101¾	101¾	101¾	101⅜	— ⅜
101¾	101⅞	1,900	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98½	98½	98½	98¼	— ⅛
98	98½	200	Atlantic Coast Line	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	+ ¼
112	114	100	Atl. Gulf & W. I	105¼	107⅝	103	104	— 1
104	104½	5,000	Atl. Gulf & W. I. pf	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	
62	62⅝	80	Baldwin Loco	59¾	59¾	55	55¾	— 2¼
55½	55¾	3,900	Baldwin Loco. pf	101¼	101¾	101¼	101¼	+ ¼
100	102	100	Baltimore & Ohio	77	77¾	76	76½	— 1
76¾	76¾	2,500	Baltimore & O. pf	72⅜	72⅜	72	72	
71¾	72	200	Bank of Commerce	179	179	179	179	+1
110¼	112	700	Barrett Co	112¼	113	112	112	+1
1¼	1¼	200	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
139	138	200	Bethlehem Steel	139	139	136	136	+1
136	138	32,900	Beth. S.class B cfs	130	132½	127⅞	128½	+ ½
128½	129	200	Burns Brothers	115½	116½	115½	116½	+ ½
116½	117	1,000	Butte & Superior	42¾	44	42¾	43	+1¼
42½	43¼	700	California Petrol	21	21⅝	21	21½	+1
21	22¼	400	California Pet. pf	53	53½	52	52	
52	53	100	Calumet & Arizona	78	78	78	78	-2⅜
78	80	4,300	Canadian Pacific	159½	160	157½	158	— ½
158	159	14,100	Central Leather Co	87¼	89½	86¾	87	— 1
87	87¼	700	Cerro de Pasco	35½	35½	35	35	— 1¾
35	36	100	Chandler Motor	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	— ⅞
97	100	3,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	59	59¼	57⅝	57⅝	— ¾
57½	57⅝	500	Chi. Great Western	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
11½	11⅝	150	Chi. Great West. pf	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	-1
33⅜	34	4,800	Chi., Mil. & St. P	80¼	80¾	79¼	79½	— 1⅞
79½	79¾	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	118½	118½	116½	118½	— ½
118½	120	1,100	Chi. & Northwest	114	114	113	113	
113½	114	800	Chi., Rock Island & P.cfs.of d.2d in.pd	48	48	47¾	47¾	...
47⅝	47½		Chile Copper	23⅝	24	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
54	54	3,100	Chino Copper	54	54	54	54	+ ⅛
54¼	54⅝	3,000	Clev., C. C. & St.L	44	44	44	44	— ⅞
41¼	45	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	47½	48¼	47½	47½	
47½	47¾	1,400	Columbia Gas & El	44	45¾	43¾	44	
43¾	44¼	5,500	Consolidated Gas	119¼	119¼	118	118	-1
117½	118	400	Consol. Gas, pf	121	121	121	121	— ¼
120	121¼	250	Continental Insur	55	55	55	55	— 1¼
54½	56	100	Corn Products Ref	24	24	23¾	24	— ⅛
23¾	23¾	10,000	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	98½	98½	98	98	-2⅝
97¼	98	600	Crucible Steel	63¾	63¾	63¼	63½	— ⅛
63¾	63½	13,900	Crucible Steel pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ ⅛
		100	Cuba Cane Sugar	44½	46	44½	45	+ ⅛
44¾	45	7,300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	— 2½
90¼	91	200	Cuba-Am. Sugar	187½	187½	187½	187½	
188	191	200	Deere & Co. pf	98¼	98¼	98	98	-6¼
98	99	200	Delaware & Hudson	134½	134½	127¾	127¾	+1
125	129½	3,400	Den. & Rio Grande	15	15	15	15	
14	16	400	Detroit Edison Co	134½	134½	134½	134½	
132	135	5	Distillers' Secur	17	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ⅝
16½	17	800	Dome Mines	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	+3
17	17⅜	2,132	Driggs-Seabury	83	87¾	81	81	
83	85	1,700	Erie	27½	28½	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
26¾	27	10,100	Erie 1st pf	38¾	39	38½	38½	— ⅛
38½	39	300	Federal M. & S. pf	40	40	40	40	+¾
40	40	100	Federal M. W. & W	34	34	34	34	— ⅛
34	35	100	Gaston, W. & W	162½	162½	162	162	— ¼
161½	161¾	400	General Electric	115	115	113⅜	113⅜	— ¼
113	114	3,045	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	88	88	87½	87½	— ¼
87	87¾	300	Gen. M. pf.temp.cfs	53	53½	52½	52½	— ¼
52¼	53	1,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	112	113½	110	110	— 1
111	111½	1,100	Great Northern pf	31½	31½	30⅞	30⅞	
30⅞	31	9,300	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	41	41	41	41	
		900	Greene-Cananea	117	120	117½	117½	— ⅝
116	118	900	Gulf States Steel	103½	103½	103¼	103¼	— ⅛
101	103	425	Illinois Central	56½	57⅜	56¼	56¼	— ⅛
56⅛	56⅜	7,000	Inspiration Copper	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
12⅜	12½	1,300	Interboro Consol	42	42	42	42	—2
43½	43¾	100	Int. Agricultural pf	78	78	78	78	—1½
100	100½	200	Int. Harvest. Corp	111	111	111	111	
75	76	100	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	30⅝	32	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
133½	135	100	Int. Mer. Marine pf	85	87¼	84	84½	+ ⅛
42	43	1,200	Int. Mer. Marine pf	42¼	42½	42	42	— ⅛
100	100½	200	Int. Nickel	38⅝	39¼	38	38	— ⅛
73	76	400	Int. Paper	60	62	60	62	—2
135½	138	1,000	Jewel Tea	57	57	57	57	
8	9	500	Kelly Spring Tire	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	— ⅛
18	19	200	Kennecott Copper	44	44¼	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
19	22	4,900	Lackawanna Steel	84	84½	81	84	— ⅝
27,500	115¼	2,500	Lehigh Valley	65	65½	64½	64½	— ⅛
56	56½	1,800	Long Island	42	42	42	42	—10
57½	58½	400	Lorillard, (P.) Co	200	200	200	200	— ½
49⅝	51½	1,000	Louis. & Nash	128¼	128¼	128¼	128¼	
110	110¼	196,700	Louis. & Nash.	64½	64½	64½	64½	
117¼	117½	16,100	Machy. Cos. pf	73	76	73	75	— ½
110½	110½	200	Manhattan Shirt	52¾	52¾	52¼	52¼	— ⅛
19½	20½	400	Maxwell Motors	34½	34½	33¾	34½	+ ⅛
63½	66½	200	Maxwell Motors	33⅝	34½	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
11¾	12	2,200	Max. Motors 2d pf	59¼	59¼	55	55¾	— 2¼
48⅜	49	500	May Dept. Stores	61	61	61	61	— ⅛
21¼	22	300	Mexican Petroleum	87½	87¾	85¼	85¼	— 1¼
37	40	6,300	Miami Copper	41	41¼	41	41	
48	48½	1,300	Midvale Steel	58½	60	58	58½	— ¼
67	70	8,900	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	114	114	114	114	— ⅛
15¼	16¼	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7	7	6¾	6¾	
47½	48	100	Mo. Pacific w. i	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
71¾	72¾	800	Mo. Pacific pf. w. i	58⅜	59	58⅜	59	+ ⅛
32¾	32¾	800	Montana Power	102¾	102¾	100	100	+1½
98¼	98½	500	Montana Power pf	117	117	117	117	
98	100	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	
1,400	335	100	Nat. Enam. & St	33⅞	34½	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
200	55¾	200	National Lead	55	55⅜	55	55¼	+ ⅛
140	140	100	Nevada Con.	23	23	22¾	22¾	
94	94¾	400	N. Y. Air Brake	93½	93½	93½	93½	— ¼
44	44	1,700	N. Y. Central	43¾	44	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
129	129	600	N. Y. N. H. & H	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼	— ⅛
67¼	67¼	1,100	Norfolk & Western	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¼	— ⅛
99	99	100	North American	98½	98½	98½	98½	+2½
135	135	1,200	Nor. Pacific & d	5	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
96	96	5,087	Nova Scotia S. & C	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ⅛
96½	96½	500	Ohio Cities Gas	22	22	22	22	— ⅛
22	22	300	Ohio Cities G. rgts	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	— ⅛
93¾	93¾	100	Ohio Fuel Supply	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	— ⅛
53¾	53¾	200	Owens Bottle Mach	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	— ⅛
90¾	90¾	100	Pacific Mail	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
24¼	24¼	200	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	36	36	36	36	— ⅛
36	36	4,800	Penn. R. R	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¼	— ⅛
43¼	43¼	200	People's Gas, Chi	75	76½	75	76	— ½
75	76	1,900	Père Marquette w i	160¼	160¼	159	159	— ¼
159	159	2,200	Philadelphia Co	47½	47½	47½	47½	+1¼
47½	47½	400	Pittsburgh Coal cfs. of d	30	30¾	29½	29¾	+ ⅛
29¾	29¾	600	Pittsburgh Coal pf	93¼	95	92¼	92¼	— ¾
92¼	92¼	800	Pressed Steel Car	78¼	80	78¼	78¼	
78¼	78½	200	Pullman Co	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	+ ⅝
102¾	102¾	200	Ray Con. Copper	62½	62½	62	62	+ ½
62	62½	100	Reading	19	19	19	19	— ¼
19	19	800	Rep. Iron & Steel	48	48	48	48	
48	48	100	Rep. Iron & St. pf	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	— ½
52	52	100	Royal Dutch	183½	183⅝	183⅜	183⅜	— ⅛
78	78	800	St. Louis & San F	25	25	25	25	— ½
158	158	100	St. L. Southw. pf	23½	23½	23½	23½	
157½	158	100	Saxon Motor	98	98	98	98	-2⅝
87	87	4,300	Sears, Roeb. & Co	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	— ⅛
86¾	87	35	Shattuck-Arizona	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ ⅛
35	35	14,100	Sinclair O. & R. xr	45	46	44½	45	+ ⅛
97¼	97¼	700	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	— 2½
57⅝	57⅝	100	S.-S. S. & I. Co. pf	187½	187½	187½	187½	
11⅝	11⅝	4,200	Southern Pacific	98	98¼	98	98	
33⅝	33⅝	5,100	Southern Railway	127¾	128¼	127¾	127¾	-6¼
70¼	70¼	100	So. Railway pf	15	15	15	15	+1
118½	118½	6,900	Studebaker Co	134½	134½	134½	134½	
114	114	100	Tenn. C. & C	16	16	16	16	
		100	Texas Co	216	217	211	211	—6¾
		100	Third Avenue	37⅞	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
		100	Tobacco Products	53¾	55½	54½	54½	— ¾
		1,100	T.,St.L. & W. pf. t r	15	15	15	15	
		100	Underwood Typew	100¼	100¼	100½	100½	—4⅝
		200	Union Bag & Paper	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
		100	Union Pacific	136½	138½	134¾	134¾	— ⅛
		10,000	United Alloy Steel	43½	43½	43½	43½	— ½
		100	United Cigar Stores	100	100½	100	100	— ⅜
		1,200	United Drug	75⅛	75⅛	75¼	75¼	+ ⅛
		200	United Fruit	138	139	138	138	+ ⅝
		400	United Rys. Invest	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
		200	United Rys. Inv. pf	19	19	19	19	—1
		100	U. S. Express	20	20	20	20	
		100	U. S. Indus. Alco	120	121½	114¾	115	—5
		27,500	U. S. Rubber	56¼	57½	56	56	— ½
		1,800	U. S. Sm., R. & M	58½	58½	57⅝	57⅝	— ⅛
		400	U. S. S. R. & M. pf	51	51	51	51	—1½
		100	U. S. Steel	110¾	112¼	109⅝	110¼	— ⅛
		196,700	U. S. Steel pf	117½	117⅝	117½	117¼	— ⅛
		16,100	Utah Copper	113	113⅜	110	110⅝	— ⅛
		200	Utah Securities	20	20	20	20	— ½
		400	Va. Iron, Coal & C	65¼	67	65½	67	— ½
		200	Wabash	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
		2,200	Wabash pf. A	48¾	49¼	48¾	48¾	+ ¼
		500	Western Maryland	21¼	21⅜	21¼	21½	+ ½
		500	West. Md. 2d pf	35¼	37½	35	37½	—3½
		3,800	Westingh. E. & M	49	49⅜	48	48	—1½
		200	Westingh. 1st pf	70	70	70	70	+ ⅞
		500	Wheeling & L. E	16	16¼	15½	15½	+ ½
		100	White Motors	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	...
		3,600	Wilson & Co	71⅜	74¼	71⅜	72	+ ⅜
		1,200	Willys-Overland	32½	32½	32½	32½	—1¼
		200	Willys-Overland pf	95	98½	95	95	...
		100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	138	138	138	138	...
		137½		139				

COPPER CO.'S EARNINGS.

Inspiration Consolidation's 1916 Profits Equal $17.45 a Share.

The Inspiration Consolidation Copper Company's pamphlet report for 1916, the first full year in which the mine and reduction works were actively operated, shows net earnings of $20,629,498, equal to $17.45 a share of stock. In the preceding year the profit was no more than $000,000. The company produced in 1916 120,772,637 pounds of copper which was sold at an average price of 25.39 cents a pound and cost 9.637 cents per pound to make.

President William B. Thompson says in the statement, which was issued yesterday, that estimated reserves of developed ore amounted to 91,789,120 tons when the year ended, while 5,353,880 tons were mined in the twelve months. Of the ore body 20,000,000 is classified as oxide ore, for the reduction of which considerable experimental work was done. The mine is in shape, said he, to maintain a daily production of 20,000 tons of ore, and mill capacity is in the neighborhood of 16,000 tons a day.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$4,032,832	$161,725,193
Ord. internal revenue	7,360,460	309,594,059
Income tax	1,059,036	33,004,767
Miscellaneous	2,375,023	52,464,748
Total receipts	$14,827,152	$557,079,669
Exc. of ord

7%

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Write for circular T-107

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WILD LEAP IN COTTON

New Crop Months Advance $4 to $5 a Bale—Net Gain of 34 to 48 Points.

At the opening of the cotton market yesterday, after a holiday since Thursday afternoon, there was a sensational advance in prices. May contracts sold at 21.25 cents and July at 21.40, quotations which represented an advance of $3.65 and $7.80 a bale, respectively, compared with the previous closing prices. The advance in the case of the new crop months ranged from $4 to $5 a bale. At 21.25 and 21.40 cents May and July contracts were within thirty points of the top prices for the season, recorded in the latter part of November, when May sold up to 21.55, and July went up to 21.51 cents.

The sharp advance in prices was ascribed mainly to the alarm of the old crop shorts, who even before the Easter holiday displayed apprehension over the reduction in the local stock, the firmness of the spot situation, and the growing anxiety as to the new crop start. Reports of unfavorable weather conditions in the eastern belt over Friday and Saturday, the bullish views of this country's entrance into the war, and fear that the situation as to foodstuffs would be at the expense of cotton acreage, appeared to bring the alarm to the culminating point, and there was excited covering by both trade and speculative shorts.

After the high prices were reached, shortly after the opening, there was heavy realizing, and the market weakened considerably during the afternoon, with May selling off to 20.40 and July to 20.05 cents. Wall Street and Western selling was a prominent factor on this setback, and may have been partly due to a sharp break in the wheat market, but the decline brought in further covering or some fresh buying of new crop months, and there were final rallies of several points. The closing tone was easy at a net advance of 34 to 48 points.

While traders had gone home for the Easter holidays last Thursday quite aware that a declaration of war was inevitable, action was taken while the market was closed, and some were inclined to regard the early advance as a reflection of influences growing out of the war news. Others were more inclined to attribute it to increasing anxiety regarding the new crop outlook. Numerous reports were received from the South indicating that the campaign for diversification had been greatly strengthened by Saturday's grain report and the sharp advances reported in practically all foodstuffs. Such considerations were thought likely to be particularly affected in sections where new crop preparations have been delayed, or where cotton planters must contend with the boll weevil. The advance was led by the old crop months, but, of course, anything to threaten the new crop would influence the price views of remaining old-crop holders.

The talk around the ring reflected lack of confidence in the advance in some quarters, and there may have been some selling for a reaction on the afternoon break, but offerings of that sort were restricted by the uncertainties of the new crop outlook and the easier tendency of ocean freights. A rate of $5 per 100 pounds was recently asked from New York to Liverpool, while room is now quoted at $3 nominal.

Following are yesterday's quotations:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Last Thurs.
April	...	...	20.55 bid	20.15
May	21.25	20.40	20.50@20.52	20.12
June	...	...	20.40 bid	19.95
July	21.40	20.05	20.32@20.35	19.84
August	21.15	21.05	20.21@20.25	19.75
September	...	...	19.26 bid	18.88
October	19.75	19.00	19.11@19.12	18.74
November	...	...	19.12 bid	18.75
December	19.60	19.10	19.13@19.14	18.79
January	19.55	19.25	19.17@19.18	18.83
March	19.35	19.00	19.25 bid	18.89

The local market for spot cotton was steady and 60 points higher at 21.35c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: New Orleans, 20.25c; Savannah, 20¼c; Augusta, 20.75c; Galveston, 20½c; Memphis, 20.50c; Houston, 20c.

The Liverpool market was closed.

Yesterday's port receipts were 15,197 bales, compared with 18,797 bales last year. Stocks total 1,156,763.

Exports for the day were 22,218 bales, making 4,422,196 so far this season, against 4,152,764 last year.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

After advancing to new high records early in the day, the wheat market broke 7 to 10 cents a bushel, and closed with net losses of 3⅝c to 5¼c. There seemed to be a general lack of buying power, with many leading houses disposed to discourage aggressive bull operations at the present, and when longs attempted to take profits values declined with great rapidity. The visible supply showed a decrease of 1,844,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 824,000 last week, and a decrease of 799,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2, hard Winter wheat, was quoted at $2.35, freight on board, New York and nearby shipment; No. 1, Northern Duluth, $2.23½, and No. 1, Nor. Manitoba, $2.28, freight on board, New York opening navigation.

RYE was firm. No. 2, Western, was quoted at $1.53, cost, insurance and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
May	1.24⅝	1.20¼	1.27	1.31⅛	75½
July	1.24⅛	1.20	1.27	1.31⅛	76⅝
September	1.24¼	1.23¼	1.25¾	1.29	76¾

OATS.

The oats market advanced early in the day and established new high records, but subsequently developed the customary tendency in sympathy with wheat and corn, and at the close prices were 1¼@2¼c net lower. The visible supply showed a decrease of 1,895,000 bushels, but the total was 32,898,000, compared with 16,951,000 last year. The local cash market was unsettled; standard quoted at 78@79c; No. 2 white, 79c; No. 3 white, 77½@78c; No. 4 white, 77@78c; fancy clipped white, 80½@82½c; ordinary clipped white, 79@80½c, while a car of 40-lb. fancy clipped oats sold at $1.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
May	67	63¾	63¾	66¼	44⅝
July	65⅝	62¾	62¾	64¼	43½
September	59¾	56¼	56½	57¾	40¾

PROVISIONS.

A new high record for hogs led to renewed strength in the provision market, and prices advanced up to the last hour, when realizing, which followed the big setback in grain, checked the upturn, and brought about rather substantial reactions. Arrivals at Chicago were 33,000 hogs, with 16,000 expected on Tuesday, while Kansas City had 8,000 and Omoha 7,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
Lard—					
May	20.00	19.75	19.85	19.55	12.20
July	20.23	19.85	20.00	19.80	12.35
Pork—					
May	38.50	37.40	37.40	37.15	23.12
July	38.05	37.35	37.35	36.75	22.87

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trading in the market for cottonseed oil was very active and price movements were wide and feverish. Early in the day the market rose 30 to 40 points on big records on active buying prompted by the strength in hog products as well as in other commodities. When the grain markets broke in the afternoon, however, and cotton reacted, there was heavy selling, and prices at one time broke to about the previous close, with final figures 1 to 18 points net higher. Total sales for the day were 62,000 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	...	...	15.00	15.26
April	...	...	15.00	15.23
May	15.56	15.46	15.55@15.57	15.50
June	...	...	15.50@15.60	15.40
July	15.60	15.50	15.57@15.58	15.51
August	15.57	15.49	15.50@15.53	15.48
September	15.61	15.51	15.52@15.53	15.50
October	15.40	15.12	15.22@15.23	15.04
November	15.09	14.73	14.74@14.76	14.73

COFFEE.

The coffee market was much more active yesterday, and there was a sharp early advance, with July contracts selling up to 8.70c. and December to 9.06c, or about 45 to 53 points above Saturday's closing figures. There seemed to be some trade selling at this level, as well as scattered realizing, and reactions of several points followed, and the market closed at a net advance of 26 to 35 points for the day. Sales were reported of 186,250 bags.

The spot market was irregular, but generally firmer, with Santos 4s closing at 10½c and Rio 7s at 10c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	...	...	8.42@8.44	8.10
May	8.66	8.35	8.49@8.50	8.21
June	...	...	8.58@8.54	8.25
July	8.75	8.48	8.55@8.56	8.29
August	8.80	8.80	8.61@8.63	8.34
September	8.85	8.56	8.66@8.68	8.40
October	8.94	8.94	8.71@8.73	8.44
November	...	...	8.77@8.79	8.48
December	9.05	8.70	8.83@8.85	8.53
January	8.94	8.85	8.93@8.95	8.50
February	...	...	9.01@9.03	8.66
March	9.23	8.95	9.03@9.05	8.72

SUGAR.

The sugar futures market opened strong, at an advance of 8 to 16 points, with sales recorded of about 4,000 tons. The strength of the early trading was due to uncertain conditions prevailing in raw and refined sugar, brought about by duty talk and the possibility that shipping would be seriously interfered with. Later in the day profit taking by Wall Street interests caused a loss of much of the early gain and the close was net unchanged to an advance of 8 points, with the day's business amounting to about 28,000 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	5.35	5.28	5.28@5.34	5.23
May	5.40	5.34	5.34@5.35	5.27
June	5.34	5.40	5.40@5.41	5.34
July	5.50	5.45	5.45@5.46	5.39
August	5.50	5.47	5.49@5.51	5.44
September	5.61	5.54	5.54@5.55	5.49
October	5.58	5.67	5.60@5.62	5.43
November	5.40	5.38	5.39@5.37	5.32
December	5.13	5.10	5.06@5.08	5.06
January	4.90	4.90	4.88@4.92	4.88

The market for refined sugar was firm and unchanged to 25 points higher, with the range now from 7.00@8.25c for fine granulated. There was not much business reported, although the inquiry was good, but refiners were not accepting business. Several of the refiners announced that they will accept orders for granulated only with the following clause inserted: "All additional import duties, excise, or other taxes hereafter levied on raw or refined sugar necessary to fill this contract, at buyer's expense, in addition to price specified on contract." Raw sugar was quiet, but strong, with no fresh business reported. There were free offerings of April and May shipment Cubas at 5¼c, cost and freight basis, with bids of ¼c less probably acceptable. The market was unsettled and it was difficult to quote accurately, owing to the uncertainty of shipping and to the fact that there was talk of a duty being placed on raw sugar. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 6.05c; molasses, 5.17c; cost and freight, 5¼c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,540 packages. Prices were further advanced about ½c on most grades of fresh and held creamery, with the demand absorbing the stock very closely. Three cars of California butter in Saturday sold at 43@44c generally, a few high-scoring lots at the latter. Renovated strong, with supply light. Ladies and packing stock very scarce and decidedly firm at the advance quoted. Creamery, higher than extras, per lb. 45¼@46c; extras (92 score,) 45c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 43@44½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 40@42½c; thirds, 37½@39c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 46@46½c; extras, 45@45¼c; firsts, 43@44½c; seconds, 40@42½c; creamery, held, extras, 43½@44c; firsts, 41½@43c; seconds, 38@41c; thirds, 36@37c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 43½@44½c; good to prime, 41@43c; common to fair, 34@40c; renovated, extras, 36c; firsts, 34½@35c; lower grades, 32@33½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34½@35c; ladles, current make, firsts, 33½@34c; seconds, 32½@33c; lower grades, 31@32c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 32@32½c; No. 2, 31½c; lower grades, 30@31c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 31,429 cases. The market opened with liberal arrivals and a dull trade. Dealers carried a good deal of stock over from last week's purchases, and they were generally holding off. On the early trading stock was offered on a lower basis, current packed Western and Southern eggs, ungraded or only slightly assorted, going chiefly at 31½@32½c, and storage packings at 32c for average, fine lines. Later stronger Western advices stiffened the tone considerably, and afternoon sales showed a recovery of about ½c. Nearby white eggs are in large accumulation and by white eggs are in large accumulation and by white eggs are in large accumulation and by

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56 National Fuel Gas
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CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Weakness marked the closing dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The market had started with a recovery, which, in many cases, carried prices up sharply from their final levels of last Saturday. The retirement of bearish commitments helped to bring about the early rise. The early advances, however, invited selling, which gathered force as the day wore on. About 50,000 shares of United States Steel common were dealt in, this being the most active stock. Commission houses handled a broadly distributed business, which included a large volume of odd-lot orders.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Allis-Chalm..	26¾	26¾	26¾
150	Am. B. Sug.	95⅞	95¼	95¼
1,000	Am. Can..	47	44½	45¾
20	Am. H. & L.	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
20	Am. Linseed.	19	19	19
150	Am. Loco..	68¼	67	67
30	Am. Malt..	16¼	15⅝	15⅝
850	Am. S. & R.	100⅝	98⅞	98⅞
2,500	Anac. Cop..	80⅝	78⅝	79⅜
100	Bald. Loco..	59	55⅜	56
30	B'klyn R. T.	67	67	67
10	Butte & Sup.	44	44	44
120	Cal. Petrol..	21⅜	21	21½
10	Can. Pacific.	160	160	160
750	Cent. Leather	89½	87¼	87⅝
10	Ches. & Ohio	59	58	58
450	C. M. & St. P.	80¼	79½	79½
200	Chile Copper	23	22⅝	22⅝
100	Chino Copper	53	54¼	54¼
150	Col. F. & I.	48½	47⅞	47⅞
100	Colum. Gas..	45⅝	45⅜	45⅜
500	Corn Prod..	24⅛	23½	23¾
1,350	Crucible St'l.	65¼	63¼	63⅞
250	Cuba Cane Su.	45⅞	44¼	45
200	Del. & Hud.	130⅝	130⅜	130⅜
500	Erie	27¼	26⅜	27
120	Goodrich Co.	53	53	53
150	Inspir. Cop.	57¼	56¾	56¾
500	Int. Mer. M.	32¼	30½	30½
1,450	Do pf.	87½	84	84⅝
50	Nickel..	42½	42	42
60	Int. Paper..	39	39	39
30	Interb. Con..	12⅜	12¼	12¼
500	Lehigh Val..	65½	64½	64⅜
50	Max. Motor.	53½	52⅜	53½
750	Mex. Petrol.	87¼	85	85
50	Miami Cop..	41¼	41¼	41¼
20	Midv. Steel..	59	59	59
10	Nevada Con.	22½	22⅝	22⅝
80	N. Y. Cent..	94⅜	94⅜	94½
10	Nor. Pacific.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
30	Ohio C. Gas.	134	134	134
80	Pennsylvania.	53	52⅝	53
10	Ry St'l Spg.	47½	47½	47½
500	Ray Copper.	30⅜	29⅝	29½
850	Reading..	94⅝	92⅝	92⅝
100	Rep. I. & S.	79	78	78¾
50	Sinclair Oil..	53⅞	53⅞	55⅛
10	Do rights..	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	So. Pacific..	94	93⅛	93⅛
100	So. Railway.	28	27½	27½
450	Studebaker..	96⅜	94	94
850	Union Pac..	136⅜	134⅞	134⅞
2,950	U. S. Ind. A.	121¼	114⅜	115⅝
100	U. S. Rub..	58½	56	56½
40,050	U. S. Steel..	112	109⅝	110¼
850	Utah Cop...	113⅜	110⅛	110½
90	Wab. pf. A.	41½	40	40
250	Westinghouse El.	49⅝	48⅛	48⅛
10	Willys-Over..	33	33	33

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,300	Cashboy..	.09	.08½	.09
300	Consol. Va.	.20	.20	.20
500	Gold. Con.	.61	.61	.61
1,700	Iron Blos..	1.20	1.12½	1.12½
500	Isabella..	.19	.18	.19
300	Jumbo Ext.	.44	.44	.44
2,400	Morn. Glory	.29	.20	.21
200	Portland..	1.75	1.75	1.75
450	Ton. Ext.	3.37	3.37	3.37
700	Wh. Caps.	1.16½	1.16½	1.16½

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	‡Aetna Exp.	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞
5,000	‡ Do c. of d	3⅞	3½	3½
150	‡Air Reduc'n	69	67	69
450	‡A.-B. M. Co.	12	10	12
300	Am. S. Tob.	24	23	24
235	‡Cal. P. Cp..	39	38	38
1,700	Car. Steel..	12½	12⅛	12⅛
400	‡Cent. Fdy..	25	23½	23½
300	C. I. Co. of A	7¾	6⅞	7⅛
500	Chev. Motor.	118	115	115
200	Curtiss Aero.	21	20	21
1,200	‡Elite P. S..	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Emerson Ph.	10	10	10
1,500	‡Ev.-H., Inc.	21¼	20⅜	21
800	H. & B. C. Co	30⅜	30¼	30½
100	Int. Rubber.	11½	11⅛	11⅜
1,900	‡Lion Co. S., (new)	28	28	28
300	Key. T. & R.	17	16⅜	16⅝
200	‡Lib. pf.....	17	16⅜	16⅜
400	‡Lake T. B..	9	8⅝	9
251	‡Lima Loco.	58	57	57
100	Man. E.S. pf	99	99	99
177	‡Mansell S...	10¼	10	10¼

RAILROADS.

100	‡P. & W. V.	21	21	21
500	‡R. I., w. i..	36½	35½	35½
300	St. L., R. Mt. & P. v. t.c.	31¼	31	31¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

400	Ang.-Am. O.	16¾	16⅝	16¾
35	Ill. Pipe L.	234	231	231
10	Ind. Pipe L.	100	100	100
1	S. O. Co., Ind.	840	840	840
70	S. O. Co., N.J.	680	670	670
150	S. O. Co., N.Y.	300	293	295

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

500	A. Oil (a pr.)	2½	2	2½
5,000	‡A. Oil & G.	63	60	63
500	‡Atl. Pet....	7¾	7¾	7¾
8,000	‡B. & G.	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
450	‡C. M. & G. (a pros.)	67	67	67
500	‡C. & Co., O.	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜
1,500	Cos. O. & G.	13¾	13½	13½
3,200	‡Crown Oil	1¾	1¾	1¾
2,000	‡Elk B. Pet.	11⅜	10⅝	11
600	‡E. O. & G. (a pros.).	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	‡Esm. O. Cp.	1⅛	1	1⅛
2,500	‡Fed. Oil...	5½	5⅛	5⅜
200	‡Hous. Oil...	20½	20	20¾
2,500	‡Int. Pet....	14⅝	14	14⅛
2,400	K. O. (a pr.)	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500	‡K. C. O. Cp.	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
3,500	Mer. Oil Cp.	24¼	22¼	22½
5,000	Met. Petrol..	2⅛	2	2

MINING STOCKS.

2,100	Al.-Brit.-Col. Metals	⅝	⅝	⅝
6,300	Alaska Mex.	1½	1⅜	1½
4,900	‡At. Stan. C.	40	39	40
600	‡Ariz. C. P. f'ds	¾	¾	¾
5,000	‡Atlanta..	13	12½	13
8,000	Blue Jeans..	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝
4,100	B. Ledge C.	4	3½	3⅝
2,200	‡Bisbee Cop. (a pros.).	1	⅞	1
4,000	Bos. & Ariz.	63	60	62
1,000	‡Brad. C. M.	1	1	1
1,200	Butte G. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	10	9¾	9¾
300	Butte Ne...	⅝	⅝	⅝
800	‡Calaveras C.	4⅝	4½	4⅝
1,800	‡Caledonia..	65	63	63
2,000	‡Cal. & Jer.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	Canada..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Carlisle M..	6	5½	6
10,000	‡Cashboy.....	9	8	8
3,000	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	‡Con. C. M.	4	3⅞	4
500	‡Con. H'stead	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	Cress. Con. G..	6	6	6
2,000	Ely Con.....	12	12	12
10,200	‡Emma Con.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,800	First Nat. C..	2½	2⅜	2⅜
2,500	‡Gd. War. M.	70	68	68
1,100	‡Goldf. Con.	68	62	63
5,000	‡Gold. Mtn..	6½	6½	6½
1,500	‡G'monster M.	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛
12,000	‡Hargra. M.	18	17	17
100	Hecla Min...	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
2,300	‡Iron Blos'm	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
10,000	Jerome Verde (a pros.).	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Jer. Vic. Ext. (a pros.).	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,500	‡Jim Butler	72	71	71
3,100	‡Jumbo Ext.	45	43	44
600	Loma Pr. M.	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	‡Loon Lake	70	70	70
500	Louis. Con.	93	93	93
900	Magma Cop.	49½	48	48

BONDS.

$5,000	‡Atl. Char. 5s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
16,000	‡Am. Smel. 5s	96⅞	96¼	96⅜
7,000	‡Chile C. 6s.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
35,000	‡Cos. Oil 6s.	106	105⅞	105⅞
25,000	‡Cuba C. 6s.	101	101	101
21,000	C. A. S. 5s...	53	53	53
15,000	‡Erie 5s.. n.	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛

*Odd lot. ‡Sell cents per share. †Unlisted.

Note—Saturday 100 Chevrolet Motors sold at 118, and 1,000 Howe Sound at 6⅝ to 6¾.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturd'y. Bid.
Aetna Exp. pf	22	30	22
Am. I.-Corp. pf	49	51	..
Am.-B. M. pf.	30	40	30
Am. Drug Syn.	10	15	10
Am. Graph.	116	119	116
Do pf.	121	125	121
Do rights.	7¼	8¾	7½
Am. S. T. pf.	77	85	77
Am. Writ. P.	4	4½	4
Atlan. Steel.	125	140	125
Brit.-Am. T. ord. B.	18	19	18
Brit.-Am. T., ordinary	17¼	18½	17½
Can. Nat. Gas	⅝	⅝	⅝
Car L. & P.	2⅞	3	2⅞
Carbon Steel	85	90	85
Cent. F. M.	43	48	45
Fall Motors.	7	9	7
Grant Mo. Car	7	9	7
Holly Sugar.	42	44	43½
Do pf.	101	104	101
Int. A. & F.	24½	25	24½
Jones B. Tea.	45	48	45
Kath. B. pf.	3	4	3
Lake Tor. Boat 1st pf.	8¾	9¼	8¾
Leh. V. C. S.	90	96	90
Lukens Steel.	40	42	41
Man. El. Sup.	40	50	47
Mar. of Am.	2¾	3	2¾

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturd'y. Bid.
Mex. Pet., expt.	20	21	20
Mitchell Mot.	50	53	50
Motor Prod.	43	46	43
N. Auto.	30	40	30
Peer. T. & M.	15	18	15
Poole Engine.	81	85	81
Pyrene Mfg.	10¾	11¾	10¾
S. A. O. Corp.	37	40	37
Do pf.	96	97	96
Seab. S. & M.	..	26	..
Smith Mot. Tr.	6	7	6
Springf. Body	70	80	70
Do pf.	108	116	108
S. & T. T. pf.	10	10¾	10
St. Jo. Lead.	17½	18	17½
Todd Shipyds.	82	85	82
U. Prof. Shar.	⅝	¾	⅝
U. S. L. & H.	1¼	1⅜	1¼
W. M. A. pf.	35	45	35
World Film.	⅝	¾	⅝
Zinc	3	3⅜	3

OIL STOCKS.

Am. Ventura.	20	25	20
Pierce Oil.	13½	14	13½
Tidewater Oil.	193	198	193
W. E. O. & G.	15	25	15

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.	82	84	82

MINING STOCK.

Un. Magma...	40	45	40

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil	16½	17	16⅝
Atlantic Refining	980	1000	985
Borne Scrymser	450	470	450
Buckeye Pipe Line	103	107	103
Chesebrough Mfg.	425	435	425
Colonial Oil	50	60	50
Continental Oil	550	570	550
Crescent Pipe Line	39	41	38
Cumberland P. L.	165	180	160
Eureka Pipe Line	218	223	215
Galena Signal Oil	154	159	152
Galena Sig. O. pf.	138	142	138
Illinois Pipe Line	230	235	230
Indiana Pipe Line	100	104	100
Int. Pet. Co. Ltd.	14¾	14¾	13¾
National Transit	17	19	17
N. Y. Transit	205	210	205
Northern Pipe Line	100	105	103
Ohio Oil	360	365	370
Penn-Mex. F. Co.	47	52	47
Prairie Oil & Gas	570	580	580
Prairie Pipe Line	300	305	290
Solar Refining	365	375	370
Southern Pipe Line	203	208	200
South. Penn. Oil	305	310	305
Southwest. Penn.	112	117	110
Stand. Oil of Cal.	290	295	290
Stand. Oil of Ind.	830	840	825
Stand. Oil of Kan.	526	530	520
Stand. Oil of Ky.	765	780	775
Stand. Oil of Neb.	575	595	570
Stand. Oil of N. J.	670	680	675
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	292	297	290
Stand. Oil of Ohio.	480	495	475
Swan & Finch	110	120	110
Union Tank	91	93	92
Vacuum Oil	375	385	375
Washington Oil	30	40	30

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
Aetna pf.	20	27	20
American Brass	820	825	827
Atlas Powder	153	157	155
Do pf.	100	101	100
Babcock & Wilcox	120	124	120
Bliss	560	580	560
Do pf.	73	78	73
Can. Explosives	375	475	375
Do pf.	104	110	104
Can. F. & F.	155	175	160
Cent. Foundry	80	90	80
Colt's Arms	103	108	107
Du Pont	242	247	242
Do pf.	102	104	102
Hercules Powder	240	250	240
Do pf.	117	119	117
Niles-Bem't-Pond	174	175	175
Scovil Mfg.	585	595	595
Winchester Arms	800	900	800

*Ex dividend.

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
American Cigar	112	116	112
Do pf.	97	100	97
Conley Foil	250	325	250
J. S. Young	165	175	165
Do pf.	105	110	105
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	125	100
MacAndrews & F.	212	222	212
Do pf.	100	103	100
P. R.-Am. Tob.	230	250	230
R. J. Reynolds	550	580	550
Do pf.	117	123	117

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
200	Cities Service	292	287	288	290
30	Electric Properties	65	64	64	65
12	Interstate Electric	41	41	..	..
54	Interstate Electric pf.	95	95	..	..

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	26	28
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	82	85
American Cities	5	12
American Cities pf.	38	40
American Gas	118	120
Am. Gas & Elec.	137	138
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	50⅜	51
Am. Light & Traction.	360	361
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	112	113½
Am. Power & Light.	84	85
Am. Power & Light pf.	91	92
Am. Public Utilities.	38	39
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	69	71
Am. W. W. & El.	11¾	12½
Am. W. W. & E. part.	30	33
Am. W. W. & El. 1st pf	81½	83
Appalachian Power.	6½	7½
Appalachian Power pf.	37	40
Carolina Power & Light	40	41
Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf.	97	100
Cent. Miss. V. Prop. pf.	..	72½
Central States Elec.	14	16
Central States El. pf.	73	76
Cities Service pf.	89	89¾
Colorado Power.	31	32
Colorado Power pf.	99	102
Commonwealth P. & L.	57¾	58
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	80	82
Columbus Electric pf.	80	85
Connecticut Power pf.	94	96
Consumers' Power pf.	97	99
Dayton Power & L. pf.	95	97
Duluth Edison pf.	81	85
Eastern Texas Electric.	59	63
Eastern Texas El. pf.	85	90
Electric B. & S. pf.	100	102
Electric Properties.	62	66
El Paso Electric.	109	112
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
Empire Properties	62	65
Empire Dist. El. pf.	90	94
Empire Gas & Fuel.	99¼	100
Federal Light & Trac.	14	15
Federal Light & Tr. pf.	50	52
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	30	35
Gal.-Hous. Electric pf.	76	81
Gas & Elec. Securities.	300	325
Gas & El. Sec. pf.	94	100
Illinois Traction	..	46

Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cities 5s-6s, '19	98⅛	99½
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	79	80
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	82	84
Baton Rouge Elec. 5s	90	93½
Cent. P. & L. 1st 6s	97	100
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98
Cape Breton El. Ltd. 1st 5s	89	93
Cin., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	..	100½
Col. G. & El. 1st 5s, '27	90½	91
Col. G. & E. deb 5s, '27	80	83
Com'wealth P. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	98	101
Consol. Power 1st 5s	95	99
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	..	96
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99½	100
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	91	94
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	98	100
East. Ohio 1st 5s	100	102
Eas. Tex. Elec. 6s, '18	100½	..
East Tex. Elec. col. 5s	89	92½
El Paso Electric 5s	96	99
Empire Gas & F. 6s	99	100
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90
Fed. Light & Trac. 6s	90	93
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	90	94
Gt. Lakes P. 6s, '19-'35	99	101
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	87	89
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, 1925	97	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	..
I. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99	102
Ken. Pub. Svc. 5s, '41	93	96
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	90	95
L. G. & El. Co. 1st 5s, '41	92	96½
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99
Milwaukee Elec. Ry. & Lt. 5s, 1926	99	100
Mississippi Power 5s, 1951	90	93
Nashville Ry. & Lt. 5s, 1958	90	93
Nebraska Power 5s, 1932	98	100
Nebraska Power 5s, 1946	98	100
Nebraska Power 5s, 1954	98	100
Nebraska Power 5s, 1954	98	100
Nebraska Power 5s, 1954

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALEED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(C) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Isidor J. Kresel of New York City, Frank S. Katzenbach, Jr., of Trenton, N. J.; James Henry Hartman of Newark, N. J.; John Wahl Queen of Jersey City, N. J., and Francis X. Dobbins of Rahway, N. J., were admitted to practice.

638—The United States, plaintiff, v. M. T. Gradwell et al., and 684—Same v. C. Hambly et al.—Judgments affirmed.

775 and 776—Same v. E. O'Toole et al.—Judgments affirmed.

374—J. I. Straus et al., composing the firm of R. H. Macy & Co., petitioners, v. Victor Talking Machine Co.—Decree of Circuit Court of Appeals reversed, with costs, and decree of District Court of United States for Southern District of New York affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to said District Court.

715—Motion Picture Patents Co., petitioner, v. Universal Film Mfg. Co. et al.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the District Court of United States for Southern District of New York.

401—United States v. S. L. Ginsberg.—First question certified answered in the negative. Fourth question certified answered in the affirmative.

63—Same, plaintiff, v. J. P. Rowell et al.—Judgment reversed, and cause remanded, with directions to grant a new trial.

262—Pullman Co., petitioner, v. W. V. Knott, as Controller of the State of Florida.—Dismissed, with costs.

607—United States v. L. S. Waller and Manuel S. Wallace.—Question certified answered in the negative.

124—Lehigh Valley Railroad Co., appellant, v. United States.—Decree affirmed.

38—Ex parte O. Hennessy, petitioner.—State of Oregon.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

648—United States, plaintiff, v. S. Kenofskey et al.—Judgment reversed, and cause remanded for further proceedings, in conformity with the opinion of this court.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

25—F. C. Stettler, plaintiff, v. E. V. O'Hara et al., constituting the Industrial Welfare Commission of the State of Oregon; and 26—D. Simpson, plaintiff, v. same.—Per curiam: Judgments affirmed, with costs, by an equally divided court.

302—Leo Wilson & Co., appellant, v. United States.—Motion to advance granted, and cause assigned for argument on Tuesday, Oct. 2, next, after cases heretofore assigned for that day.

827—United States, appellant, v. D. J. Leary et al., administrators, &c., et al.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on Tuesday, Oct. 2, next.

744—Lincoln Gas and Electric Light Co., appellant, v. City of Lincoln et al.—Motion to advance granted, and cause assigned for argument on Oct. 2 next.

755—Illinois Central Railroad Co., appellant, v. State Public Utilities Commission of Illinois et al.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on Oct. 2 next.

744—Lincoln Gas and Electric Light Co., appellant, v. City of Lincoln et al.—Motion for leave to file a bill of review in this case denied.

997—Douglas Park Jockey Club, plaintiff, v. C. H. Talbott et al., &c.—Motion for a restraining order or temporary injunction in this case denied.

826—Washington Railway & Electric Co., plaintiff, v. John C. Scaia, administratrix, et al.—Ordered placed on summary docket, and assigned for argument on May 7 next.

989—V. Pakas, petitioner, v. United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari to United States Circuit Court of Appeals for Seventh Circuit granted.

1,014—United States, petitioner, v. Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to United States Circuit Court of Appeals for Third Circuit granted.

865—Central Trust Co. of New York et al., petitioner, v. Texas Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit denied.

999—Same v. same.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit denied.

998—Same v. same.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit denied.

886—The Michigan Central R. R. Co., petitioner, v. E. A. Tripp.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit denied.

1,003—B. F. Babbit, trustee &c., petitioner, v. C. S. Reed et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

1,020—C. S. Reed et al, executors, &c., petitioners, v. B. F. Babbit, trustee, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit denied.

1,013—Rivers and Harbors Improvement Co., owner, &c., petitioner, v. J. S. Latta et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Third Circuit denied.

1,024—M. H. Reed, petitioner, v. Cropp Concrete Machine Co. et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Seventh Circuit denied.

1,024—Washington Ry. & Elec. Co., petitioner, v. W. L. Clark, administratrix, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Appeals of District of Columbia denied.

1,025—Ex parte Hamilton, petitioner, v. Hamilton Club Comp.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit denied.

741—United States v. Bossie Wildcat, a minor, et al.—Death of David Knight, one of the respondents herein, suggested, and appearance of C. C. Taylor, the duly appointed, qualified and acting guardian of the person and estate of Wiley Knight, a minor and sole heir of David Knight, as a party respondent herein filed and entered, on motion of Mr. Solicitor General Davis in behalf of counsel for said respondent.

1,012—United States, appellant, v. Illinois Central R. R. Co. et al.—Appeal from the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. Dismissed, on motion of counsel for appellant.

1,015—United States, petitioner, v. W. B. Poland et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to United States Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit submitted for petitioners, with leave to counsel for respondents to file brief within ten days.

1,016—W. Sidey, petitioner, v. City of Marceline, in the County of Linn, and State of Missouri.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit submitted, but petitioner denied.

924—W. K. Winton, administrator, &c., et al., appellants, v. J. Amos et al., &c.—Suggestion of diminution of record and motion for writ of certiorari submitted for appellants, with leave to Mr. Solicitor General Davis to file brief in opposition.

926—John London, appellant, v. J. Amos et al., &c.; 927—W. S. Field et al., appellants, v. J. Amos et al., &c., and 930—K. A. Howe, executrix, &c., appellant, v. same.—Suggestion of diminution of record and motion for writ of certiorari submitted for appellants, with leave to Mr. Davis to file brief in opposition.

1057—C. W. Rantoul, Jr., petitioner, v. North German Lloyd, and 1058—M. Hanssens v. same.—Petition for writs of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for First Circuit submitted for both petitioners and respondent.

960—Southern Pacific Co., petitioner, v. California Adjustment Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondents.

422—H. Harper, plaintiff, v. Board of County Commissioners of Oklahoma County, Okla., et al.—Motion to dismiss submitted for defendants in support of motion and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

974—W. T. Hendrickson, Judge, &c., petitioner, v. J. Apperson; 975—Same v. Creager; 976—Same v. H. S. Gardner; 977—Same v. M. E. Hocker, and 978—Same v. Sterling Land & Investment Co.—Motion to advance submitted for petitioner.

761—A. M. Emerson, petitioner, v. W. E. Sweetser.—Dismissed, with costs.

792—A. P. Lowell, petitioner, v. same.—Dismissed, with costs.

1,047—F. Semidey et al., petitioners, v. Central Aguirre Co., &c., et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for First Circuit submitted for petitioners and for the respondents.

1,025—Illinois Surety Co., petitioner, v. Standard Underground Cable Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Third Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

973—G. B. Biddinger, appellant, v. Commissioner of Police of the City of New York.—Motion to advance submitted for appellee in support of motion and for appellant in opposition thereto.

25, Original—Ex parte in the matter of the Indiana Transportation Co., petitioner.—Motion of certain parties for leave to file return to rule to show cause submitted for the moving parties.

1,056—T. Gilcreaz, petitioner, v. G. R. McCullough et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the State of Oklahoma submitted for petitioner, with leave to print record within ten days.

1,019—C. Hathaway et al., &c., petitioners, v. B. B. Martindale et al., receivers, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

619—Don Lacy, as liquidating agent, &c., plaintiff, v. M. Ezzard.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for defendant in support of motion, and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

18, Original—State of Missouri, complainant, v. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co.—Leave granted to file stipulation for appointment of Commissioner, and motion for appointment of Commissioner submitted for complainant.

297—A. L. Weil, plaintiff, v. H. K. Black, Judge, &c.—Dismissed with costs, and mandate granted on motion of counsel for plaintiff.

6, Original—The State of Arkansas, complainant, v. State of Tennessee.—Motion to fix time within which defendant shall take proofs and designate time for submission of causes submitted for complaint.

1029—Union Sand and Material Co., petitioner, v. State of Arkansas.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of Arkansas submitted for petitioner.

998—C. D. Smith et al., as C. D. Smith & Co., et al., petitioners, v. Coplah County et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit submitted for petitioners and for respondents.

1, Original—State of Georgia, complainant, v. Tennessee Cooper Co. et al.—Motion of intervenor, State of Tennessee, for modification of former orders and decrees herein submitted by J. W. Williams in behalf of F. M. Thompson, the Attorney General of Tennessee.

1049—Fentress Coal and Coke Co., petitioner, v. B. Elmore.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit submitted for petitioner.

979—American Steel Foundries, petitioner, v. Tri-city Central Trades Council et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Seventh Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondents.

1022—The Saalfield Publishing Co. et al., petitioners, v. G. & C. Merriam Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit submitted for petitioners and for respondent.

1006—C. A. Nones, petitioner, v. State of New Jersey.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Court of Errors and Appeals of State of New Jersey submitted for petitioner and for respondent, with leave to petitioner to file additional brief before Friday next.

392—St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas Railway Co., plaintiff, v. M. Smith, admrx., &c.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for defendant in support of motion, and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

871—Z. B. Ekin et al., heirs, &c., plaintiffs, v. L. B. Jones et al.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for defendants in support of motion and for plaintiffs in opposition thereto.

620—The Norfolk & Western Railway Co., plaintiff, v. C. H. Melvin.—Dismissed, with costs, on motion of counsel for plaintiff.

519—Cumberland Lumber Co., plaintiff, v. United States.—Ordered placed at the foot of the call for today.

594—The Ohio River Contract Co., plaintiff, v. The Hon. T. D. Gordon, Judge of Jefferson Circuit Court.—Argued for plaintiff, and submitted for defendant.

732—Seaboard Air Line Railway, plaintiff, v. C. Thompson, administratrix.—Argued.

251—The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co., plaintiff, v. N. Gotschall, as administratrix, &c.—Submitted for plaintiff and argued for defendant.

577—The Pennsylvania Railroad Co., plaintiff, v. Olivit Brothers, and 578—Same v. I. W. Carr et al.—Argument commenced for plaintiff and continued for defendants. Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for April 10: Nos. 577, (and 578,) 762, 785, 407, 760, 968, 407, 840, 945, 365, 621, 604, 721, 741, 804, 902, 810, 922, and 519.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Room 433, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Benedict<CNY. Guaranty Trust<International Steam Pump. Chelsis<Luckenbach SS. Co. Butterick Pub<Peerless Pattern. Re Brennan. R E Deitz Co<Burr & Starkweather.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 227, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty:

Penn RR<Tug Catherine Moran. Scully<Tug Vigilant. Stanwood Tow<Tug NY Central No. 8. L Y Transp Co<Tug Theo F O'Brien. Schussler<same. Walls<Tug Arthur Kill O'Boyle<Tug Colecraine. Robbins<Tug Bern. Interstate Ltge, &c< Tug Gen G M Sorrell Harms<Cornell Steamboat Co. Berwind White Co< Tug Geo R Kirkham Zansinger<SS Idaho. McWilliams<Tug F RR No. 32. Embricos<Barber & Co

Cases will be sent for trial from this calendar before Manton, J.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 9, 12th floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity:

Sparhawk<Meany. DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 323, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Wm A Higgins & Co< Aetna Ins Co. Stinz<Erie RR. Manzo<Long. Campbell<N Y, N H & H RR. Brainerd, Shaler & Hall<Kearny<Brice. Gardner<Du Pont. Taylor<S Karper & Bro. Calabrese<Erie RR. U S Mercantile Marine Corp<New E SS Co. Phillips<Littlefield. Burns<Penn RR. Dibiasi<Lehigh Valley RR. Esposito<N Y Central

On and after April 11 causes will be sent to Room 337 as required.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Criminal. US<Ching Bing et al.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Motions. Re Pinaro Rallos, (Naturalization.) Acme Wire Co<Auto Supply Mfg Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J., Laughlin, Scott, Smith, and Page, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Enumerated motions.

NY Trust Co<Black. Re Quimby. Weber<City of Stamp<86th St Amuse. Jones<Humphries H M Co. Shaw<Amaldi Co. Todd<Int R T. Bailey<Montgomery.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Garland<C W L Rity. Re Cohen<P G Tiling & Cont Co. Re Schwartz<Silver Lunch Co. Re Miller<Kremer. Re Kurz. Re Colebrook. Margolis<Breier. Kelly<Daly Bros Co. Weissberg<Ager. Katz<same. Hart<Hart. Emigrant Ind Sav Bk<Healy. Malesco<Malesco. Lowenstein<Miller. Kurz<Hartmayer. Unity Iron Wks, Inc< Edison Elec Ill Co. Segr<Arfeen. Teichmann<Cohn. Sherman<Griffin. Knight<Emmons Bro. Copeland<Madden. Orth, & Hasting<Co. Lorenzo<Jarmulowsky. Deleval Steam Turbine Co<Bassano. Keigharn<Keigharn. Baker<Collins. Re D'Isa. Hoffman<Nunez. Klosk Cont Co<Fort Masonry Co. Chase Nat Bk<Chase Nat Imp & Export. Re Guttenberg. Schorr<Fox Film Co. Cohen<Cohen. Hugo & Moceo Restaurant Co, Inc<Pirani. McDonald<McDonald. Stanley<Paramount Utensil Mfg Co. Walsh<Cambron. First Nat Bk of Mission<Cochran. Di Branco<Leh Val RR. Taglivia<T M Sales. CNY<Silberman. Mortland Chem Co< Stern. Hooley<Watson & Flagg. Revere<Gorman. Columbia Tr Co<Bowdoin College. Crothers<Kahn. Fencza<Lane. Finkelstein<Levy. Loew's Theat Enterprises<Wh Rats Un. Amer Nat Bk<Pease.

PART II.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Re E 180th St. Whidden & H<Schneider. Adams<Interocean Oil. Re Public Serv Comm (165-67 William St.) Rivera<Rivera. Garofalo<Garofalo. Re Radiow Av. Satin<Satin. Miller<Miller. Preferred cause: Sahn<Smith. General calendar: Greenfield<Nye. Walsh<Walsh. Re Wanamaker Elkhorn Val Coal Land Co. Wood<Wood. Cohn<Shapiro. Abramowitz<Froomkin Neal<Neal. Bonnette<Molloy. Needles<Needles. Gottlieb<Gottlieb. Belmont, Inc<Lazure. Goldstein<Goldstein. Chew<Flint.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Recess.

PART VI.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.

Wilson<5th Av Coach. Eisenstadt<same. Benx<United Storage Warehouse Co. Jupiter<Burns Bros. Shulman<Simonoff. Bonyi< NY Rys. Gannuzzi<Atlantic Fruit Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Max Carlton & Co< Carlton, (2.) Miller<Strumpf.

PART I.—Finnlits, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.

Beggs<N Y Central RR. (2.) Levine<New England Cas Co.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either party applies therefor. Cases for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court.

Fleischman<Lazarus.

PART IV.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J. Wood<Cleland Realty Co—Stanley L Richter. Wood< Davidson Av Realty Co—Stanley L Richter.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Sheppard & Knapp<Cohen—John H Rogan.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J. Dibble< Augustina Realty Co—Maurice B Blumenthal. City R R Co—Shepherd—Benno Lowinson. Bell<Bell—Abraham B Keve. Engelke<Irving—Eugene L Bucha. Emigrant Ind Sav Bank<Osterweis—Frederick R. Goldman. N Y Sav Bank—Mel Realty Co—Isabel J P Adelman. Finger<Cuddeback—Edward Kaufman. Union Trust Co< Bates—Frederick R Rich. Re R — Cloak & Suit Co—Maurice Meyer. Re Stellhorn—Maurice Meyer. Todd<Martin Co—Mark Goldberg.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J. Georgiana Kendall<Mary Le Vien—Pease & Elliman. Lawyers Mtg Co<T W Stemmler—Ward Belknap.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—Motion calendar.

Joseph<Joseph. Kaestner<Schulze. Kelly<Valentine. Re Silverberg. Re Appleton Av.

Henning<Comache. Franke<Haake. Re 173d St Imp (2.) Re Bronx Parkway Commission.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mitchell, J. Diener<Cerf.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Hendrick, J. Joseph<Joseph. Wasserman<Davidson. Furlong & Furlong< Carl<Bogert. Weinberg<CNY. Donnelly<Fredin. Cunningham<Mallett. Kunz<Foran Poly & Mfg. Green<F Falk Co. Goldstein<Bernstein. Peters<Peters. Weber<Bloom. Verschleiser<Crespi. Deicco<Hoffman. Corn<Miller. Kuehn<West Elec RR. Krellenstein<same. Schmidt<I R T.

PART II.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I. Cases on: Dahlgren, Jr<Lasser, Inc.

Goldman<Bachrach, (2.) Wilson<5th Av Coach. Eisenstadt<same. Benx<United Storage Warehouse Co. Jupiter<Burns Bros. Shulman<Simonoff. Bonyi< NY Rys. Gannuzzi<Atlantic Fruit Co.

Salts<Vogt Trucking. Rosenberg<Empire City Co. Warshowsky<Brandyce. Davis<Int R T Co. McCarthy<NY Rys. Kopelwitz<Billes. Klampner<NY Rys.

Surrogate's Court.

Surrogate Fowler.

Motion Calendar.

Eugene Van Schaick, Emilie W Cerf. Jacob Cooperberg, Henry Dietz, John H Scoville, John G Stevenson, Samuel Margules, Johannes J D M De Ridder, &c. Adelaide M Zandt, Jeanette H Sullivan, Mary A McPartland, Mary Smith, &c., Victorina C Escorlaza, Milton P Day, Max Simon, Mary L Van Ness, Catherine M Tolles, Hannah Mencher, Rose Holman, Matthew Rooney, Thomas Kelly, Domenico Pappalardo, Yechiel Zelmanovsky, Margherita Fagioli, Beckie Cohen, Julia Gano, William Schlemmer, William L Loew, Josey O'Connell, &c, A Lelo, Albert G Eberhagen, William M St John, Bridget Roche, William H McIntire, Johannes D E M De Ridder, &c, Mary McNally, Max Flatauer, Gertrude Vassler, William Frisch, John V Dahlgren, Joseph D Carroll, (2.) George S Lynde, Hyman Kaston, Alice Wasserman, inf, Sadie T Sturges, Honora Dorgan, Ellen Potter, Richard A Canfield, Samuel Schwartz, Julia A Stiles, George W Millar, Abraham C Finkel, Elizabeth V Ebert, John Erving, Donald B Isaacs, D Sidney Appleton, Samuel Levin, &c, William Miskovsky, Olga (Kohlin) Florman, Infant, William Brennan, (4.) Daniel C Connell, Louis Hall Bruce, Luigi Chiappari,

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Estates of Herman W. Leland. Contested will: Case on—William R Goodheart.

Re Stephen Callaghan.

CALENDAR: Conaher<Terry & Tench Co. Tibbits<Cohen. Hunt<Heath (2.) Re Hunt. Fallon<Swackhamer. Ratz<Hummerich (2.) Re Aldridge. Kerrigan<Lewenecki. Diodata<Isaacs. Kane<B H RR.

if marked ready, will be set down for a day upon this call.

Schnitzer<Klein. Ketterle<CNY. Janz<Sattler. Carroll<CNY. O'Mara et al< Guernsey Farthenwares Co. Cocks<Dairy Mach & Con Co. Volkommer<CNY. Molloy<Wolfstan-ley et al. Ward<B H RR. Caro<Wiener. Bergen<C I & B RR. Nichols<Nassau RR. Knowles<Nevins. Arlauckas<Munson SS. Meyer<NY Con RR. Savino<Bklyn Soc P C C. Styhr<Int R T. Brandel<Norwegian Home & Hosp. Cobbs<Le Presti et al. Moran<Cochrane et al. Webster<So Bklyn Ry.

Cosentino<Spcy of Giuliano. Lynch<Mutual Life Ins Co. Block<Elevator Supply Co. Madden<N Y Cons RR. Miller<So Bklyn Ry. Friedman<B, Q C & S RR. Sheerer<same. Friedman<N E RR. Lezale<same. Seelig<same. Shuran<same. Besaman<C I & B RR. Emnis<same (2.) Fiore<B H RR. Kolb<same. Roubein<same. Zuke<Lehigh Valley Coal Co. Ettinger<Ettinger. Hoff<Mayer. Sinram<Griesman (2.) Szeczenlewicz< Peck<Wrenn. Re Kings County Mtge Co. Bitz<Low. Gach<Effron. Clements<Williams (2.) De Palma<Cleveland. German Journal Corp< Eldert. Re 4th Av & 5th St Station. Wilber<Wilber (2.) Savarese<Degnon Contr Co. Schr<Old Schwald. Lundy<City. Levine<Wasserman. London<Fringo.

Re Green. R C Blancke & Co< Isaacs. Hassinstein<Ohio Farmers Ins Co. Sleep Realty Co< Conendia Fire Ins. Same<Lyma Fire Ins Co. Johnston<North. Bunes<Graham. Pollitzer<Pollitzer. Hamilton<Goldberg. Meserole<Meserole. Zobel<Zobel. Davison<Thayer. Myers<Newtown Supply Co. Re Plummer Loan & Trust Co (Macomber.)

PART II.—Clark, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Manning, J.—At 10 A. M.

Feldman<Blank. Rosenman<Feuss. Mitchell<Mitchell. Star Towel & Sup Co< Wright. Mansfeville<Sanatorium. Melvin<Melvin. Grolerg<Edert. Hirshman<Feiman. Sunshine<Sunshine.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 4099.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J. Part II., Aspinall, J. Part III., Van Siclen, J. Part V., Callaghan, J. Part VI., Kelby, J. Part VII, Jaycox, J.

Lewis<CNY. Hopps<Biscay. Schlitz<Coffey. Ambrose<CNY. Riordan<Merrill. Lamuto<Walliant. Carpenter<NY Con RR. Melstein<Nassau R R. Hunsinger<same. Constant<N Y Rys Co. Evans<Compton et al. Tansey<B Q Co & Bklyn R R. Bakke<Ohl. Brock<NY Con RR. Baillet<Borrick et al. Stang<Goldfarb. Quilty<Gibbons et al. Nicholson<Gibson & Donham Co. Serignese<Salontus et al. Tromba<Gregnano.

The following causes, if not disposed of to-day, will be placed down for a day upon this call.

Bressin<Tribune Assn. Balinsky<Nass RR. McIlroy<A & S Bldg Co et al. Ressler<Nass RR. Riordan<Bklyn U Gas. Bk of Coney Island< Segall et al. Ebert<Lerner. Butensky<Ditkofsky. Doonan<Killilea. Reiner<Hurley. Re Silber Realty Co (Cohen Iron Works.) J P Co<Wolffe Impt Co. Huott<Wood. Pugatch<Wallas. Re 7th and 8th Sts (Abberley.) Milkman<Casesa. Rabinowitz<Bierschenck. Re Green. R C Blancke & Co< Isaacs. Hassinstein<Ohio Farmers Ins Co. Sleep Realty Co< Conendia Fire Ins. Same<Lyma Fire Ins Co. Johnston<North. Bunes<Graham. Pollitzer<Pollitzer. Hamilton<Goldberg. Meserole<Meserole. Zobel<Zobel. Davison<Thayer. Myers<Newtown Supply Co. Re Plummer Loan & Trust Co (Macomber.)

Highest number reached on call, 9230.

Artig<Artig. Lyon<Gilleran. Cannon<Manus Co. Mittlestadt<Purdy. Barker<Barker. Schnurle<Meier. Parker Cox Thompson Realty Co. McDermott<Arden Constr Co.

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 103 and 105, and 7th St, 128; David Isseks against Maryland Casualty Co., Feb. 23, 1916, by bond.....$94

SAME PROPERTY; Max Braunstein et al. against same, Jan. 29, 1916, by bond...$3,008

91ST ST, n s, 308.2 ft e of 5th Av; Michael Torpey against Charles M. MacNeill et al., Sept. 14, 1916.....$114

91ST ST, 15 East; James P. Hinch against John MacNeill et al., Sept. 18, 1916...$1,554

Bronx.

FORDHAM ROAD, 8 and 10 West; Frank S. Phelan against L. M. Rosenbaum et al., Jan. 26, 1916.....$402

SAME PROPERTY; Harold Hausen against same, Feb. 23, 1916.....$110

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 188th St, 100x191.8; Aaron Naumburg loans 188th Street & Washington Avenue Co., Inc., to erect a theatre and store building...$45,000

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, April 24, 1917, for Contract 168, for furnishing, delivering, installing, and testing complete electrical lighting apparatus in various structures at reservoirs and along the Catskill Aqueduct; also for furnishing and installing a motor and gearing and an electrically driven pump. The work is located between the Ashokan Reservoir, near Ashokan, Ulster County, and Silver Lake Reservoir, Staten Island, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORGENTHAU JR & CO.
MORTGAGES
25 PINE STREET

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

There was only a limited amount of dealings in the Manhattan realty market yesterday. The transfer was recorded to Mabel B. Garvan of the property at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-first Street, 29.2 by 125, from Henry A. C. Taylor and Henry C. Frick. The sale was announced a short time ago, but the transfer shows that Mr. Frick, whose home is on the block to the south, had an interest in the property. A mortgage on the plot for $300,000 has been taken by the Lawyers Title and Trust Company.

In the upper Manhattan section th six-story Monterey apartment house at the southeast corner of Pinehurst Avenue and 179th Street was purchased by the Fore Realty Corporation from Frederick Brown. It covers a plot 100 by 100, and was held at $210,000. Mr. Brown recently acquired it in a trade.

$27,000 Deal on West Ninth Street.

Helen Norris sold to an investing client of J. Irving Walsh 55 West Ninth Street, a three-story and basement private dwelling on a lot 22.8 by 92.8. The property was held at $27,000. Extensive alterations will be made by the buyer.

Private Dwellings Sold.

The two three-story dwellings at 237 and 239 West Fifty-second Street, 28 by 100.5, near Eighth Avenue, have been sold by the H. M. Weill Company for Jane C. Long. The holding price was $50,000.

The three-story dwelling at 228 West 137th Street, 18.6 by 99.11, has been sold by Joseph L. Rusling to a client of Llewellyn C. Collins.

Increases West Side Garage Site.

Thomas F. Devine sold to Daniel Meehan the vacant lot, 25 by 100, at 446 West Fifty-fifth Street. The buyer is building a six-story garage on the adjoining property, 432 to 444.

Sells Garage Leasehold.

The leasehold on the property at the northwest corner of Second Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street has been sold by the Terrace Garage Company. The plot is 130 by 100, and is covered with a story and a half garage. The lease runs for twenty-one years. The holding price was $55,000. Pease & Elliman were the brokers.

Tenement Investments.

The six-story new law tenement at 522 and 524 West 158th Street, plot 50 by 99.11, has been sold by Freidus & Co. for Samuel Wachtl.

The five-story tenement at 317 East Thirty-ninth Street, 25 by 98.9, near Second Avenue, has been purchased by Peter Hof from Rosamond Roberts.

The five-story at 2,248 Seventh Avenue, 25 by 100, has been sold by Charles Zink to Anna E. Woodcock, who gave in part payment a plot 100 by 101 on Valley Road and Woodcrest Avenue, White Plains. John A. Steinmetz, P. J. Ryan, and J. P. Finneran were the brokers.

Charles Wynne bought from Max Stern 523 West 123d Street, a five-story tenement on a lot 33.4 by 100, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway.

Bronx Sales.

The two-family dwelling at 4,229 Park Avenue, 25 by 100, near Fremont Avenue, has been sold by McDowell & McMahon for Ennis & Sinnott to Mrs. Sabella Muratore.

John C. Tatum Estate at Great Neck, L. I., Sold.

Arthur E. Watts, Vice President of the Sinclair Oil Company, has purchased through Shields Brothers the John C. Tatum estate at Great Neck, L. I.

The property comprises approximately nine acres, with an extensive water frontage on Manhasset Bay. There is a large main dwelling and several outbuildings, consisting of garage, greenhouse, and stables. The property was held at $125,000, and is in the same locality as the Dunmore estate, recently purchased by H. F. Sinclair, a partner of Mr. Watts.

Long Island.

Pell & Tibbits have sold for the Queensboro Corporation their sixty-acre farm on Middle Neck Road at Port Washington to the Elderfields Reservation, Inc., which recently purchased the Hyde estate, adjoining, through the same brokers.

John W. Paris & Son, Inc., sold to C. H. T. Saunders the Dutch Colonial residence built by M. Schaefer on Poplar Street, just west of Fourteenth Avenue, Kissena Park, Flushing, L. I.

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. sold to Arthur E. French a plot at Plandome adjoining his residence.

The Ark Holding Company has purchased fifty lots at Jamaica Hill from A. B. Davies and nine in the same development from H. M. Drescher.

The Cord Meyer Development Company has sold two lots at Forest Hills to C. Denkz.

J. Edward Brener sold Lots 6 and 7, corner of Brookdale Avenue and Chelsea Place, in the Stanton addition to Great Neck Station, Long Island, to Clementine Pearce for improvement with a dwelling.

Jersey City.

Jacob M. Leibner has sold the two-story frame dwelling on plot 100 by 105 at the northwest corner of Bergen Square and Academy Street, near the Summit Avenue tube station, Jersey City, to Emanuel Gross.

Hyman Selkin sold to Albert Ammon the four-story plot at 201 and 203 Claremont Avenue, 49 by 125.

Robert Broadman has bought from Charles H. Buck four store buildings at 540 to 544 Ocean Avenue, on plot 75 by 90.

Commercial Leases.

Pease & Elliman leased for a long term of years the four-story and basement brick building at 66 Vesey Street, southeast corner West Broadway, to the Wearwell Neckwear Company.

The Charles F. Noyes Company leased the store and basement at 246 Pearl Street for Moore & Wyckoff, agents, to James Cunnion & Sons, Inc.

Frank D. Veiller leased to Brueckner, Weiss Millinery, Inc., the entire store, basement, and second and third floors of the new building 6 and 8 West Fifty-seventh Street, now being erected by the Dreicer Realty Company, 65.5 by 100.

The Reo Motor Car Company of New York has taken a long lease of the building at 150th Street and Girard Avenue for use as a service station. This is a two-story building erected four years ago by Henry Lewis Morris for the Overland Company. Cross & Brown Company negotiated the lease.

Edward C. H. Vogler leased to The Belmont Market the store and basement at 569 Amsterdam Avenue; also store at 718 Amsterdam Avenue to Schmidt & Uhr.

The Ruland & Whiting Company have rented the building at 498 Greenwich Street for the Robert I. Brown estate to the Chelsea Paper Company; also the store at 97 Reade Street for Philip L. Rose to Eugene Falco.

Pease & Elliman leased a store in 4 West Thirty-seventh Street, adjoining the Mark Cross Building, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue, to the Postal Telegraph Company.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd leased the building 20 West Street to William Schumacher.

Realty Notes.

A meeting of the Harlem Property Owners' Association has been called for Thursday evening, April 12, at 147 East 125th Street.

Plans have been filed for a six-story concrete office building and display room at the northeast corner of Monterey Avenue and 175th Street for the New York Edison Company to cost $180,000, according to the plans of W. Weissenberger, architect. The plot is 50 by 100.

Justice Pendleton of the Supreme Court has appointed Ward Belknap receiver of the rents of 136 West Thirty-fourth Street, a five-story mercantile building, pending a suit brought by the Lawyers' Mortgage Company to foreclose a mortgage of $110,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, APRIL 9.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

GREAT JONES ST, 39, s s, 261.8 ft w of Bowery, 27x100; Wastle M. Tyler to Elizabeth Seitz, Pearl River, N. Y., mt

GREAT BARGAIN, $16,000

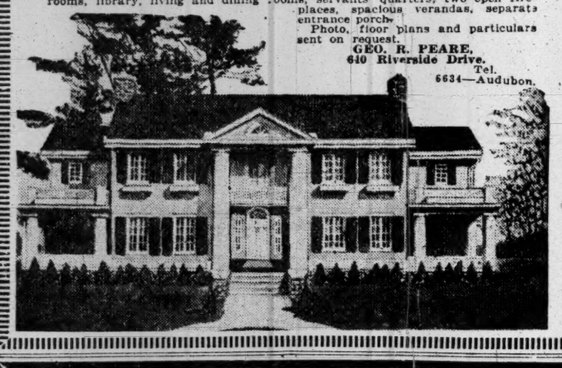
This New Colonial Villa Near Water

You May Buy It on Your Own Terms.

Unparalleled value. Cannot be equalled in size, design, construction or beauty of natural surroundings and convenience for easy commuting near New York. See this property—make comparison.

An unusually beautiful property, with every convenience of a country home, most comfortably and luxuriously equipped. Extensive grounds. Near lakes and commanding a magnificent view of surrounding country. Unexcelled train service and within easy commutation of New York City. Golf and country club nearby.

House is new, large, and roomy, contains 6 bed chambers, three bathrooms, library, living and dining rooms, servants' quarters, two open fireplaces, spacious verandas, separate entrance porch.



Photo, floor plans and particulars sent on request.

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WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Tel. 151f.

COLONIAL HEIGHTS

For sale, new house, at $17,000; Tudor English architecture; Fiske-lock brick and stucco construction; 10 large rooms, 3 baths, 2 sleeping porches and dining porch; gas and electricity; hot-water heating; garage; on large corner plot, commanding unsurpassed view; near station; terms reasonable.
L. H. TASKER, 154 Nassau St., New York.

Bungalows & Cottages,

near the water,
WESTCHESTER COUNTY
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.
MEIGHAN & MAGILL,
30 East 42d. St. Tel. Murray Hill—3498.

RYE ON THE SOUND

Delightful all-year round tile and stucco dwelling for sale with garage, on corner plot with magnificent view of Sound. Hardwood floors and trim, hot water heating system. Double windows, copper screens and doors. Cost $16,000, open to offer. Can be bought at a substantial reduction.
FRED'K P. BOEHM, Larchmont, N. Y.

JUST BELOW WHITE PLAINS

At Hartsdale, Near Greenacres.

8-room house, modern equipment, chestnut trim, spacious piazzas, wide country views. Price $5,450. A Great Big Bargain. Easy terms.
EDWARD M. WEST, INC.,
Depot Square, White Plains. 'Phone 413.

NEW ROCHELLE.—11 room house—solidly built—ideally located for children—quiet, safe neighborhood—beautiful trees and shrubs—all improvements—large lot 100x85. To close estate will sell at $9,000. Few minutes' walk to railroad station and trolley. Must be seen to be appreciated. J. C. Gleason & Son, 221 Huguenot St. Phone 104.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

LIVE IN THE COUNTRY

Raise your own poultry, vegetables; keep cost of living down; no telling what prices will be next season; be prepared; investigate this property at once, entirely at our expense; greatest bargain ever offered; within 35 one hour fifteen minutes of New York or Brooklyn; plot of excellent soil, 150x300; 45,000 square feet; 22½ lots, at the rate of $12.50 per lot; full price for all, $275; terms of $25 cash, balance $3 per month; perfect title; no excuse left for you when high prices hit; don't let this chance slip by; only a few of these plots left at this price. Write or call for particulars. B., Estate, 243 West 34th St.

SEMI-BUNGALOW

Just completed; owner cannot occupy; 6 rooms, tile bathroom, extra large living room full width of house, open fireplace, up-to-date kitchen, large china dressers, new model gas range with improved hot water attachment, combination gas and electric fixtures, hot water heat, spacious porches front and side, opening into living room, can be closed in as sun parlor for the Winter; large grounds, 6,000 square feet; 3 minutes' walk to beautiful sandy bathing beach; 40 minutes from city; owner's loss—your profit; will sell for $4,500; worth $5,000; $350 cash, balance very easy monthly payments. A Bargain, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

Seashore Home for Sale

Stucco on hollow tile, year-round home; nine rooms and bath, steam heat; first floor, living room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen; second floor, four bedrooms and bath; third floor, two bedrooms and step to magnificent, safe, restricted ocean beach ½ mile long, to bay for still-water bathing and boating and to fine club. 40 minutes to Manhattan or Brooklyn. Price $7,500, liberal terms. Address P. G. H., Box L 384 Times Downtown.

$30 Lots

HUNTINGTON
High and dry, where you can make a little fortune; very good investment, near station, trolley, school, and churches; bathing beach; steamboat to and from New York. Buy quick. Only a limited amount of lots left.
$2 DOWN, $1 MONTHLY.
B. SEYMAN, 105 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Biggest Bargain Ever Offered.

28 acres, 4th Ward, Borough of Queens, New York City; high, dry, level; good road frontage; near new trolley, with 5-cent fare to Manhattan; ripe for immediate subdivision or speculation; $550 acre.
HARVEY B. NEWINS
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

SMALL FARM $1800

5-room house, land for vegetables, chickens, &c.; town of 10,000, ready market for all you can raise; factories, schools, stores, &c.; near trolley and depot and harbor for bathing and fishing; $100 down and $12 monthly. Tickets to visit. Benson, Box 264 Times Downtown.

HUNTINGTON HARBOR.

Miniature Shore Front Estate, 5 acres Exceptionally well built house, 5 master bedrooms, 2 baths, combination stable and garage. Offered very attractive figure, might rent. Full particulars and photographs.
Daniel O. Gerard, 1270 B'way, (33d St.,) N.Y.

5, 6, 7 and 8 Room Bungalows

with waterfront lots and plots; houses with all improvements and waterfront privileges $3,500 upwards; waterfront plots from $1,200 upwards. Easy terms. Address S. E., 243 West 34th St., New York.

WATERFRONT ESTATE

Lease or Sale—AT SAND'S POINT, Long Island. SIXTEEN rooms, large stable, garage; fish pond, wonderful trees, orchard; ice house; all kinds vegetables, chickens, &c.
PELL & TIBBITS, 542 Fifth Av.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

RENT WITH OPTION TO BUY

All Rent Money to Apply on

This 7-room house; all improvements; highly restricted suburb, 14 miles out; half block from golf course, near lake.
Contractor, P. O. Box 1667, N. Y. City

A REAL HOME

Built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy, but business changes compel his removal. Price $5,500, including the garage; $500 cash, balance like rent. House contains 7 large rooms and cozy inglenook with open fireplace; plenty of closets; sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; spacious piazza; located on large plot near trolley and depot; good transportation; 30 minutes out.
Schools, clubs, churches, sewer, water, gas, electricity, telephone, fruit and vegetable garden. Full particulars
G. A. ROFF
Room 518, 47 W. 34th St.

An Opportunity Seldom Offered

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
A 16-room house, large and roomy; all city conveniences; running water, electric light, sewer to tidewater; large grounds, trees and shrubs; beautifully situated, Cranford, N. J., 40 minutes from New York; 20 trains daily; can be bought on your own terms; it will pay parties meaning business to investigate. Address GURNEY, 7 Pine St., New York.

GLEN RIDGE

$12,500; Colonial Residence; centre hall, large living room, dining room, butler's pantry, tiled kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 tiled baths, sleeping porch, solarium, all latest appointments. 66 Hawthorne Av., most delightful location.
Open for Inspection Sundays.
Murdoch, op. Lackawanna, Montclair.

SUMMER HOMES

Asbury Park	Allenhurst
Deal Beach	Interlaken

and vicinity. Trains met by appointment
WRITE FOR BOOKLET "T."
MILAN ROSS AGENCY,
Asbury Park (Phone 406-407) Allenhurst.

A CHARMING LITTLE HOUSE

in the beautiful Ramapo Valley, completely furnished, except linens and silver; modern plumbing, electric light, garage, &c.
Oakland Realty Company
500 5TH AV.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

CAMP FOR SALE

on Oscetah Lake, Adirondack Mts.
Situated near Saranac Lake; 4¼ miles from Saranac Lake Village; this camp was built by a party of means and has every appointment within it which might be demanded by a family of refinement and means; the bungalow proper contains on the first floor a large living room with open fireplace, 3 bedrooms with connecting baths, also kitchen and pantry, both very well appointed; second floor contains 3 bedrooms and bathroom; the property also contains an icehouse, 150 tons capacity, with inside storage room for household necessities; ample pumping facilities are also upon the property for water uses throughout the bungalow; the property has a frontage of about 300 feet on the lake and a depth of about 350 feet; the grounds are beautifully wooded with paths through the property, and said property also contains one of the finest springs in the Adirondacks; there is also a boathouse and large power launch; entire bungalow is very handsome and completely furnished; this property is offered for sale at $15,000, which is a decided sacrifice; terms would be made to suit a responsible purchaser. Photos at office. For further particulars address BUNGALOW, Room 1002, 507 5th Ave., New York. Tel. Murray Hill—1871.

Look—$2500!

Here are ten acres of fine land, close to village and commuting station, with water mains, electric light, trees, stream and choice surroundings. If you see it you will build your home there.
Howard Goldsmith, 110 West 34th St.

Charming Chelsea
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
115-125-135 West 16th Street
3-4-5-6 LARGE ROOMS,
FOYER—1 & 2 BATHS
Now Leasing
(References required)
Agent on premises
Wm Lustgarten & Co
68 William St. JOHN 6120-6121

A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42nd St.
offer to rent from next October a few desirable apartments at
151 & 161 WEST 86TH ST.
10 Rooms and 3 Baths
9 Rooms and 3 Baths
7 Rooms and 3 Baths
140 WEST 71ST ST
10 Rooms and 3 Baths, Duplex
119 WEST 71ST ST
6 Rooms and 2 Baths
Possession May 15 on one apartment.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO ABOVE ADDRESS.

For Sale
The Palatial Residence
245 West 72nd Street
A Four Story Limestone High Stoop, with elevator, water filter, six baths, billiard room and complete in every detail.
FULL PARTICULARS
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
162 West 72d St., Near Broadway.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

FREE AND CLEAR

FARM IN MAINE
Worth $10,000, will trade for equity in income property.
515 OLD SOUTH BUILDING, BOSTON, MASS.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Now Available For Business Use

238 Madison Avenue

A four-story and basement building on lot 33' 9" x 100'.
Located on west side of Avenue, between 37th and 38th Streets.
Can be used for business or profitably altered for business on lower floors with apartments above.
To be sold to settle Estate.
Price reasonable—terms easy.
Full commission to brokers.

Loton H. Slawson Company
171 Madison Avenue N. Y. City

Offices for Rent

Choicest Location,
BROADWAY AND 34TH ST.
High class, modern, fireproof building. Excellent service till 12 P. M. day and 6 P. M. Sundays. Offices and salesrooms. Offices from $25 up.
Willard S. Burrows Co.,
110 West 34th St.

Connick Building, 244 5th Av. (Near 28th)

TO LET.
Large Light Lofts, 31.4x85
Fireproof Building. Steam Heat. Hot & Cold Water; Passenger Elevator. Freight Elevators. No Manufacturing.
ANDREW J. CONNICK, Owner,
On Premises, or Your Own Broker.

DESIRABLE OFFICE SPACE

TO SUB-LEASE
1 year lease with privilege renewal. In desirable Office Building.
4th Ave., 31st Street
About 2500 sq. feet.
Rent about $1750 yearly.
Can divide to suit.
For particulars see
STEMBER, 450 4th Ave.

LOFT 247-253 W. 19th St.

WITH FINE LIGHT.
7,500 sq. ft. to Floor.
New Subway Station, 18th St. and 7th Av.
Modern, well-kept building, 100% sprinkler system; suitable any business.
To Lease at Reasonable Rent.
Apply Superintendent, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 782—Worth. Or your own broker.

CIGAR STAND

Desirable space in corridor on grade floor of new high-class office building; (never closed;) well adapted for cigar and newspaper booth; 6,000 people in and out of building every day. Apply
THOMAS J. O'REILLY, AGENT.
51 Chambers St. Worth 640.

The New York Times
Annual
Real Estate Review
Next Sunday

Men prominent in building and allied trades, and especially in the Real Estate world, will contribute timely articles attractively illustrated.

James B. Walker, Secretary of the Public Service Commission, is preparing an article on the present Subway System, with maps and other illustrations.

Realty developments in the five boroughs of Greater New York will be described.

The net paid sale of The Times on Sunday exceeds 400,000 copies.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

A Few Desirable Offices in
FULTON BUILDING
S.W. Cor. FULTON & NASSAU STS.
TO SELECT TENANTS
WILLIAM F. FUERST Inc. Agt.
87 NASSAU ST.

LOFTS TO LET

MONAHAN EXPRESS CO.
221-223-225 West 17th St.

SHOW ROOM $60.

SECOND FLOOR FRONT.
STORE WINDOWS.
114-16 East 28th St., at 4th Av.
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, INC.
Gram. 4410. 5 East 23d St.

SECOND FLOOR STORE.

Plate Glass Front.
25 x 65.
178 Madison Ave., at 34th St.

OUTSIDE OFFICE $30.

36 EAST 23D ST.
Modern office building, subway entrance; opposite Metropolitan Building.
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, INC.,
Gram. 4410. 5 East 23d St.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Rare Opportunity for Drug Store

In good paying residential neighborhood of New Jersey. Very profitable trade; nearest competitor 3 miles away. Fine new store and apartment over it of 7 rooms and tiled bath. Price only $2,500 on easy terms and $4,000 first mortgage buys it. This is a rare opportunity.
Act Now. Tele. 1521 Cort.
F. B. WELLS, 170 B'way, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

The HILLCREST

Modern Elevator Apts.
8 Large, all outside rooms, 2-3 baths.
$1,600 to $1,800.
430 W Facing Columbia University Grounds 116th St.

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

BRONX.

JUST COMPLETED

165th St. & Woodycrest Ave.
Highbridge section, West Bronx Heights. Residential section & beautiful location.
4-5-6 ROOMS
All Improvements.
Convenient to 6th & 9th Ave. L and New Lexington Ave. Subway.

Bedford Park-Mosholu Arms Apartments,
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.
3 rooms, $25; 4—$26; 5—$30, 6—$43.
Class of tenants restricted.

JUST COMPLETED

425-431 WEST 214TH ST.
4-5 Every improvement. 1 block from 215th St. Broadway Subway.
ROOMS: REASONABLE RENTALS.
AGENT ON PREMISES.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Exquisitely furnished apartments

ATTRACTIVE SUMMER RATES. ALL CONVENIENCES OF HOME. COMPLETE HOTEL SERVICE.
F. V. KYNE, Manager, Murray's.
228 W. 42d St. Phone Bryant 4535

MORTGAGE LOANS

Wanted—A second mortgage of $2,000 on a five-story tenement in East 89th St., between 1st and 2d Avs., subject to a first mortgage of $11,000. George Rosenfeld Co., Inc., 51 East 42d St.

Loan of $30,000 wanted on first mortgage; Newark business property, worth over $100,000. Address M. G., Box 201 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE

DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO.
Real Estate and Insurance.
414 Madison Avenue,
At 48th Street.
Telephone Murray Hill 5600.

BUILDING MANAGEMENT.
INEXPENSIVE and EFFICIENT SERVICE.
VAN NORDEN & WILSON, 1 W. 34TH ST.

RULAND & WHITING CO.
REAL ESTATE.
5 BEEKMAN ST. Tel. Cortland 1122.
710 MADISON AV. Tel. Plaza 4951.

$2,400—Artistic, furnished bungalow, green lawn; barn, coops, fruit, garden; acre land or more; near Sound. Pink, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Good Barber Shop Location.

Apply to Van Norden & Wilson,

1 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 949.

Five-story double tenement on 1st Av., near 3d St.; two stores; four families on a floor; can be bought below cost. A. A. Schopp, 73 3d Av.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

City Island waterfront; all-year-round residences, country and city advantages; Borough of Bronx, New York City; $3,250 to $12,000; small payments down. Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Watch for Sunday's ad. on Easy Housekeeping Homes on Crown St., bet. Bedford and Rogers Avs.; garage space free. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

ATTRACTIVE Summer and ALL-YEAR HOMES now ready for inspection at HOWARD BEACH ESTATES, the seaside country home community within the city, 20 minutes from Broadway; all improvements; restricted; water frontage; bathing, boating, fishing. Investigate before buying elsewhere. Office 51 Chambers St. Phone Worth 5556.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful home, South Yonkers; high ground; extensive view; overlooking Van Cortlandt Park; modern new stucco house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; sleeping porch; wide veranda; quartered oak trim; parquet floors; large fireplace; all improvements; sun parlor; well heated; garage; ground 75x100; large trees; must be seen to appreciate; two minutes' walk to Caryl station; $12,000; terms to suit. E. A. FAIRBANKS, 54 Manhattan St. Telephone Morningside 8924.

$30 to $33, new 5-room apartments, 564 South Broadway, Yonkers, just above Van Cortlandt Park subway station; possession now, rent from May 1. Premises, or T. S. Burke, Radford Building, Getty Square. Tel. 5060 Yonkers.

Park Hill—Broad Hudson River view; choice lots or acre plots; exceptionally low price for quick sales. Thomas S. Burke, Radford Bldg., Yonkers, N. Y.; 'phone Yonkers 5060, or Park Hill on Hudson, Inc., 2 Rector St., New York City. 'phone Rector 9969.

RIVER VIEW MANOR.—Established community of homes, every city convenience, high ground, no malaria, no mosquitoes; well designed and constructed houses; $7,000 and upward. Hastings Homes Co., 41 Park Row.

SCARSDALE.—BARGAIN. Six rooms and tiled bath; high, on improved street; roomy porch; hot-water heat, electricity; sewer, water; good school; price $4,500; cash $1,000. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON.

Nearly new stucco house, every convenience; near station, trolley, schools and churches. Must be sold. Cost $15,000. LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway.

LARCHMONT.

From May 1 to Oct. 1, fully furnished cottage, convenient station and water; nine rooms, bath, and all modern conveniences, $750. FRED'K P. BOEHM, Larchmont, N. Y.

"ALONG THE SOUND."
For Sale or Rent.
Chas. Field Griffen & Co., 11 E. 42d St., N. Y.

$500 and your present monthly rental will buy your home at Mahwah, N. J. and Larchmont, N. Y.
Country Home League,
40 W. 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful, new seashore bungalow, 5 rooms, bath; California style; all large, airy rooms, nicely furnished; open brick fireplace, panelled walls, beamed ceiling, steam heat, water, gas, &c., connecting bath with bedrooms, modern kitchen, large porch overlooking bay; fine view; one block from private bathing beach; great for all water sports; near trolley and in good neighborhood; schools, stores, churches nearby; only 40 minutes from New York; owner will sacrifice to quick buyer for $300 down; $20 monthly. For further information, write "Bungalow Owner," Box 280 Times Downtown.

Magnificent Colonial Mansion in Wave Crest, the exclusive, restricted residential section of Far Rockaway. A real show place. Contains 14 rooms and 4 baths. Delightfully improved grounds. Built and occupied by owner and kept in A-1 condition. Rental value of $2,000 for season. Must be sold on account of decease of owner at a sale price that offers unusual investment or, residence opportunity. "Wavecrest," 142 Times Annex.

Am compelled to sacrifice my country home, good house of 6 rooms, with 10,000 square feet of fine land on a corner; suitable for poultry raising, &c.; about 45 minutes out, 2 blocks from depot; price $2,400; $12 monthly and small cash payment to a good party. Nolan, Box 280 Times Downtown.

A FEW SMALL FARMS, SELL OR LET.
Acre ground, 6-room house, orchard, $2,500; 4 acres, Jericho Turnpike, 9 rooms, $3,300; 5 acres, large buildings, suitable boarders, $3,100; easy terms; list mailed. Codling, Northport and 217 Broadway, N. Y.

$950 for small house, near large town; plenty of ground for chickens and farming; needs fixing up, and will make a good year-round home; $100 down and $10 month. Call or write for information and tickets, B. Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Attractive five room bungalow, full cellar; near station; one hour out; overlooking the Sound; price $1,500. $100 cash, balance $12 per month. Browne, Box 273 Times Downtown.

Neponsit, the year-round residential community, 15 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; lots $550 up; beach rights; get particulars. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

Small poultry farm, 6-room house; needs repairs; convenient to station, trolley; 1 hour from city; sell to quick buyer, $100 cash, balance $12 per month. B. Thomas, 243 W. 34th St.

$50 cash and $6 monthly buys my 3-acre farm; hour out, in large town; near depot; good for farm or home; best soil; $700 complete. Farm, Box 274 Times Downtown.

For Sale or Rent—11-room modern house, 2 baths; fine location; commuting; 3 car garage. Inquire at 14 Ash St., Flushing, L. I. Tel. 927-J Flushing.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

WANTED AT ONCE—BUY OR RENT.
On Long Island, about thirty miles from New York, north shore, neighborhood of Roslyn preferred, SMALL ESTATE of several acres, with medium-sized modern house; five, six bedrooms; three or four bathrooms; room for three or four servants; well-kept lawns and vegetable farm under cultivation; location, near main highways, not isolated, but house not too close to others. S 22 Times.

Bona Fide Bargain—Price $7,250; easy terms to suit; artistic suburban home in the mts., on the lakes; good boating, fishing; large tree covered grounds, 125x186 ft.; superb views; fine neighborhood; 10 rooms, 2 tiled baths; beamed ceilings; paneled walls; electric lights; floors parqueted; high class throughout; convenient commuting to N. Y. City D. L. & W. R. R.; near express station; fine neighborhood, country club, golf, all water sports. Address A. Farrelly, Box 310 Times Downtown.

AN OPPORTUNITY to buy a home at a bargain; 8 rooms and bath; hot-water heat; hardwood floors; all modern improvements; fully improved streets, sewers, gas, water, electricity; very high ground; ¼ acre of land, corner; 5 minutes from station; 4 tennis courts in immediate neighborhood; I also have a 6 and 7 room house in same neighborhood, all with very large plots. Call, write, or phone owner. MUNSON D. AYRES, 146 West 36th St. Tel. Greeley 4535.

LEGAL NOTICES.

GEORGE H. RANKIN, Attorney-at-Law, Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on estate of James M. Fanning, deceased, late of 2,109 Penn. Av., Pittsburgh, Pa., Allegheny County, have been granted to the undersigned, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are to make immediate payment. Those having claims or demands against same will make them known without delay.

JOSEPH FLAHERTY,
709 Omaha St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
M. B. MORAN,
121 S. Graham St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

TRUSTEE'S SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction on the 13th day of April, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, the steam lighter "PIONEER," her engines, etc., at Crane's Shipyards, Erie Basin, Brooklyn, New York. EDWARD L. OWEN, Trustee. FOLEY & MARTIN, Proctors for Petitioner, 64 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

REAL ESTATE

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

REDUCE COST OF LIVING IN WAR TIME. Pay rent to yourself by purchasing on exceptional terms one of my new up-to-the-minute homes, 30 minutes from New York City; raise your own vegetables and poultry; I have saved money for over fifty satisfied home owners; names on request; let me show you. John A. Baldwin, 27 Cedar St., New York City.

TO SUBURBAN HOMESEEKERS.
"RIDGEWOOD,"
"The Garden Spot of New Jersey," will interest you. Write for useful illustrated booklet giving full information. Secretary, Business Men's Association, Ridgewood, N. J.

A NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE.
Every improvement; plot 40x150; three minutes station; half hour downtown; restricted residence section; $3,600; reasonable terms.
LONG & MILLER,
Tel. 4088 Cortlandt. 13 Park Row.

Adjoining Colgate estate, Onteora Park, Catskills, 1½ acres, house 8 rooms and bath; flowers, trees, shrubs, beautiful surroundings and view; easy terms. Matheson, 32 West 39th St.

MONTCLAIR.—New residence, 11 rooms, 4 baths, big living room, sleeping porch, solarium, garage; immediate possession; $125 per month. Frank Hughes-Taylor Company, Montclair, N. J.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION HOW
To own home on payments like rent.
Boundary Realty, 30 Church, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

BELLE ISLAND.—On Connecticut shore, five miles beyond Stamford, for rent; nicely furnished cottage; all improvements; sleeping room; garage; within 50 feet of Sound; fine sand beach. Plant, owner, on premises, or Everett Building, New York City.

BIG FARM NEAR LAKEVILLE.
Chance to dam Salmon Creek and make 25-acre lake near old Colonial brick house; 10 rooms, bath, furnace; frame house, 8 rooms, bath; extensive stock barns; 315 acres; price $13,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shore front acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

SOUND BEACH, CONN.—WATER-FRONT Cottages; rents $1,800 up. E. J. LUCAS, Conn. shore, hour out, furnished residences, all improvements; most beautiful place near N. Y. Owner, 825 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FARM of 42 acres on main road, near Cornwall, among the high-priced places; 9-room house, freshly painted; barn; formerly held at $6,000; can be bought for $3,500. FARM & ESTATE CLEARING HOUSE, 141 B'way.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE—New modern brick house, 2 acres of land; garage; on State road; 14 miles from Poland Spring; fine place for home in case of war. Dr H. Stevens, Lewiston, Me.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LARGE FURNISHED OFFICE.
Corner room; 3 windows; well furnished; $50 a month, including light, telephone service, &c.; references given and required. D 104 Times.

$55.—Large, light office or loft, 1,000 square feet; large basement, 1,500 square feet; steam heat, elevator; at Pennsylvania Terminal, 412 8th Av. Large, light store, 207 East 9th St.; also 1,234 3d Av., at 72d St.; also northeast corner 152d St. and Courtlandt Av.
S. Niewenhouse, Inc., Agent, 412 8th Av.

MERCHANTS' BUILDING,
S. W. Cor. B'way & 4th St.
Lofts and show rooms, 81x110; low insurance; excellent light; 16 stories.
Very reasonable rentals.

Sublease for two years, attractive suite, containing 1,317 square feet, in financial district; excellent broker's offices. Apply G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. 5064 Rector.

VACANT LOTS, excellent location; immediate occupation; LARGE, BRIGHT LOFTS, facing river. BROOKMAN ESTATE, 52 Exchange Place.

Rent Free.—Ground floor, 77x44, and basement; yard space 75x38; power plant. Call 3015 Morningside for particulars. Larkin Lumber Co., 101 Manhattan St.

OFFICES—SUBLEASE EASIS.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5064 Rector.

THREE-STORY BUILDING FOR LEASE.
For stable or other purposes; 14,000 feet floor space; reasonable rent. 167-169 East 31st St.; through block.

21st St., 304 West.—Single store, large plate-glass front; suitable any business; low rent. MERCER, 286 West 23d.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small front parlor, north, overlooking park; electricity; high-class; references.

Desk room or office, business centre; telephone, stenographer; terms reasonable P 206 Times Downtown.

Fine store, exceptional location; Tuxedo Court, corner Madison Av., 128th St.; $50.

SUMMER HOMES.

Furnished.

Modern 8-room house, furnished; five minutes from station; 30 minutes from city; garage on place; rent reasonable. Phone 44-W, Elizabeth. Address H. Jacobsen, 49 Pine St., Elizabeth, N. J.

At Hastings-on-Hudson, near Mount Hope Station, Westchester County, N. Y., large furnished stone house, beautiful location, $100 a month. Address Kent, 7 West 40th St. Phone 2728 Bryant.

Bungalow, Seagirt, N. J.—Artistically furnished; near water, station; lot shaded pine, oak; pictures; 90 minutes from New York. K, 423 West 118th.

FOR RENT from June 1 to Nov. 1 house in Dobbs Ferry on Hudson; nine rooms, three baths; sleeping out porch, front parlor. Box 41, Dobbs Ferry.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Unfurnished.

162D, 550 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Ten rooms, 2 baths; very attractive house. W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway. (147th.)

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

22D, 33 EAST.—Exceptionally attractive apartment; two rooms, bath, kitchenette.

44TH ST., 144 EAST.—To sublet until Oct. 1st, or longer, 2-room furnished apartment, with bath and kitchenette. Tel. Vanderbilt 2440 all this week.

62D, 27 EAST.—Expensively furnished, sunny, outside, six rooms and two baths; three months or longer, $250 monthly; ninth floor front.

61ST, 160 EAST.—Airy elevator apartment, parlor, bedroom, kitchen, bath; $58 monthly. Until September. Lenox 2430, Apt. 879.

61ST, 160 EAST.—Two rooms, kitchenette and bath; beautifully furnished. Telephone 2430 Lenox.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.,
4520 Murray Hill. 507 5th Av., (42.)

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4383.

MADISON AV., 200.—Unusually attractive corner apartment, furnished or unfurnished; huge, light rooms, kitchen, bath, maid's room. Ullman.

Furnished—West Side.

5TH AV, 210.—5-room apt., handsomely furnished, for 4 or 5 months; references required. Dithridge.

43D, 26 WEST.—Elegant 4 rooms, kitchen, bath, veranda; piano, Victrola; sublet Oct. 1; exceptional; $130 month. Franken, Vanderbilt 4149.

47TH ST., 112 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; two rooms and bath; high-class elevator house; maid service, electric light, and linen included in rental, $85 monthly.

51ST, 62 WEST.—Beautiful suite, parquet floors, electricity, telephone, refined, $25 weekly.

59TH ST., 38 WEST.
Sublet apartment; neatly furnished 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $200 monthly; $2,000 year.

74TH, 103 WEST.—Furnished, suites; never rented before; $70 up. Columbus 5685.

80TH AND WEST END AV.—Comfortably furnished 7-room apartment to rent for 5 months to responsible party; adults only. Apply David Lamb, 400 West End Av.

81ST, 167 WEST.—Attractive, light, 7-room furnished apartment. Summer months. Glave.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Beautiful floors, 2-4 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; service.

92D, 214 WEST.—6 light rooms and bath, completely furnished, housekeeping, rent $85. See Superintendent.

95TH, 206 WEST.—7 sunny outside rooms, artistically furnished; elevator; cars convenient. Garrett.

98TH, 203 WEST.—Three-room apartment, elegantly furnished; May 1-September; $75. Black.

101ST, 205 WEST, THE JOSEPH HOTEL. Three floors from B'way. Tel. 9575 River. High-class, newly furnished 5-6-7 large, sunny rooms and kitchen; all-night elevator, telephone, & maid service; $25 to $45 weekly, $90 to $150 monthly.

101ST, 229 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Attractively furnished, complete housekeeping, 5 rooms; $125. Heim.

116TH, 610 WEST.—Two rooms, bath and kitchenette apartment; 3d floor; immediate possession. Telephone Morningside 3040.

122D, 521 WEST.—Four well-furnished, homelike rooms, $60 monthly. 5550 Morningside.

142D ST., 509 WEST.—Seven large, sunny outside rooms, artistically furnished; Baby Grand, Victrola, silver, linen, &c.; immediate possession; call afternoons; $100 per month. Williams.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

1ST CORNER CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, AND 110TH ST. ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS.
THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
HOTEL CONVENIENCES. APARTMENT RATES, THE HEALTHIEST LOCATION IN THE CITY.
Must be seen to appreciate. Take Broadway subway or 6th or 9th Av. "L" to 110th St. WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS; $25, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; 5th Av. bus stops at door; references essential. Phone 613 Academy.

115TH, 005 WEST.—Six-room apartment, handsomely furnished; possession immediately. Apartment 42.

113TH, 336 WEST, (Apt. 3.)
Six rooms, $85; May-October.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Four-room, elegantly furnished apartment, with piano. See Superintendent.

104TH, 601 WEST.—Furnished, unfurnished, light, airy, four rooms, until October. Herz.

APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman. Renting Specialist, 174 West 72d, Room 106.

BEAUTIFUL 8 rooms, 3 baths apartment, charmingly furnished; sunshine all rooms; overlooks floral garden; unusual opportunity enjoy private home. Phone River 2641. D 94 Times.

BROADWAY, 3,647, (150th St.)—High-class apt., 4 rooms, completely furnished; southern exposure; May to October. Robinson.

FINEST 7 rooms, Riverside, cheap. Write Francis, care Ohio Society, Waldorf Hotel.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 270, (near 171st St.)—High-class elevator apt., $80 per month. Apply Apt. 54, or Supt.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS Concessional prices from now until October, $75-$500 month; long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 E. 42nd. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450

LIST of furnished apartments mailed on request, 2 to 11 rooms for rent, 3 months, or to Oct. 1. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St., and 401 5th Av.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 20.—Until Sept. 15, beautiful 6-room apartment, overlooking park. Solomon. Phone 214 Morningside.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90.—Attractive five-room apartment; Summer price; near

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

Charming Family House of Highest Standard. 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c. 80 Cosy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals. THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I. CENTRAL AV. Tel. 379 Tompkinsville.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Private family offers choice of two large rooms facing Riverside Drive, suitable for two gentlemen. Apt. 6B. Telephone 4570.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 849.—Exceptionally elegant rooms; superior board; $10-$15 weekly. Payne.

SHERMAN AV., 120, Inwood.—Nurse will take small child or infant to board. Reuter.

WEST END AV., 815.—Beautiful front room; also smaller room; exceptional cuisine.

WEST END AV., 922, (75th.)—Large rooms; all conveniences; subway; excellent service.

BOARD WANTED.

GENTLEMAN, quiet, desires room with refined private American family. M 137 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. Yonkers 2161.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALL MUST GO.

1917 Scripps.	1916 Lexington.
1917 Studebaker R'dster.	1916 Oldsmobile.
1917 Overland.	1915 Lozier.
1917 Scripps Coupe.	1914 Abbott Roadster

LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT., 815 West 57th St. Bryant 2411.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1916 BEARCAT.
STUTZ 1915 BULLDOG.
MARMON 1916 4-PASS. CLOVERLEAF.
CHEVROLET 1916 TOURING.
H. A. L. 7-PASSENGER TOURING.
SAXON 6 ROADSTER.
SCHOONMAKER-JACOD, 1,700 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC touring, fully equipped; Westinghouse shock absorbers; overhauled, repainted; guaranteed mechanically perfect in every respect; will sacrifice. 854 West 181st, Apt. 5C.

CADILLAC 1914, 7 passenger, 2 bodies, slip covers, new tires; just overhauled; $625. Bryant 5392. Rumlis.

CADILLAC 8-cylinder touring, 7 passengers, 1916, like new. Alma Pauline, 200 West 125th. Morningside 2886.

CADILLAC 1915 seven-passenger limousine. MARMON N. Y. CO., 44 West 62d St.

CARS, TRUCKS, ONE-MAN TOPS. Pierce, Cadillac, Chandler, Buick; others. Springfield and Limousine Bodies cheap. Ford Top Dust Covers, $1.

20TH CENTURY CO., 1,700 B'way, 5th floor.

CASE, 40, 1914, 5 passenger, fully equipped, mechanically perfect; cost $2,300; will sacrifice $300. Bryant 5392. Rumlis.

CHALMERS 1917 five-passenger sedan. MARMON N. Y. CO., 44 West 62d St.

CHANDLER five-passenger touring, good as new; exceptional bargain; run 8,000 miles. A. Ray owner; Holtzman, 58 West 57th.

CHANDLER, 1915 five-passenger touring car. MARMON N. Y. CO., 44 West 62d St.

CHEVROLET 1916 Baby Grand touring car; perfect condition; $375. Schmidt, 154 West 18th. Phone Morningside 175.

Dodge 1916 touring.
National 1916 touring.
Hudson Super-Six touring.
Rainier limousine, $350.
Pierce-Arrow limousine, $600.
Peerless Touring with limousine body complete, $400.
Tough's Storage Warehouse,
510 E. 73d St. Tel. Lenox 7194.

ELECTRIC USED CARS.
Mostly rebuilt and equipped with new Exide Hy Capacity batteries, guaranteed for two years. All repainted. These cars are rare bargains.

Baker Coupe	$750.00
Beach and Lang Town Car, Fifth Av.	1,750.00
Baker Double Drive Brougham, latest model	1,250.00
Detroit Coupe	575.00

Telephone or call for demonstration.
BAKER R & L NEW YORK CORPORATION.
17 Central Park West.
Phone Columbus 8800.
THE ELECTRIC GARAGE.
at 62d St., facing Central Park West, assumes all care of your car, storing, oiling, charging, washing, and polishing—ALL FOR $40 PER MONTH.
For $1.50 weekly your Electric will be left at your door each afternoon for daily.

LANCIA, collapsible, handsome, overhauled, painted; elegant condition; $550. Kline, 425 West 54th St.

LOZIER 1915 two-passenger roadster. MARMON N. Y. CO., 44 West 62d St.

MARMON 1915 seven-passenger car. MARMON N. Y. CO., 44 West 62d St.

MARMON 1914 48 horse power touring car. MARMON N. Y. CO., 44 West 62d St.

MERCER, $2,000, 1916, touring; fine condition. Telephone Murray Hill 7920, Room 1818.

MITCHELL, absolutely brand new 1917 Mitchell, seven-passenger touring car; slip covers, extra tire, tire cover and motormeter. Duffy Motors Corporation, 1,895 Broadway, Columbus 2565.

MITCHELL, 1916, TOURING, $625. Beautiful 7-passenger; used very little; condition guaranteed; electric self-starter, lights. Mr. Fulton's car, 150 West 55th St.

NATIONAL 1916 five-passenger sedan. MARMON N. Y. CO., 44 West 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 five-passenger touring car. MARMON N. Y. CO., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 five-passenger sedan. MARMON N. Y. CO., 44 West 62d St.

OVERLAND, 1916, "6" TOURING. LIKE NEW. Has every possible equipment, including wire wheels and all fine shoes; motor absolutely in perfect condition, paint is without a scratch; has a seven-passenger body, and car is complete in every detail and ready to be used immediately without spending a penny for anything; mechanical inspection invited; any demonstration, day, evening or Sunday. On Exhibition at the Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

OVERLAND 1916 touring car, seating seven; 1916 Packard Twin Six 1-35 seven-passenger touring car; 1916 Overland roadster; 1915 Stearns-Knight touring, with wire wheels; 1916 Overland 5-pass. touring car; one price—the lowest. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used-Car Dept., Broadway, at 50th St. Phone Circle 1800.

OWEN-MAGNETIC, latest model, touring; run 2,000 miles; many extras. Columbus 9899.

PACKARD, 1916 twin 6, 1-35 touring; runs and looks like new; price $1,950. Williamsburg Garage, 159-161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PACKARD, six, 1915, 7-passenger touring; run 4,000 miles; perfect condition; sacrifice. Columbus 5322. Herman Karp, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARD runabout, 1915, 2-35, two passenger; like new; twin-six touring body; 2-35 touring body. Lamberty, 1,926 Broadway.

PACKARD 1914 4 horse power seven-passenger touring car.
MARMON N. Y. CO., 44 West 62d St.

PACKARD.—Private party wishes to dispose of Packard touring, 138, 1914 model. Mr. Hahn, 57 East 96th. Telephone 5130 Lenox.

PIERCE-ARROW 1918, 6-48; Westinghouse air springs; fine condition; used only by lady; demonstration given. D 85 Times.

PIERCE-ARROW 7-passenger touring body for sale; good condition. 20 West 33d, 8th floor. Phone Madison Square 6860.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DECISIONS; SATISFACTORY RESULTS. VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY SALES RING, 180-182 EAST 58TH ST.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916, $775. Light 5-passenger, 4-cylinder automobile, in A1 condition. 150 West 55th.

STEARNS 1915 three-passenger coupe.
MARMON N. Y. CO., 44 West 62d St.

USED CARS

THAT ARE

GUARANTEED.

PEERLESS 1916, 8-CYLINDER, GUARANTEED ONE YEAR.
CADILLAC 1914, SUMMER AND WINTER TOP; FULLY COMPLETE, $550.
PACKARD 1914, "48," 6-CYLINDER, SEVEN PASSENGER; PERFECT, $1,000.
STUDEBAKER 1917, TOURING, LIKE NEW, $650.
MERCER 1913, 4-PASSENGER, FULLY EQUIPPED; VERY FAST; $800.
PEERLESS 1915, LITTLE 6 ROADSTER; PERFECT; $750.
OVERLAND 1916, 7-PASSENGER, 6-CYLINDER; $500.
GOLIE 1913, 5-PASSENGER TOURING, COMPLETE, $200.
HUDSON 1912, "54" 6-CYLINDER ROADSTER; IN BEAUTIFUL CONDITION; FULLY EQUIPED; VERY LITTLE USED; $450. TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
PEERLESS,
1,896 BROADWAY. 8768 COLUMBUS.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 touring car; Packard 8-38 phaeton overhauled, repainted, tires slightly used; 1916 Willys-Knight, with blue Ribbon limousine body; 1915 Paige touring car, seating seven; 1915 Reo roadster; all attractive prices. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used-Car Dept., Broadway, at 50th St. Phone Circle 1800.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

WINTON Six, 1913, fully equipped, electric lights and self-starter, overhauled and repainted, guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON light six touring car, overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

MERCER.—A lady would rent 1916 Mercer; careful driver. Tel. morning Col. 6508.

PACKARD.—Beautiful Packard cars, by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-8580 Bryant.

PACKARD limousine car, by day or week. Phone 9 to 11 A. M. Circle 1641, ask for Leonard.

Automobiles Wanted.

CAN USE several five and seven ton motor trucks night and early morning work; answer by letter only. D 38 Times.

SAUER.—Wanted, six-ton Sauer truck; must be in good running order and cheap for cash. D 87 Times.

Automobile Supplies.

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS.
Gurney New Departure Service Sta.
THE GWILLIAM COMPANY,
253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Tires by the carload! Buy at "Headquarters" and save "Big Money"! All sundries at cut prices. Jandorf, 1,761 Broadway.

Automobile Instruction.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL. 235 West 50. | Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 903 W. 57th St. 7900. Spec. classes for ladies.

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COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL. 231 West 50th St. | Dependable Practical Instruction; Day, Aft., Eve. Ladies' Class. Booklet.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT AND COMPETENT EXECUTIVE.

Age 33; married; thorough and expert accountant; experienced in up-to-date efficiency methods; have held high executive position; general manufacturing, automobile, and public service corporation; can manage successfully large force of employes without friction and produce maximum results at minimum expenditure; there is surely a position that I can fill, one that calls for a display of initiative and executive ability, which, together with a marked degree of intuition, will prove a valuable asset in every way and a worker of the highest type, which my past record will prove. O 198 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installe simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager, with executive ability, public accounting experience, desires position with commercial firm; experienced handling help, monthly profit and loss and financial statements; salary $173 per month. S 36 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 108 Broadway, Room 506. Telephone Cortland 8295.

ACCOUNTANT, (senior,) with extensive experience, desires position with public accounting firm; would consider part time basis. P 203 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, (20;) systematizer, controlling accounts, correspondent; $18. Sidney Birenbach, 161 West 140th.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable middle-aged man, with excellent New York City credentials, wants position with high-grade concern. D 103 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 24; thoroughly experienced, reliable, accurate; trial balance, financial statements, correspondent; moderate salary; permanent. H 251 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (22,) experienced office man, seeks desirable connection where real ability will prove boon toward success. P 238 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, 18, high school graduate, desires position with advancement. H 253 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 26, ASSISTANT OFFICE MANAGER; TAKE COMPLETE CHARGE. ADDRESS BOX H 485 TIMES ANNEX.

BOOKKEEPER.—Cost accounting, controlling, accounts; seven years' practical experience. H 255 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; stenographer, (23;) 5 years' office experience; reference. G, 62 West 47th.

BUSINESS ENGINEER.—Graduate engineer, with 9 years' practical experience and exceptional business sense, a thorough accountant and excellent correspondent, desires executive position with responsible firm. D 88 Times.

BUTLER or VALET. French; free every afternoon, seeks extra work; dinners to serve or visiting valet. D 95 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swedish, married, no family; 10 years' experience private families; high-class cars; trustworthy, careful driver; excellent references; city, country. Streyffert, 157 West 83d.

CHAUFFEUR.—Any one requiring high-class chauffeur, with excellent references, may be immediately supplied by telephoning Circle 2495. Mr. Hopler, Professional Chauffeurs' Club of America, 240 West 55th St.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants steady position; references. R. McClure, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; 12 years' experience; does his own and foreign machines; A1 mechanic; best references. F. Herman, 2,219 8th Av.

CHAUFFEUR - MECHANIC; single; excellent reference; $20 weekly; permanent; city, country. S 40 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, mechanic; foreign, domestic cars; best references. Wolgast, 2,427 7th Av. Phone Audubon 8281.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; careful driver; two years' experience; references. Karjonen, 125 East 123d.

CHAUFFEUR - MECHANIC, any car; N. Y., N. J. license; careful driver. H 484 Times Annex.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, good mechanic, references, wishes position, private or commercial. Max Marcus, Phone Lenox 7188.

CHAUFFEUR wishes private position; A1 mechanic. Mechanic, 8 West 119th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single, Finn; careful driver, sober, willing. Leskinen, 849 42d St., B'klyn.

CHIROPRACTOR would like to be assistant to medical doctor. O 252 Times.

COMMERCIAL HIGH graduate wishes to learn business; best references. D 82 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.
IF YOU HAVE ROOM IN YOUR ORGANIZATION FOR AN ALERT, INTELLIGENT HUSTLER OF 25 WHO CAN DICTATE BUSINESS-BUILDING LETTERS, WRITE M. N. 185 TIMES. P. S.—I AM NOT A CLOCK WATCHER.

COST ACCOUNTANT, experienced, desires permanent, responsible position; now employed; experienced in assisting installing system; go anywhere. D 80 Times.

EXECUTIVE, LAWYER, WHO HAS HAD FIFTEEN YEARS' ACTIVE COMMERCIAL AND LEGAL EXPERIENCE, AND WHO FOR OVER TEN YEARS HAS ACTED AND NOW IS ACTING AS GENERAL ADVISER AND CONFIDENTIAL MAN TO SEVERAL REPUTABLE CONCERNS, DESIRES A POSITION WITH A LARGE, RESPONSIBLE FINANCIAL CORPORATION WHERE HE CAN ASSIST IN THE EXECUTIVE MANAGEMENT OF THE BUSINESS IN ADDITION TO ATTENDING TO THEIR LEGAL MATTERS; HIGHEST REFERENCES AS TO INTEGRITY AND ABILITY. H 214 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HARDWARE.—Twenty years' experience, open for responsible position. P 215 Times Downtown.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE wishes position with advancement. Cohen, 35 Graham Av., Brooklyn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, ledger clerk; young man, (20,) experienced, good penman, well educated. David Gibbs, 584 Whitlock Av., Bronx.

PORTER, colored, office building, reliable; references. 51 West 134th. Harlem 7378.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, (32,) thoroughly experienced, broad-gauged American; exceptional correspondent, stenographer, organizer; prominent corporations 15 years. G 372 Times Downtown.

PROMINENT architect, having executive ability and wide experience, would accept employment manage or superintend rush contracts. S 28 Times.

SALESMAN, — Energetic young man; road experience, with proved selling ability. P 10 Times.

SALESMAN.—A live Yankee producer, now employed, wants to make connection with company who appreciates the service of man with ten years' experience selling high-grade specialties; have never had a failure; 30 years old, good appearance. My SLOGAN is WORK. Address Yankee Producer, Box 250 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN, (23,) experienced; one who has made good; employed; seeks position with reliable firm where ability will lead to promotion; highest references. H 204 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN and capable outside man, successful record, hard, intelligent worker, wishes to advance quickly; good appearance; best references; sure to satisfy employer. D 87 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, experienced, good character, wants good line on commission basis; ready-to-wear or notions preferred. Salesman, 81 West 125th.

SALESMAN.—Clerk, young man, seeks position in any line; can furnish best references S. R., 2,509 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, covered Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois States, wants legitimate proposition. D 90 Times.

SPANISH CORRESPONDENT, experienced Cuba, New York, wishes to change position; capable of handling any Spanish correspondence; best references; no objection to traveling. P 232 Times Downtown.

SPANISH GENTLEMAN, well educated, good business experience; typewriter. 88 West 92d. Pardo.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, (26;) 11 years' business and technical training; executive ability; excellent references. D 93 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate, 2 years' experience; knowledge of bookkeeping; can operate Hale billing machine; competent. P 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (23,) Underwood operator, commercial experience; general clerk; highly recommended. P 227 Times Downtown.

TIMEKEEPER, (25,) office clerk, desires connection; best references. Rosenbach, 336 East 166th St.

TRAFFIC MANAGER.—Vast experience tariffs, classification, claims; interview appreciated. D 19 Times.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATE, with teaching and business experience, desires position where initiative and hard work are essentials. C 175 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 17½, bright, energetic, capable office assistant; 2½ years' Commercial High School training; knowledge of bookkeeping; present employed. H. L., P 210 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, neat in appearance, bright, willing, and obliging, desires a clerical position, with chance of advancement; have excellent reference. P 226 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) alert, ambitious, experienced automobile accounting, good executive, correspondent, desires connection; preferably automobile business. S 56 Times.

YOUNG MAN, energetic, ambitious and honest, age 24, wants position where speed, accuracy, and ability are essential; unquestionable character and references. P 6 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (Scandinavian,) 26 years, wishes position; speaks English and German; well educated; knowledge of typewriting. D 96 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) experienced bookkeeper, office man, desires opportune connection where earnest endeavor will prove advantageous. P 239 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) college graduate, desires position as correspondent or private secretary; references. Box 324, 1,039 Gates, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, clerical experience; speaks German, English; high school. Kohr, 100 West 141st.

YOUNG MAN, 25, 10 years' clerical experience, desires position with future; knowledge bookkeeping. M. Salmon, 287 East 87th.

YOUNG MAN, 18, with ability as salesman, wants position with chance of advancement; best references. D 79 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21 education, experience, well recommended, desires position; $15. P 207 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24, desires position; ledger, traffic, or office experience. J. D., 202 East 112th St.

YOUNG MAN.—Aggressive, reliable, educated, wishes connection with reputable firm. O 124 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) honest, ambitious, clerical experience. D. O., 104 East 14th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, and stenographer; six years' experience. P 220 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; experienced; capable taking full charge; salary, $18. D 83 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert stenographer, typist, managing; full charge office; competent; references. H 86 Times Annex.

DAY WORKER or half time, colored; reliable; reference. 51 W. 134th. Harlem 7378.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, typist, correspondent; six years' experience corporation, controlling accounts; $15; highest credentials. P 201 Times Downtown.

COMPANION OR NURSE.
Refined young woman, skilled dressmaker, wishes position as mother's helper or companion; suburban or country place. D 84 Times.

DRESSMAKER. — Competent to the highest degree will sew in country Summer for fine American family; exclusive models; beautifully tailored dresses; reasonable; reference. P 7 Times.

GOVERNESS, speaking French, German, wishes position; salary $45-$50. 163 East 36th.

HOUSEKEEPER. — French lady would like to take care of small apartment, morning or afternoon; references. A. Bernard, 136 W. 36th St. Call bet. 10-11. Greeley 6943.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typist; four years' experience; absolutely reliable; references; $10. P 221 Times Downtown.

RUSSIAN.
Young lady, with excellent knowledge of Russian and English, wishes to connect with publishing or commercial house as interpreter or translator. Miss B., Apt. 4D, 62 Cathedral Parkway, City.

STENOGRAPHER, attractive personality, age 24, six years' brokerage, engineering, mechanical experience, live wire, beautiful penmanship, knowledge bookkeeping, seeks permanency; $18; unquestionable references. H 223 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary.—Christian, 8 years' experience; excellent correspondent; assume responsibilities; not afraid of work; reliable, trustworthy; highest credentials; salary $18. G. 878 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.
INTELLIGENCE, INITIATIVE, INDUSTRY
Five years' actual experience qualifies me to fill your office vacancy; let me try; $16, $18. D 100 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, Christian, familiar with office duties, handle correspondence, assume responsibilities; good reference; salary $18. D S 18 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Several years' experience; capable assuming responsibility; thorough knowledge office details; highest references; salary, $18. P 214 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge bookkeeping; exceptionally neat; high school education; five years' real estate, export, contracting experience; $12. O. 345 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman, with considerable executive ability, initiative, seeks secretarial position; energetic, competent stenographer; A1 references. P 5 Times.

STENOGRAPHER. — Reliable, thoroughly competent; over four years' experience; salary, $15. P 217 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Rapid, accurate, thoroughly experienced double entry bookkeeping; salary $15. P 213 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY. — American, good address; highest credentials; $15. O 347 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Young lady, expert law, excellent references, desires position; $20. P 231 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-Assistant Bookkeeper.—Refined American; $14; excellent references. O. 346 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, several years' experience, desires position, secretary; excellent references. P 9 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; rapid worker; references; $12. O 351 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—PART TIME.
Office or residence; medical, technical; author's manuscripts. Phone Vanderbilt 4480.

STENOGRAPHER.—Highly efficient, understands all office work; salary $15. L., 2,481 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER. — Exceptional ability; thoroughly efficient; educated; clean-cut; initiative; $18. D 81 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Christian; 3½ years' experience, law and real estate office; salary $13. Miss Meyer, 750 Courtlandt Av., Bronx.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, general office assistant; several years' experience; references; $10. P 222 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—Native French; 20 years with foremost school; will accept private pupils; method certain and rapid. P 204 Times Downtown.

YOUNG GIRL, not long in country, to do chamber work and waiting; small private family. 112 West 96th; Corrigan.

YOUNG LADY, first-class stenographer, as secretary to head of concern; salary $18. Store, 631 Amsterdam Av.

YOUNG LADY wishes clerical position. R., 627 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG WOMAN wishes position child's nurse; sleep home. Lynch, 105 West 105th.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Colored; neat girls, investigated. References, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Investigated references. Telephone Columbus 6168, Domestic Agency, 329 West 59th St.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9188.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY. — Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 132d St. Morn 6916.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSERS on cards, $4 per thousand. Call immediately at 86 John St., Room 1204.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Must be accurate at figures. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, salary, and experience. M 128 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

SALESWOMEN.—We require experienced saleswomen for our women's suits, coats, umbrella, corset, millinery, flower, feather, grocery, and delicatessen departments. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO,

DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING.—Require a number of young girls to wrap parcels; experience not necessary. Apply to superintendent, Department of Wrapping, Subway Floor, Central Building.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent, with knowledge of controlled account; must also be stenographer. Reply to Burdick-Garrison Co., 225 4th Av.

DENTIST'S assistant; cultured and active woman, aged 25 to 40, to become assistant in exclusive dental practice; permanent position for energetic person; $12 to start; steady advancement for right one; state personal qualifications and business or nursing experience fully in own handwriting. Dentist, 157 West 57th St.

DESIGNER.—Experienced on rosebud trimming. Universal Novelty Works, 147 W. 23d.

ENTRY CLERK, efficient, in a large downtown wholesale paper house; must be quick and accurate at figures and understand typewriting; good opportunity. Address, stating age, &c., Duane, P 205 Times Downtown.

FOLDERS and INSERTERS on circular work. Apply 9th floor, 216 West 39th.

FORELADY WANTED.
A LARGE NEW YORK WAIST MANUFACTURING CONCERN WISHES TO ESTABLISH A BRANCH FACTORY WITHIN 25 MILES OF NEW YORK: THIS IS A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR A WOMAN WHO HAS EXPERIENCE IN THIS CAPACITY, AND WHO CAN SECURE SUFFICIENT LABOR; APPLICATIONS MUST STATE LOCALITY WHERE YOU ARE ACQUAINTED, AND GIVE FULL PARTICULARS AS TO PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE. ADDRESS H 248 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Girl or woman; young couple and baby; your own room and bath; new apartment; permanent position; excellent reference required; good salary. D 80 Times.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Woman for general housework and plain cooking; in suburbs; must like children. Call Miss Evans, Worth 3200.

GOVERNESS.—A young, happy dispositioned person, 18-23 year old girl; must assist with music and school work; permanent; references. Call until 12, Sax, 270 Riverside Drive.

HEARN,
14th St., West of 5th Av.,
requires
EXPERIENCED
SALE CLERKS
FOR UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Girl to cook and do general housework family of two. Schultz, 601 West End Av., Apartment 8C.

MAID.—Lady's maid wanted for middle-aged lady; one who can read and write English; do good sewing, and make herself useful; willing to go to country; must have city references. Call after 10 A. M., Littman, 1 West 85th.

MAID.—Middle-age woman to take care of a doctor's five-room apartment; no washing; good home; $5 a week. 281 East Broadway, city.

NURSES' attendant; experience not necessary. Institution, 196th St. and Grand Concourse.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Woman, over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact and ability, to call on our list of mothers and explain successful character building plan for children; salary. Room 711, 110 West 34th.

SALESWOMAN.—Over 30; one who can adapt herself to outside selling; must make short trips; salary. Call between 10 and 12 A. M., see Mr. French, Room 710, 108 West 34th St.

SECRETARY.—Young lady wanted as secretary and assistant in dental office. Apply after 7 P. M., to Dr. R. S. Miller, 829 West End Av.

SOPRANO SINGER for quartet in small Flatbush church. Address H. Hulva, Phone Main 3006J.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Wanted, a young lady as stenographer and typist; one who has had experience in typewriting statistical work and is familiar with a Remington-Wahl machine; state particulars. M. M., P. O. Box 1,247, New York City.

STENOGRAPHER. — CORRESPONDENT for manufacturing department; firm closed Saturdays; open Sundays; state experience in taking charge of answering mail; references; salary. L 374 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—A competent person wanted. Address in own handwriting, stating age, experience, religion, and salary expected. P 223 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Two, capable of taking dictation in either French, Italian, or Spanish. Technology Sales Co., 29 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be expert typist; short hours; liberal salary for real expert. Room 1001, 1,270 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Quick typist; American; high school graduate preferred; advancement. Wirth H. K., 125 East 84th St.

STENOGRAPHER, about 2 years' business experience; permanent position; neat worker. M 150 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, experienced. Apply, with references, Aero Waist Co., 58 West 23d.

TABULATING MACHINE OPERATOR
(Powers Machine.)
Salary $2.00 per day.
Applications received at Room 1400, Municipal Building, to April 16, at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Practical test, 5; experience, 3; arithmetic, 2. Written test, 1. Must have full particulars, see "City Record," or apply to the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 25 to 40 years of age, good personality and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission, $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4885. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

TYPIST, quick and accurate; good position for quiet, reliable young lady with initiative; give full particulars, age, references, salary. M 127 Times.

TYPIST.—Bell machine; experienced preferred; $8 start. Weisbecker, 266-270 West 125th St.

WOMAN OR GIRL OVER 16 TO SEW LABELS ON COATS; NO EXPERIENCE NECESSARY. 754 PACIFIC ST., BROOKLYN.

WOMAN OF REFINEMENT AND ABILITY TO SUPERVISE THE MAKING OF ALL KINDS OF LAMPSHADES; STATE FULL PARTICULARS, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY EXPECTED. ADDRESS P 240 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WOMAN.—Wanted, a responsible woman for care of children and to help with housework. Mrs. L. Richards, 320 West 87th St. Telephone Schuyler 4615.

YOUNG WOMAN AS FACTORY BOOKKEEPER; MUST BE ABLE TO FIGUKE ACCURATELY. APPLY EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, 754 PACIFIC ST., BROOKLYN.

YOUNG LADY thoroughly experienced taking orders over telephone; must be intelligent and accustomed to general office work; state age, experience, salary. M 134 Times.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED,
STENOGRAPHERS,
BOOKKEEPERS,
TYPISTS
DICTAPHONE OPERATORS,
OFFICE ASSISTANTS.
NO REGISTRATION FEE.
DIEHL AGENCY, 20 VESEY ST.

L. E. WILD AGENCY, 805 Fifth Av.—Cooks, kitchenmaids, chambermaid-waitresses, parlormaids, chambermaids, waitresses, housedresses, ladies' maids, nurses wanted immediately for excellent places in city and country.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, AGENCY, 10 East 43d.—Law stenographer, $22; Burroughs adding machine operator $45 monthly, lunches; hospital clerk, typist, $40 monthly, lunches; 12 clerks, $6-$12. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, experienced, to fill the many permanent openings; good salaries. Call The Dictaphone, 88 Chambers St.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 89 East 42d.

STENOGRAPHERS, $7, $15; cashier, $18; bookkeeper. Yorke Agency, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, $15; excellent firm; typist, $10. MacNeill Agency, 21 Park Row.

CLERKS, computing; also stenographers and typists. Credential Agency, 253 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, $12-$7; dictaphone, $12; typists, $10. David Agency, 17 West 42d.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Instruction.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES. SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 843 East 116th Street, New York City. A few vacancies exist for women desiring two or three years' training; Diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

FILING—SECRETARIAL COURSE.
Instruction in day and evening classes; positions secured.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
Singer Building,
New York.

$10,
this week only, day or night, pays for complete course in stenography, typewriting, telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 54th St.

NURSES.—Hospital, field, and emergency nursing; quick, complete courses; certificate. Harlem School of Nursing, Incorporated, 160 West 121st.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BILL CLERK.—By an old-established New York house, for their Bronx branch, young man who writes neatly, figures simple computations accurately, and can operate a typewriter; position permanent; hours 8 to 5:30; salary $10 per week with opportunity for advancement. P 230 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S assistant, not over 30 years; salary, $50 to start. Call, with references, Presbyterian Hospital, 41 East 70th St.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; one experienced in custom tailoring routine preferred. L 383 Times Downtown.

BOYS, OVER 16, TO RUN ERRANDS AND MAKE THEMSELVES GENERALLY USEFUL. 754 PACIFIC ST., BROOKLYN.

BOYS WANTED.—Large insurance company has an opening for several clean-cut boys; excellent opportunity for advancement; no experience necessary; must be ambitious, of good address, quick to learn, and energetic. Address in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, education, experience, if any, &c., L 280 Times Downtown.

BOY WANTED, ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD, IN EXPORT OFFICE; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR BRIGHT, AMBITIOUS BOY. L 376 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY wanted in law office; American, residing in Manhattan or Bronx; state age, experience, and salary desired. L 343 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Wanted, in a large downtown insurance office, boy 14 to 16 years of age; must be neat, intelligent, and willing to learn; answers should state age, experience, if any, and salary expected. Insurance, P 229 Times Downtown.

BOY.—High school boy, (16-18,) for office; opportunity for ambitious boy; $6 per week; state experience, if any; references. Export, P 217 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in stock broker's office; must come well recommended and reside with parents; salary $3; state religion. P 218 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Office, errands, sample room; bright boy with good references only; hours 8 to 5:30; salary $6 to start. 80 Irving Place, 10th floor.

BOY, 16 to 17, by large wholesale house; good opportunity for willing and intelligent young man. P. O. Box 3, Station A, New York.

BOY in large publishing house; good chance for one who is ambitious. David Williams Co., 239 West 39th St.

BOY

BILLY SUNDAY HOLDS A COUNCIL OF WAR

Major Gen. Wood and Colonel Roosevelt with Him at Rockefeller Home.

RECRUITS ARE TOO SLOW

Kaiser, He Says, Could Have Whiskers Down to His Knees Before Army Could Get 100,000.

Continuing the patriotic movement which he began on Sunday at the opening of his three months' revival in this city, the Rev. Billy Sunday yesterday conferred with leaders of the preparedness movement. He took luncheon with John D. Rockefeller, Jr., at the latter's residence, 10 West Fifty-fourth Street. Major Gen. Leonard Wood was another guest at the luncheon, and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt came in before it was over and remained in conference for some time. None would say what the subject of the conversation had been, but Sunday was in a very happy mood when he left the Rockefeller home and motored down the avenue to the Marble Collegiate Church, at Twenty-ninth Street.

There at 3:30 P. M. he met the ministers of the 208 churches co-operating in his campaign, to talk over the details of the drive which the evangelist and clergymen are to make together to save souls in New York. But it was not only the co-operating clergymen who had gathered to hear the baseball revivalist; the galleries were full of women and many interested persons were on the floor.

Without wasting words Sunday presented to them, one by one, his party of personal assistants and told them just how he was going to work to stir up religious interest in New York. As he presented his staff there gradually took form in the minds of his hearers a picture of a remarkable religious organization—one which allows the most modern business methods in organization, subdivision of labor, the employment of experts for carefully outlined fields, the development and extension of personal contact with the ideal object of reaching every man, woman, and child in New York City, and, above all, an appreciation and practical utilization of the importance of advertising.

Sunday and his helpers made it clear that they were going after souls as a successful commercial corporation would go after sales. They reminded the clergymen present that they had come, not on their own initiative, but upon the urging of the ministers of New York. They pointed out that, having been called in to remedy an undesirable condition in the religious life of New York City, they intended to go to work in their own way, working like any other consulting specialists, according to their own approved and tested methods.

The meeting opened with a hymn. Rodeheaver, leader of the Sunday choir, was not present, and "Ma" Sunday waved her arms to bring the crowd of singers into the same rhythm. Then Sunday himself stepped forward, expressed appreciation of the work already done by the co-operating churches, and said: "We expect you to help us just as we shall help you.

"I want to ask you to lay aside your preconceived opinion as to how this work ought to be done. Wherever I go I take my methods with me just the same as I take my haircut and my clothes with me. It may be that on some things you'll disagree with me, just as I'll disagree with you on some of your methods. But I'll have grace enough to keep quiet and I hope you'll do the same.

"You can't win in religion without hard work any more than you can win in war. You can't grow a crop by lying in the field under the shade of a tree sipping lemonade through a straw and saying, 'Oh, ain't it hot!' All the suggestions we have to offer about the conduct of an evangelistic campaign have been forged on the anvil of experience, and that beats your theories a block. God has always been pleased to work through human agency. God could convert people on the summit of the Alps Mountains 400 miles from anybody if he felt like it, but he prefers to work through men."

The Rev. James E. Walker, advance man, who, with his work done, is about to leave for Los Angeles, where the Sunday party opens in the Fall, announced that the neighborhood prayer meetings would be continued during the campaign on Tuesday night, which had been found to be the most satisfactory in results. So far, he said, 6,313 homes had been thrown open to such prayer meetings, with an attendance of 79,717. He also appealed for volunteer secretaries to record the names of trail hitters in the tabernacle, and for additional workers among women.

The Rev. I. C. Honeywell and A. B. MacDonald, who was converted while covering the Kansas City revival for one of the newspapers there, were next in line. MacDonald told of what the news stories of the campaign would do in the way of publicity, and this aroused the Rev. Christian F. Reisner to "have an impulse," as he phrased it. The Rev. Mr. Reisner's impulse led him to state that there were no better men on earth than newspaper men, and to move a vote of thanks to the papers for giving so much space to the opening meeting. This was carried by acclamation. Sunday was pleased with this; he thought it indicated more activity on the part of organized religion.

"You need to be livened up," he said. "The other gang can get up and dress and go forty miles while the church is putting on her stockings." Then he introduced Miss Frances Miller, in charge of the work among office and store girls, and Mrs. William Asher, who has charge of the work among factory girls, laundresses, nurses, and girls employed in homes. They asked for more women workers to cover the office buildings, and this moved Sunday to say:

"The Lord seems to be up against it for volunteers, just like the Government. They tell me seventy men were recruited here in twenty-four hours. At that rate the Emperor William could have whiskers down to his knees and the war would be over before they had a hundred thousand."

Miss Alice M. Gamlin, supervisor of the work among the younger school children, announced that New York was the first city where it had been found necessary to give work in foreign languages, and Miss Florence McKinney, head of the department of college and high school students, said that here for the first time the high schools had opened their auditoriums to workers of the party for talks on ethical betterment and Christian leadership. Last of all came George Sunday, the evangelist's son, and the lady who was introduced as "George's mother."

"We furnish the officers of the campaign," said Mrs. Sunday, "the Lord gives the ammunition, and you are the army."

It was announced that women workers would hold a meeting at the Fort Washington Presbyterian Church, at Broadway and 174th Street, on Wednesday afternoon, and that on Thursday, from 3:30 to 5, there would be a reception for members of the Executive Committee, the co-operative ministers, and the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. executives, with their wives and husbands, at the residence of Dr. C. B. Paterno, Northern Avenue and 182d Street, next door to the house occupied by the Sunday party.

An appeal was also made for seven more automobiles for the work of the party. It was pointed out that the schedule of meetings was built on the supposition that the workers, who each address eight or ten gatherings a day, could rush from one to the other by motor car, and that without this transportation they could not complete their schedule. Persons who are willing to lend their cars, with or without chauffeurs, for one or more hours each day are invited to communicate with the local committee at 143 Metropolitan Tower, telephone Gramercy 280. Sunday was jubilant at the reception which New York had given him on the opening day.

"I wish there were a million more words in the dictionary," he said. "Then maybe I might pick out enough to tell you how glad I feel. The newspapers are the Bible of a good many people, and what they see there looks good to them."

There will be preaching today at 2 and 7:30 P. M. at the Tabernacle, at Broadway and 168th Street, as well as a number of outside meetings.

More Defense Leaguers Equipped.

Some fifty members of the Kingsbridge branch of the Home Defense League were equipped for patrol duty at the Seventy-fourth Precinct police station last night and under the presidency of Police Captain McKeon discussed various measures of usefulness. A vote taken showed sentiment to be practically unanimous that, for the present at any rate, the members should devote themselves to protective work along police lines, with so much military drill as higher authorities thought necessary, rather than join in the demand of some other organizations for rifles and training in their use. Lieutenant McMahon became captain of the command, replacing Captain Gerald Bull, who has been called to other duties.

WANTS TO GIVE UP SON SHE RECLAIMED

Taking Child from Wealthy Foster Parents a Mistake, Mrs. Petconk Now Thinks.

GETS PLEAS FROM MOTHERS

Mr. and Mrs. Shire No Longer Willing to Receive Joseph Into Their Family.

Mrs. Helen Petconk, the dressmaker of 808 Union Avenue, Bronx, who two weeks ago regained possession of her 6-year-old son Joseph from his well-to-do foster parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leo D. Shire of 11 West Eighty-second Street, is now anxious to give up the boy and have the foster parents make him theirs by legal adoption. But the Shiers, who are out of the city on a vacation to recover from the shock of losing the boy, do not want him back, according to their lawyers.

Mrs. Petconk said yesterday that she had been persuaded she had done her son a wrong by reclaiming him. Since she went to court to recover the child, whom she had been forced by poverty to abandon four years before when she and her husband were newly arrived immigrants from Denmark, Mrs. Petconk has received more than 200 letters from mothers. Some have upbraided her as the enemy of her own son in taking him from a home where a liberal education and large means would have been his. Other letters have been mild and sympathetic, but every one of them, she said, urged her to give the boy back to the Shires.

At the office of Joseph M. Proskauer, 111 Broadway, lawyer for Mr. Shire, it was said that the matter had been dropped as far as the Shires were concerned. A clerk from the law office had reported that the Petconks were unwilling to relinquish the boy altogether, but wished to make an arrangement under which the Shires would provide for his education and keep only a partial interest in him.

Mrs. Petconk insisted yesterday that she and her husband were willing to sign papers wholly surrendering their rights in the boy and that neither of them wanted a cent. She said an agent who had called to discuss the return of the child to the Shires had been abusive to her and her husband and had left in anger.

Meanwhile Joseph has been growing slowly accustomed to his new surroundings. Ten days ago, when Mrs Petconk's heart was set on keeping him, the boy was beating the wall with his fists and complaining of the bareness and poverty of his new environment. Yesterday he was playing eagerly with his baby brother and taking a great interest in the fashion plates used by his mother in her dressmaking. His 7-year-old brother, Willie, a lively youngster who has a quick temper, has been sent away to live with relatives because he made life difficult for the new-found brother.

Joseph Petconk was taken into the Shire family after he had lived three years in a Bronx orphanage, his parents, who were penniless and ignorant of English when they arrived here, having been lost sight of after they gave him up. Although deeply attached to the child, who has been with them for a year, and although advised that they would win in a legal contest, the Shires voluntarily yielded him, because they felt that his real parents must have a deeper affection for him than foster-parents could have.

ST. LOUIS BUILDINGS SHAKEN BY QUAKE

Windows Broken and Chimneys Knocked Down—3 Men Thrown to Floor in a Police Station.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 9.—A distinct earthquake shock was felt for several seconds this afternon throughout this section. A number of windows were broken and several chimneys were knocked down. The after-vibrations continued for eight minutes. The seismograph at St. Louis University indicated that the quake was in the New Madrid (Mo.) fault region, where a series of violent earthquakes were felt from December, 1811, to March, 1812.

The first tremor was recorded at 2:52:30 P. M., and the main tremor was recorded twelve seconds later. The after-vibrations ended at 3 o'clock. All parts of St. Louis were distinctly shaken. The tremor was felt as far South as Cairo, Ill., and Poplar Bluff, Mo.; north as far as Hannibal, Mo., and Decatur, and Bloomington, Ill.; east as far as Murphysboro, Ill., and west as far as Kansas City, Mo.

Severe tremors were felt in all the suburban towns about St. Louis and the big office buildings of this city were perceptibly shaken. Many of the audience left the Columbia Theatre, and at a police station three men were thrown to the floor.

The great quake of 1811 changed the course of the Mississippi River, uplifted vast areas of land and opened great fissures in the earth.

HUMPHREY THEFT ARREST.

Clerk Who Asked $500 for Disclosing Hiding Place of Gems Taken.

A young man who said he was Charles C. Glendon, a clerk, of 136 West Thirty-sixth Street, was arrested in Central Park yesterday on a charge of attempted extortion from Edward Walsh Humphreys, President of the Mississippi Glass Company, whose home at 9 East Sixty-fifth Street was robbed of $39,800 worth of jewelry on April 8. The body of a sister of Mrs. Humphreys was lying in the house at the time of the robbery, and it was believed that the thief gained entrance under pretense of bringing flowers.

On Sunday, according to Mr. Humphreys's report to the police, Glendon came to the house and delivered a note to a servant in which he said that he knew where the jewelry was and would help Mr. Humphreys to recover it for a consideration of $500 in cash. Mr. Humphreys instructed the servant to detain the stranger and immediately telephoned the police. By the time Meyers and Leonard arrived the man had fled. But he was seen loitering near the house yesterday and arrested. The detectives believe that he knew nothing of the robbery or the present location of the jewels, but had read of it and sought to get money. A reward of $2,500 has been offered for the recovery of the jewels, which belonged to Mrs. Humphrey.

Colds Cause Headache and Grip.
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE helps remove the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 25c.—Advt.

Not cheap, but inexpensive — not heavy and oily, but light and cool—not short scrap filler, but Long Havana Filler, hand-made.

Box of 12 cigars, 50c
Box of 25 cigars, $1.00
Box of 50 cigars, $2.00

The finest little cigar in the world.

At your Hotel, Club, Dealer, Everywhere.
KRAUS & CO., Inc., Baltimore, Md.

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A new E & W model—"Spurwood". There is an attractive sweep to the points and plenty of tie space. Its spurs give it style.

Your furnisher will gladly show you "Spurwood" and the other E & W styles which will look well on you.

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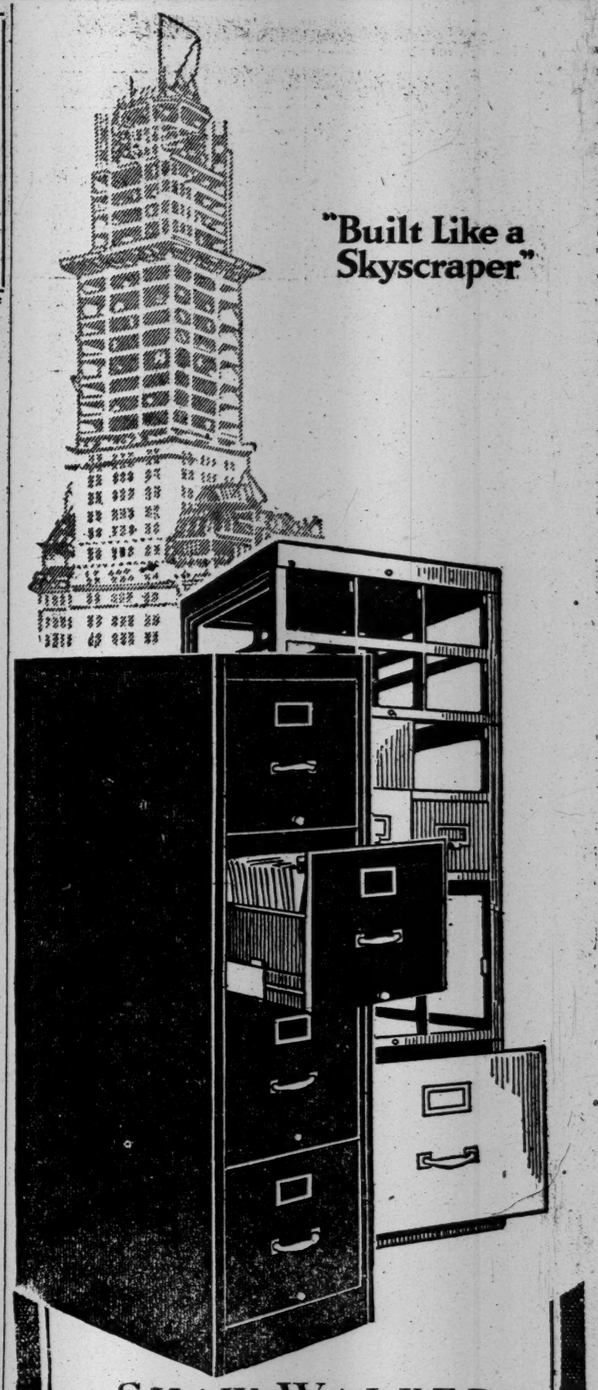
"Built Like a Skyscraper"



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STEEL LETTER FILES

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—From Myrtle Av. and Washington Av., on Lexington Av. elevated line, Brooklyn, to Hudson Tube, Fulton St., diamond brooch, star shape; liberal reward if returned to Mrs. Bockhaus, 433 Cleveland Av., Harrison, N. J.

LOST—$25 reward for the return of gold watch, chain, &c., lost in 96th St. subway station early Sunday morning; no questions. P. W. Wilson, 2x6 Whitehall Building.

LOST—Two stock certificates U. S. Rubber Co. common, Nos. A53464 and A59484, for two and four shares, respectively, made out to D. A. Wilcox. Finder please notify S. F. Wilcox, 41 West 52d St.

LOST, April 9, 1917, pearl crescent brooch, on 86th St., between Lexington and 5th Aves., or 5th Av. bus, or Madison Av. and St. James's Church; liberal reward. Phone 9517 Lenox.

LOST—Saturday, from automobile, between Brookville and Roslyn, Long Island, black bag, containing children's and personal articles. Notify M. Verdi, Syosset, N. Y.; reward.

LOST.—Monday afternoon, lady's gold watch, Amsterdam, Broadway, Riverside Drive, 150th, 151st; mother's picture in case; keepsake; reward. Apt. 22, 508 West 159th St.

LOST—Valuable German, bright police dog, answers to name Renz; tan color with tag marked "A. C. James, Fourway Lodge." Return to nearest police station; reward.

LOST—Saturday, platinum flexible bracelet; small diamonds and sapphires, between Metropolitan Opera House and Grand Central, or in station; liberal reward. D 78 Times.

LOST—Diamond platinum pendant, earring, between Metropolitan Opera and Knickerbocker Hotel, Thursday, April 5; reward. O 149 Times.

LOST—Sunday, round diamond and sapphire pin, on Broadway or Amsterdam, between 98th-105th; reward. Fairbanks, 220 West 98th St.

LOST.—On Sunday night, lady's fur cape, on road between Henri's restaurant, Lynbrook and Jamaica; liberal reward. M 132 Times.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Lost, Monday evening, April 9, diamond platinum lorgnette on black and white ribbon. Phone Plaza 4911.

LOST—Diamond bracelet, near 45th and Broadway; liberal reward; no questions. F. N. Bayliss, 30 Church St.

LOST—Skunk neckpiece, on Sunday night, 5th Av., near 35th; reward. Margaret Shearer. Phone 9701 Spring.

LOST—Monday, small diamond and platinum bar pin; $25 reward. Cashier, Hotel Belmont, 42d St. and Park Av.

LOST—Saturday morning, lady's gold watch; subway, Trinity Building, vicinity; reward. Audubon 8611.

LOST—Saturday, pearl pin, turtle shape. Finder please return to H. Potash, 23 East 20th St.; suitable reward.

LOST—Good friendship pin, with pearls; upper Broadway; reward. Morningside 4174.

LOST—Bar pin, aquamarines and diamonds; reward. J. Wilson, 209 West 107th.

$200 REWARD.—Lost recently, cabachon sapphire and diamond brooch, encircled in diamonds, in Carnegie Hall, Winter Garden or street; no questions asked. Return to Theodore B. Starr, Inc., 5th Av. and 47th St.

$2,500 REWARD for the information or recovery of jewels stolen from 9 East 65th. Edward W. Humphreys, 9 East 65th.

$25 REWARD.—Lady's gray enamel watch on platinum chain. Telephone Schuyler 4875.

Found.

FOUND—Lady's watch; owner must give full description, markings, place, and time. Address 217 Lorraine Av., Upper Montclair, N.J.

Military Men

Your Patriotic duty today is to serve your country, but your sacred duty is to leave the ones closest to your heart

Your Photograph

Emile Brunel, a National Photographer, will gladly GIVE FREE to any of the country's defenders calling in uniform with this advertisement

1 PHOTOGRAPH, ALBUM SIZE, 6x9.
GROUPS TAKEN IN ARMORIES AND CAMPS. PHONE MAD. SQ. 693.

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Highly artistic. Moderate in price. Satisfaction absolutely guaranteed.
Photos for Passports, Cuts and Reproductions finished in 2 hours.
Old and New Photos Copied and Enlarged.

20 Studios at Your Service.

398 5th Ave., bet. 37th and 38th Sts.
616 5th Ave., at 42d St.
1 W. 34th St., opp. Waldorf.
115 W. 42d St., near Broadway.
1482 Broadway, cor. 43d St.
1269 Broadway, at 32d St.
9 E. 42d St., near 5th Ave.
245 Broadway, opp. City Hall.
203 Broadway, Eve. Mail Building.
59th St. and 3d Ave., in Bloomingdales'
HARLEM—231 W. 125th St.
BROOKLYN—472 Fulton St.
BRONX—149th & 3d Ave., over Riker's.
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—Cut This Coupon Now—

6 Standard Cabinet Photos, dark grounds, finished in folders. Etchings $1. each up Good Until April 30. $1.50 With this Coupon. $4.50 Without It

Stetson Hats

No. 2128—$4.00

Some of our Stetsons have "snap," and others have dignity. But all have distinction.

"They *look* right!" say men who wear them.

And they *feel* right—because they are "Headease"—made only for Wallach Bros.

Stetson Hats, $4, $5, $8.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers St.
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3d Ave., Cor. 122d St. } Open
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1,300 Artists—2,400 Exhibits

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APRIL 10-MAY 6 Morning, 25c. Aft. and Eve., 50c.
10 A. M.—10 P. M. SUNDAY, 2 to 10.

Costume Ball, Benefit American Red Cross, Friday, April 20.

The FLAVOR LASTS

SOME endurance in this WRIGLEY flavor!
It lasts—l-a-s-t-s—L-A-S-T-S!

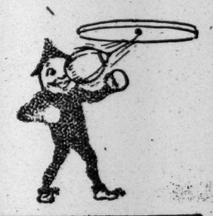
Speaking of endurance—two athletes walked an all-day race. One took light foods and liquids—the other took WRIGLEY'S.

The WRIGLEY boy came in at sun-down and said: "Let's go to the firemen's ball tonight"—or words to that effect.

The other boy went to bed.

WRIGLEY'S helps endurance. It makes a long day short. It sweetens, soothes and satisfies. It aids appetite and digestion.

That's a good deal for a nickel to buy.



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